"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder, wind northwest today; Thursday rain or snow, warmer.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,578. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WOMEN IN UPROAR AT A FOOD MEETING

More Than 5,000 Try to Crowd Into East Side Hall—Cries Drown the Speakers.

CHILDREN ARE TRAMPLED

Resolutions Are Adopted Demanding That City Appropriate a Million to Relieve Hunger.

HUGE PARADE IS PLANNED

Women and Children Threaten to March to the Morgan Offices and In Fifth Avenue.

Five thousand women of the east side—some estimates ran as high as 10,000—fought like mad people to get into Forward Hall, down on East Broadway, last night, where a meeting had been called to protest against the high prices of food. The thousand that got into the hall fought for elbow room to shout denunciations of "capitalism," which they blamed for their having so little to eat in the greatest, the richest city in the world. There were a few men in the shrieking, yelling crowd.

It was not a reasoning crowd. The hall was packed soon after 7 o'clock, and it was after 9 o'clock before a speaker could make himself heard. With the hall already filled almost to suffocation, there was another rush of women, many of them mothers with children, as the iron gates, which had been closed, went down under the human weight against them. For two hours more it was bedlam let loose. Speaker after speaker tried to sooth the throng, but it was only after voices were gone or lungs were weary that there was semblance of order.

The meeting ended with the adoption of plans for a demonstration of 500,000 women and children, who were to be organized to march all day in Wall Street, to gather in front of the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., and to march at night through Fifth Avenue. A delegation was also appointed to demand of the Board of Estimate the immediate appropriation of $1,000,000 to purchase food for distribution at cost. Appeals were sent to President Wilson, to Governor Whitman, and to Mayor Mitchel.

The meeting was one of the wildest seen in New York in many years. Plans were made soon after the demonstration at the City Hall. Word of this spread over the east side quickly, and by dark the crowds began to gather in Rutgers Square. As the throngs grew, self-constituted leaders, most of whom were Socialists, began to try to maintain order in the hall, which filled quickly. The speeches, or attempted speeches, were in Yiddish.

Louis Schaffer of the National Aid League in a much-interrupted address urged the people to organize and begged them to do no violence. Mrs. Sarah Erdman gave the same dvice. William Karlin urged immediate organization. From time to time some speaker would yell that the people should "throw kerosene," meaning to ruin the stocks of grocers whose prices were thought too high.

Women and Children in ...

It was just after Karlin had spoken that the gates gave way and part of the crowd from outside swept in. Seats were overturned or broken. Women were caught in the jam and several children were trampled. Clothes were torn and hats lost in the rush.

Mrs. Ida Harris, who had led the City Hall demonstration, tried to speak, but those who had taken charge of the meeting refused to let her be heard. She had the women of the meeting with her, and they refused to listen to any one else. Mrs. Harris tore herself loose from those who tried to hold her and ran to the front of the platform. Others, men and women, pulled her back, and she fought them. Her husband came up the fire escape and tried to quiet her, but the shouts for her kept up. She was still trying to speak when Jacob Panken, a lawyer and eloquent, got the ear of the crowd and quieted them somewhat.

Panken again urged the crowd to do no violence. Uproar broke loose again as Mrs. Harris attempted to speak. There was a cry for the reserves, but some of the Socialists thought the presence of policemen might cause a riot, and the police were not sent for.

Panken got the audience with him again and told them that to destroy food would mean that the supply would be that much less. He advised the people of the east side to organize, and it was he who suggested the demonstration of 500,000 women and children. He told them to fight, but to fight in an orderly manner. He pledged the support of the Hebrew trades unions for funds, and said he would head the lawyers necessary to direct the movement. Panken also said the capitalists were to blame for the high cost of food because they were gathering it to be sent to Europe.

He said many tons of food were being held by J. P. Morgan & Co. for shipment to Europe, while there were no ships to carry it, and men, women, and children of the east side were hungry. He suggested the demonstration in front of the Morgan offices. He had words of praise for the American press; said that their interest in the food demonstration was shown by the fact that the City Hall demonstration had crowded the war off the front page in the afternoon papers.

Appeal to the President.

He presented the following appeal to President Wilson which was carried with a shout:

We, housewives of the City of New York, mothers and wives of workmen, desire to

Continued on Page 7.

Berlin Hears 1,500 Died In Archangel Explosion

BERLIN, Feb. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency publishes this:

"A Copenhagen telegram says that travelers returning from Russia declare that the last great explosion at Archangel was much more considerable than was made known in dispatches from Russia. The explosion took place at the naval station while ammunition was being unloaded from a steamer. Not a trace of this steamer remained. The explosion killed or wounded every one within a radius of one kilometer, 1,500 persons being killed and 3,000 wounded. The damage amounts to 50,000,000 rubles."

It was reported Feb. 4 that an icebreaker at Archangel had blown up and thirty persons were killed.

STATE SEIZES GAME ON PHIPPS ESTATE

450 Live Ducks Alleged to Have Been Illegally Trapped at Wantagh, L. I.

POSSIBLE FINE OF $15,000

Conservation Commission Charges the Fowl Were Sold to Dealers in New York.

Officials of the State Conservation Commission yesterday raided the country estate and game preserve at Wantagh, L. I., of Henry Carnegie Phipps, son of Henry Phipps, steel magnate, son-in-law of Ogden Mills, and prominent in the society of New York, London, Pittsburgh, and Palm Beach, and carried off 450 live wild ducks, alleged to have been trapped in violation of the law, besides twenty-five dead ducks, said to have been shot out of season. As a result Mr. Phipps faces a possible fine of $15,315 or a civil suit by the commission.

Witnesses were examined yesterday afternoon by Justice of the Peace Frank T. Neu of Freeport in a "court of inquisition" on what was entitled "the case of the People versus Henry C. Phipps." No warrants have been sworn out as yet and no proceedings taken beyond the inquiry, but officials of the commission, though unwilling to indicate their course, say they have positive information that Mr. Phipps was the principal in a systematic trapping of wild ducks which has been going on for some time, and that he has been selling ducks so trapped to a game dealer in New York.

Mr. Phipps holds a license to breed domesticated black and mallard duck, and to sell them if tagged in the presence of an officer of the commission. No one has a right under New York laws to trap wild duck, and the season in which they may be shot runs from Oct. 15 to Jan. 10. A breeder's license does not carry with it even the right to shoot tame ducks which he rears within season. Some weeks ago information reached the commission that Mr. Phipps was trapping ducks in violation of the law, and Delmer Speenburgh, a special agent of the commission, was sent to Wantagh to investigate.

Speenburgh gained the confidence of Valentine Van Cott, caretaker of the Phipps estate, who, under commission as special game protector of the Conservation Commission. Officials of that body said last night that, in addition to being liable for the same fines or in the same civil action as Mr. Phipps, Van Cott could also be prosecuted for malfeasance in office, an offense punishable by imprisonment. He also is liable to forfeit his bond of $500, which was provided by Mr. Phipps when Van Cott obtained his commission as protector.

Speenburgh became friendly with Van Cott, who eventually showed him the way ducks were trapped at Wantagh. A small creek runs through the Phipps estate into Great South Bay, and up this frequently ducks come by thousands to a small pond which is also on Mr. Phipps's property. Others fly there, and it is said that frequently several thousand are in or around it.

The duck trap used by Van Cott and his helpers, according to the commission, was placed at the inlet of the upper reaches of the creek on the inland side of this pond. It was a large cage of chicken wire 40 or 50 feet long. Corn and oats were used as a bait to lure the ducks into the funnel-shaped mouth of the case, and when a sufficient number was inside a workman concealed in the bushes on the bank pulled a rope which dropped a wire gate that shut off egress.

Chief Protector Llewellyn Legge, with eight other protectors, yesterday made the raid on the estate. They took with them a motor truck furnished by Commissioner George D. Pratt, filled with crates in which to remove the evidence. They found from 600 to 700 of the fowl in captivity, and a laborious examination resulted in the positive identification of about two-thirds of these as wild birds that had been trapped.

The total bag of the protectors identified as wild birds that had been trapped was 442 black ducks, five pintails, and one wood duck, besides twenty-five black ducks that were found dead.

Then Deputy Attorneys General William T. Moore and John O. Bates laid information before Justice Neu, as a result of which subpoenas were issued for Van Catt and for Bert Walker, Frank Hausslar, and Lewis Schwadd, employes on the estate.

Efforts to reach Mr. Phipps last night were unavailing.

NEW BRITISH AIRPLANE TAKES 21 UP A MILE

Huge Machine Designed to Carry Six Machine Guns and 1,500 Pounds of Bombs.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Aeroplane says a newly designed giant airplane in a test trip has risen to an altitude of 7,000 feet, carrying a pilot and twenty passengers.

This is the first news that the superairplanes planned three months ago have been successful. Ever since the big push last year the British and French constructors have been developing larger and larger machines. Details of the most recent show that they have as high as 1,000 horse power, divided between four and sometimes two Rolls-Royce water-cooled motors. The complete equipment of these giant planes calls for four and sometimes six machine guns, at least two of which are 3-inch. They will carry more than 1,500 pounds of bombs and have a speed of between 85 and 100 miles an hour.

This is the first time that a single airplane has been reported as carrying twenty-one passengers. The giant Sikorsky airplanes, built by the Russians, have carried ten and twelve, and the super-America type of hydroaeroplane, built by the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company here, have flown successfully with the same number.

THEATRE ELEVATOR DROPS; 22 INJURED

Car Running to New York Roof Garden Plunges Six Stories to the Basement.

CARRIED A DOUBLE LOAD

Wreckage, Jammed at Bottom of Shaft, Makes Rescue Slow and Difficult.

NOT A PASSENGER ESCAPES

Police Rope Off Broadway While Ambulance Surgeons Give First Aid In Theatre.

An old-fashioned cable elevator, into which twenty-two men and women had crowded last night after witnessing a performance on the roof of Loew's New York Theatre, at Broadway and Forty-fifth Street, fell six floors to the basement of the building. Every person in the car, including the operator, Eugene Jensen, was injured, but none mortally. The accident was attended by scenes of great excitement, as the theatre and the streets outside were thronged with people. The cries of the injured could be heard all over the building and in the street. Four ambulances were summoned from Polyclinic Hospital, and when they arrived the crowd about the building was so dense that the police reserves had a difficult time maintaining order.

The disabled elevator became tightly wedged in the pit, and it was with great difficulty that some of the passengers were taken from it. The police said that the elevator probably was crowded much over its rated capacity. The operator, Jensen, whose injuries were not serious, was arrested. He lives at 156 West 101st Street.

Among those in the elevator at the time of the accident were several persons registered at large hotels. Because of the excitement and the great crowds about the building, the police and theatre attendants had not been able to get all of the injured to the hospitals at midnight. At that time the reserves were roping off the street, Broadway, about the theatre, and were driving the crowds back.

When the accident occurred the moving picture show on the theatre roof was playing to a capacity house, and there were long lines of men and women waiting the opportunity to obtain a seat. The performance continues until 1 o'clock in the morning.

When the elevator doors were opened a big crowd which was leaving pushed toward it. According to the police, the capacity of the elevator is about ten passengers, and twice that number got past the elevator runner. Then, after some trouble, he shoved the doors shut and started the power.

The elevator car had gone only a few feet when the cable broke. The car shot with increasing speed toward the basement, the passengers screaming hysterically.

The force of the blow when the elevator reached the basement was so great that the passengers, although wedged in so tightly that they scarcely could move, were tossed about in a tangled mass.

Hundreds in the lower lobby of the theatre and in Broadway who had heard the cries attempted to fight their way to the basement of the building, and until the police arrived the attendants were able to do little to keep them back. There was also a crowd in the basement pool and billiard rooms, into which the elevator had plunged.

Twenty policemen under Captain Underhill arrived on the scene while the attendants of the theatre, with the assistance of a score of men in the excited crowd, were attempting to get the injured out of the elevator car. The lobby and basement of the theatre then was packed with the curious, and the first task of the police was to drive them off.

List of the Injured.

The injured, all of whom suffered from broken ankles or other hurts to their feet or legs, were:

ARCHER, Miss MAY, 99 Eighth Avenue.
BERNHEIMER, M., 104 West Sixty-ninth Street.
BRINDELL, MATTHEW, 403 West 118th Street.
BRONS, Miss MARY E., 601 West 149th Street.
BUSONI, Mrs. S., 254 West Forty-fourth Street.
CRENSENZO, ATTILIO D., 201 West Forty-first Street.
CUOMO, Mr. and Mrs. FRANCIS, 108 West Forty-ninth Street.
EISEMAN, JOSEPH B., 175 East Seventy-ninth Street.
EYSLER, JOSEPH, 2,100 Fifth Avenue.
FEINMAN, PEYER, 320 West 146d Street.
FLATHOW, RUDOLPH, 75 West Ninety-fifth Street.
GOLDBERG, LOUIS, 186 Clymer Street, Brooklyn.
MARHINES, Mrs. S. E., 12 Fourth Street, Weehawken.
MOTLEY, Mr. and Mrs. THORNTON, Hotel Biltmore.
MUNYON, J. A., 1,270 Broadway.
SCHEINBERGER, EMIL, 38 West Fifty-seventh Street.
SPITZER, Mr. and Mrs. MORRIS, 521 Market Street, Philadelphia, stopping at the Martinique Hotel.
WENNER, CLARENCE H., 27 William Street.
WILLIAMS, LEWIS, 801 Madison Avenue.

The injured were carried up from the basement on the shoulders of volunteer aids, policemen, and ambulance surgeons. Mrs. Busoni suffered most. Physicians thought both of her legs were fractured. It was thought that perhaps seven or eight others had broken bones.

An official investigation of the accident by the District Attorney's office was commenced at midnight. Assistant District Attorney Frederick J. Sullivan went to the theatre in a taxicab. He questioned A. Rothschild, manager of the house, and other employes, and then went to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station to question the imprisoned operator.

Jensen said that when he felt the elevator begin to fall he grabbed the rope with which he ordinarily started it, and held on until the ceiling of the cage had dropped down on his hands and was crushing them. Then he let go, he said, and the big cage dropped with a terrific thud.

The New York Theatre was built in 1895, and it was said last night that the elevator had been in it since that time. When the cage struck the bottom of the shaft its sides were bent inward slightly, and after the passengers had been carried out there remained evidence of their struggle in the form of torn bits of feminine apparel, high-heeled shoes, and other articles. The theatre is owned by the Klaw & Erlanger syndicate and leased to Marcus Loew.

Continued on Page 3.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
4 All Steel Trains Daily to Florida, Cuba, South. 1198 B'way. Tel. Mad. Sq. 1429.—Advt.

THE GREENBRIER—White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

129 Ships Sunk Since Feb. 1; Tonnage Lost Totals 259,691

The sinking of four more ships, with the smallest tonnage reported since Feb. 1, was announced yesterday. The record of destruction since the German blockade order to take effect Feb. 1 follows:

REPORTED SUNK YESTERDAY.

Ships.	Tonnage.
Dalbeattie, Norwegian	1,327
Mayola, British	146
Rose Dorothea, British	147
Netherton, British	199
Reported sunk yesterday	1,819
Previously reported sunk	257,872
Total sunk since Feb. 1	259,691

SUMMARY OF SHIPS SUNK.

American	Neutrals	Other British	Other Belligerents
2	37	83	7

MAY NOT CALL SENATE IN SPECIAL SESSION

To Prevent Undue Discussion, President Considers Breaking Another Precedent.

EFFECT ON INAUGURATION

Would Cut Out Public Installation of Vice President—Wilson May Take the Oath Twice.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—President Wilson is considering breaking another precedent of more than a hundred years' standing by not calling the customary special session of the Senate immediately at the beginning of his new term. Inauguration arrangements, already much upset by the fact that March 4 falls on a Sunday, may be further disarranged by the abandonment of the special session, which in a measure would change entirely the method and ceremonies of inaugurating the Vice President.

The President's purpose, as understood at the Capitol, is to avoid a special session of the Senate unless an extraordinary session of the whole Congress is necessary at the same time. The Senate called in special session, as is the custom, to confirm appointments of Cabinet members and others, would be powerless to legislate to any purpose alone, but there would be nothing to prevent the body from remaining in session as long as it pleased and discussing any subject it chose. The understanding at the Capitol today was that such a situation was to be avoided if possible.

Abandonment of the special session would do away with the usual ceremony of inaugurating the Vice President in the Senate Chamber in the presence of members of both Houses of Congress, the Diplomatic Corps, the Supreme Court, and other dignitaries. It would eliminate half of the official ceremony of Inauguration Day. Vice President Marshall pointed out today that under the Constitution he could take the oath of office and file notice with the Secretary of the Senate any time before March 4, and then, if he chose, take another oath at the formal ceremonies March 5.

May Take the Oath Twice.

President Wilson has not decided, so far as is known, what he will do about taking an oath of office some time before the public ceremonies of Monday, March 5. Secretary Lansing has advised him that it would be proper to take the oath Sunday, March 4, and then take it again at the public ceremony. There were some indications that the President might decide not to take any oath at all until Monday, March 5. That would leave an interval, strictly speaking, during which the country would be without a President, but there is precedent for such action.

March 4 fell on Sunday in 1821, when President Monroe entered his second term. On the advice of Chief Justice Marshall, President Monroe took no oath until the following Monday. President Taylor followed the precedent set by Monroe, when, in 1849, he delayed taking the oath of office until March 5.

There is a precedent for taking the oath prior to March 5, if President Wilson wishes to follow it. President Hayes took the oath on March 3, a Saturday, immediately after the announcement of the conclusion of the memorable contest with Tilden.

There was no announcement of President Wilson's plans at the White House today, but among Administration leaders at the Capitol it seemed to be understood that unless Mr. Wilson changed his mind there would be no special session of the Senate. Just what the President would do about taking the oath was unknown to White House officials.

Quite contrary to what has become a general opinion, no special session of the Senate is required by the Constitution for confirmation of Cabinet appointments, and, in fact, no confirmation of the Cabinet is necessary if all the members remain, as appears now to be the plan. If any new members should be chosen they could receive recess appointments and be presented for confirmation later.

Status of Cabinet Members.

The special session of the Senate is in accordance only with custom of many years' standing. While the President is required to take a new oath at the beginning of a new term, his Cabinet officers, if they remain, require no new oath and no new confirmation, for such a thing as a term is unknown to their offices. The Cabinet, as such, quite contrary to widespread opinion, is not recognized by the Constitution. Its members are appointed under the broad terms providing for public officers who serve during the pleasure of the President and the statutes creating the executive departments. Therefore they require no reappointment and no new confirmation.

The news that President Wilson might abandon the special Senate session caused officialdom to gasp, until it refreshed its memory and looked up the Constitution and laws. It was found that the President was doing no more than breaking a precedent, something for which he has set a pace since coming into office.

When the situation as it affects his in-

Continued on Page 3.

BREAK WITH AUSTRIA SEEMS NEAR; BERLIN SAYS VIENNA WILL NOT RECEDE; ST. LOUIS TO UNLOAD, WILL NOT GO OUT

AMERICAN CREWS PAID OFF

Line Abandons Sailings from Here After Many Postponements.

DETAINED FOR AUXILIARIES?

Rumor That Guns Received at Navy Yard Will Be Used on Four Steamships.

AMERICAN FREIGHTERS SAIL

Mongolia and Algonquin First to Start for England Since the German Note.

Berlin's Fresh Warning to Us to Keep Ships Away

BERLIN, Sunday, Feb. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville, Feb. 20.)—"German newspapers point out," says the semi-official Overseas News Agency, "that for several days the British authorities have kept secret the amount of the losses of Entente merchant ships in order to make the British people believe that there is no more submarine danger. But the British public will soon be undeceived.

"As to the destruction of German submarines since Feb. 1, German competent authorities know nothing.

"It must be repeated again and again that whoever dares to penetrate the barred zones perishes in it."

The shippers of 3,300 tons of freight, chiefly provisions, which has been lying in the hold of the American Line steamship St. Louis since Feb. 5, when she was scheduled to sail for Liverpool, have received notices from the freight manager of the line stating that the owners intended to discharge the cargoes.

The notices said that this action was to be taken about Feb. 20, which was yesterday, and asked for instructions regarding the disposal of the shipments.

Although none of the cargo has been removed yet, the greater part of the crew of the St. Louis has been paid off. The crews of the three other American liners, New York, St. Paul, and Kroonland, also have been paid off and there is every indication that the vessels are to be laid up at their piers at West Twenty-second and West Twenty-first Streets, North River, for an indefinite period.

Two Theories Discussed.

Two possible explanations concerning the American Line were discussed in the underwriters' offices and at the New York Maritime Exchange yesterday. The first one was that the Administration at Washington did not wish to equip the St. Louis with guns on the ground that it might cause a German submarine to attack the liner, and precipitate war between the United States and Germany.

The second theory, which was more generally accepted, was that the Navy Department wished to have the four American liners held on this side of the Atlantic so that they could be used as auxiliary cruisers for the protection of American shipping in case of war.

It was asserted in shipping circles that the guns and ammunition which arrived last week at the navy yard in Brooklyn were intended for the arming of the four nineteen-knot American liners in case of war.

The management of the American Line has not received any word from the State Department regarding guns to be loaned by the Navy Department for the protection of the vessels on the high seas, nor have the owners had any intimation that the Government was considering taking over the four ships for naval purposes.

Held at Owners' Expense.

If the Administration had notified the American Line to hold the steamships on this side to await developments the company would have to be reimbursed for the loss through laying up its ships in port, but under the present conditions the expenses will have to be borne by the International Mercantile Marine Company, which owns the American Line.

The shippers of the cargo on the St. Louis would find some difficulty in transferring their freight to another vessel, it was said, because the British ships were all taken up by the English Government chiefly for provisions and war munitions.

One merchant, who shipped 3,000 cases of cheese on the St. Louis, will have no difficulty in disposing of his freight at a handsome profit, because cheese has risen in value 5 cents a pound since it was stowed away on the liner on Feb. 1.

P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, said last night in reference to the St. Louis:

"Our position in the matter has not

Continued on Page 8.

U-Boats in 14 Days Sank Less Than One Per Cent. of Ships Arriving and Leaving British Ports

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The British Embassy gave to the press tonight an official statement to refute the assertion made in Berlin that the British Government was concealing the losses of allied and other shipping since the new submarine blockade went into effect on Feb. 1. According to this statement, the "campaign of ruthless murder," as it is called, has resulted in a loss of less than 1 ship for every 100 which have arrived at or left British ports between Feb. 1 and 14. The text of the statement follows:

"The German wireless press messages since the German declaration of indiscriminate submarine warfare against merchant shipping within a zone around the United Kingdom and France have been confined to advertising achievements of German submarines.

"Claims to have paralyzed the mercantile marine activity of the Allies, and more particularly that of Britain, have appeared, together with hints at a vast increase in the number of German submarines so employed.

"During the period in question the following are the figures of ships which have arrived and sailed from ports in the United Kingdom:

Total Sea Traffic, Feb. 1 to Feb. 14.

ARRIVALS.		SAILINGS.	
British	4,053	British	3,928
Allied	227	Allied	225
Neutral	497	Neutral	361
Total	4,777	Total	4,514

Daily Average, Feb. 1 to Feb. 14.

ARRIVALS.		SAILINGS.	
British	290	British	280
Allied	16	Allied	16
Neutral	35	Neutral	26
Total	341	Total	322

"It should be remembered, however, that totals of arrivals and departures do not include fishing vessels, coastwise and local coastwise traffic, nor craft of under 100 tons burden. Omitting these and comparing totals of those sunk with the totals of the arrivals and departures, it is interesting to note that the widely advertised campaign of ruthless murder on the high seas on which Germany has embarked has resulted in a loss of less than 1 ship for every 100 which have arrived at or left British ports during the two weeks from Feb. 1 to Feb. 14."

AMERICANS ON SHIP SHELLED BY U-BOAT

Members of Norwegian Collier's Crew Are Later Set Adrift and Suffer Much from Exposure.

VESSEL HAD NO WARNING

Report of Dalbeattie's Sinking Causes Concern in Washington —3 Other Small Craft Sunk.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Norwegian collier Dalbeattie, from Glasgow to Gibraltar, was sunk by shellfire on Saturday. Two Americans were on board her. The crew took to the boats. The collier was shelled while the crew was taking to the boats, it is asserted.

The Americans on the vessel were John Guerre of Los Angeles and Frank Wood of Keene, N. H. The latter is suffering from bronchitis, aggravated by his exposure of thirteen hours in the ship's boat.

The Dalbeattie was a vessel of 1,327 tons, built in 1879 at Middlesbrough.

The Newfoundland fishing schooners Mayola, of 146 tons, and the Dorothy, of fifty-seven tons, have been sunk, according to an announcement made by Lloyd's shipping agency today. The nationality of the Dorothy was not disclosed by the agency, and some of the London newspapers described her as the American schooner of that name.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20. — Consul Wesley Frost, at Queenstown, late this afternoon sent to the State Department a report on the sinking of the Norwegian steamer Dalbeattie, off Fastnet Light, on Saturday morning, by the shell fire of a German submarine, which continued to shell the vessel after its engines had been stopped and while members of the crew, including two Americans, were abandoning the vessel in a boat. The facts as reported by Consul Frost created a painful impression in official circles in Washington.

On their face the particulars given by Consul Frost indicate that the Dalbeattie was sunk with disregard for the safety of those on board the vessel, and that there was not only no warning but no offer of aid extended by the submarine, which attacked the vessel in heavy weather and forced the crew to undergo great sufferings before reaching a place of safety. The text of Consul Frost's telegram to the State Department reads:

Queenstown, Feb. 20.

To Secretary of State, Washington.

Norwegian steamer Dalbeattie, 819 tons, carrying coal, Glasgow to Gibraltar, sunk 11 A. M., 17th, by shell fire, 30 miles off Fastnet. Carried neither gun nor wireless. Stopped engine upon first shot, but was shelled without cause while abandoning ship. No offer of aid. Weather heavy, swells, light wind, clear sky. Boat rescued 1:30 A. M., 18th. Two native Americans on board, Frank Wood, Keene, N. H., and John Guerra, Los Angeles. Wood is in hospital at Schull with acute bronchitis, contracted prior to disaster, but aggravated by exposure. FROST.

According to this dispatch, the Americans were in the open boat, subjected to exposure, for fourteen and a half hours before they were rescued. Consul Frost's dispatch asserts that the vessel was shelled without cause while the crew was abandoning the ship and after the vessel had stopped its engines. This is contrary to international law obligations, according to the manner in which they have been interpreted by this Government.

The United States has admitted throughout the submarine controversy that it is allowable for a submarine commander to shell a vessel which tries to escape and fails to observe the order to halt. But it has been the contention of the United States Government in the

Continued on Page 2.

NEW SHIP RULES TO AID NEUTRALS

Inspection at Halifax Made in Deference to Their Wishes, Cecil Explains.

WARNS BLOCKADE RUNNERS

No Obstacles in Way of Agreement to Route Belgian Relief Vessels.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A new Order in Council will be issued tomorrow, covering the attitude of the British Government toward neutral ships.

Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, replying today to a question of The Associated Press as to whether he could say anything with regard to the effects of the new submarine warfare, said:

"The Western Atlantic, the North Sea, and the Mediterranean are not outlaw waters. Murder may be committed on them, but the attempt to hoid up all sea traffic there has not succeeded. It is the task of the Western Powers and their allies to vindicate once again the freedom of the seas.

"So far the new submarine warfare has had very little effect on the entry of supplies to this country, but it has interfered to some extent with trade between neutral nations. For instance, as you know, most of the vessels trading from Scandinavia and Holland to and from America put into the United Kingdom by agreement in order to avoid the trouble and danger of visit and search on the high seas. Some of these vessels are reluctant to continue this practice, foolishly, we think, since the danger of putting into a United Kingdom port is not serious, and the practice is very convenient for all parties.

"The German piracy decree is not, indeed, a bluff; it is far too murderous for that. But its terror lies not in anything like wholesale destruction, the actual number of ships sunk bearing a very small proportion to those getting through unscathed, but in its very uncertainty, its erratic strokes.

"However, we are very anxious to meet the wishes of neutrals in this, as in all other matters, even when we do not think they are well founded. We accordingly are arranging in certain cases, where we are satisfied the vessel concerned is not trading in the interests of our enemies, that they shall be examined at some other British port, such as Halifax.

"This course does not mean the abandonment of the right of visit and search, which, obviously, it would be impossible for us to abandon. All it means is that we substitute one form of exercising that right for another, and, in order to make our action quite clear, we are declaring at the same time that vessels trying to run the blockade with goods to or from Germany, directly or indirectly, will expose themselves to condemnation in a prize court. We are adding that if they fail voluntarily to enter a British port for examination they cannot complain if their conduct exposes them to suspicion, and, indeed, constitutes a prima facie case that they are engaged in enemy trade.

"This is the meaning of our new proclamation. It will not, I hope and believe, make any practical difference in the present system, which will proceed exactly in the same way it has proceeded hitherto, except that certain ships will be examined at Halifax instead of at Kirkwall.

"In regard to Belgian relief ships, we will not place the slightest obstacle in the way of any agreement whereby they may be able to reach Rotterdam, even should such an arrangement mean a different route from the one they now pursue through the danger zone."

VIENNA'S ATTITUDE ASKED

Washington Believes She Will Indorse Germany's Position.

ANCONA PLEDGE IN QUESTION

Ambassador Penfield Requests a Definite and Final Statement on Subject.

CABINET WEIGHS SITUATION

But All the Officials Maintain Silence as to the President's Plans.

Austria Will Not Recede, Berlin Says Confidently

BERLIN, (via London,) Feb. 20.—While the official text of the memorandum, handed by Ambassador Penfield to the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, is not yet known here, the purpose of the note is apparently well understood.

It is authoritatively stated that the Dual Monarchy is one with Germany in its determination to carry out the unrestricted submarine campaign, in which it is already actively operating in the Mediterranean blockade zone.

It is confidently asserted that Austria-Hungary will not recede in the slightest degree from the position jointly assumed with Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The impression is strong here that a break in relations with Austria-Hungary will not be long delayed, although State Department officials decline to discuss the situation in any way. Frederic C. Penfield, the Ambassador at Vienna, is under instructions to obtain a full statement of the Austro-Hungarian Government's position with respect to the German submarine blockade and its accompaniment of ruthless U-boat warfare, and as there is general expectation that the Vienna authorities will support Germany's stand, severance of relations is looked for.

An official of the Government indicated today that a break was certain unless Austria-Hungary reaffirmed her promises to the United States in the case of the steamer Ancona. A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam today told how Ambassador Penfield had delivered to the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, an aide-memoire, calling for an explicit statement of the Vienna Government's policy concerning submarine warfare. In the text of the aide-memoire, as given in the dispatch, Ambassador Penfield was represented as calling Austria's attention to its promise made in the Ancona case not to sink merchant ships without warning or without affording passengers and crews a chance to escape to places of safety.

Probably Written by Penfield.

Officials here would not say whether such a reminder had been prepared by the department and cabled to Vienna. As a rule such documents are not prepared by Governments, but are regarded merely as memoranda of diplomatic agents for the information of the Government to which they are accredited. Usually they are intended to give a Minister of Foreign Affairs something in written form to verify something that has been said to him in conversation by a diplomatic representative.

While the language of the document, as given in the dispatch from Amsterdam, was different from the usual diplomatic style, it is not doubted here that it is a substantially correct account of what was said in the actual document. This view is drawn from the fact that the aid-memoire gives correctly the official number of communications exchanged between the United States and Austria-Hungary and seems to conform to the position taken by the United States with respect to submarine warfare by Austria-Hungary.

Additional basis for the belief that Austria will back up Germany's blockade edict is found in the fact that almost simultaneously with the receipt of the official announcement of Germany's intention Austria sent out a similar communication. This has never been denied. Whether Turkey sent a like communication has not been revealed.

Tarnowski Still Unrecognized.

Another ground for assuming that the United States Government feels that Austria ultimately will join in the German submarine campaign is that neither the State Department nor the President has permitted the new Austrian Ambassador, Count Tarnowski von Tarnow, to present his credentials. So far as known, he has not been invited to visit the State Department or the White House. In the meantime Baron Erich Zwiedinek, Counselor and Chargé d'Affaires of the embassy, has continued to discharge the functions of his office.

Like Germany, Austria pledged the United States that it would respect the

international rule of visit and search and would remove noncombatants to places of safety and give ample warning before making submarine attacks upon peaceful merchantmen. Thus far Austria has kept this promise, but evidently the United States wishes to have it renew its assurances in this regard or force an admission that it will disregard former promises, as has Germany.

President Wilson and his Cabinet conferred today for nearly two hours on the aspects of the foreign crisis. Whether in the event of a break with Vienna the President would act as he did in the German case and notify Congress before he dismissed all Austrian officials in the United States could not be learned.

There is an impression that the President, in any event, will not return to Congress in connection with the submarine issue until it is definitely ascertained what course Austria is to follow. This also may apply to the other Germanic allies, although it is believed that neither Bulgaria nor Turkey has submarine flotillas, unless recently supplied from German shipyards, which are known to have been working night and day turning them out.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Another Cabinet meeting passed today without an announcement concerning the crisis with Germany. High officials said after the meeting that there had been no development of importance, and indicated that President Wilson had not made known his decision as to when his next step would be taken.

At the State Department it was said that the situation continued to be as serious as it could be, short of war.

Senators who talked with Administration officials during the day gained the impression that arrangements for the President's appearance before Congress would be made early next week. Apparently only the President knows just what he will ask of Congress, but it is generally assumed that, with the session at an end, he will seek authority to deal with any situation which may arise as a result of the unrestricted submarine campaign. All available information regarding Germany's recent acts at sea is being assembled for the President.

PENFIELD PRESSES FOR FINAL STATEMENT

Envoy Asks Austrian Government to State Its Attitude on U-Boat War.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Frederic C. Penfield, American Ambassador at Vienna, is said by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent to have delivered to the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister a request for a clear and final definition of Austria-Hungary's attitude regarding submarine warfare.

The dispatch says that, according to a telegram from Vienna, Mr. Penfield handed an aide-mémoire today to the Foreign Minister, requesting clear and final information as to what standpoint the Austro-Hungarian Government had assumed regarding submarine warfare, and whether the assurances given on the occasion of the Ancona and Persia incidents, were to be regarded as changed or withdrawn.

The text of the inquiry as forwarded by the correspondent reads:

In Note 4,167 of Dec. 9, 1915, the American Government laid down the points of view whereby it was guided regarding the activity of submarines in naval warfare. These points of view were on an earlier occasion clearly expressed to the German Government, and the United States Government was of the opinion that the Austro-Hungarian Government was acquainted therewith. The Austro-Hungarian Government replied with Note 5,735 of Dec. 14, 1915, wherein it declared it had neither adequate knowledge of the exchange of ideas which had taken place between the United States and Germany nor was of the opinion that even complete knowledge would suffice for judgment in regard to the Ancona incident, as the questions arising from this incident bore a different character.

Nevertheless, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Ministry declared, in Note 5,949, of Dec. 21, 1915: "As regards the principle set up in the very esteemed note that enemy private ships, provided they did not flee or offer resistance, should not be destroyed before the passengers are placed in safety, the Austro-Hungarian Government is in a position to assent in the main to this view of the Washington Cabinet."

Further, the Austro-Hungarian Government on the occasion of the sinking of the steamer Persia in January, 1916, declared that, although not informed regarding this incident, it would be guided by the principles whereto it agreed in the Ancona affair, should events prove that responsibility falls on Austria-Hungary in this matter.

Simultaneously with the communication from the German Government on the 10th of January, 1916, the Austro-Hungarian Government declared that every merchant ship which for whatever purpose is armed with a gun forfeits by this circumstance alone the character of a peaceful vessel, and that in consideration of these circumstances the Austro-Hungarian naval forces had received orders to treat such vessels as warships. In conformity with this declaration, ships whereon were American citizens were sunk in the Mediterranean, presumably by Austro-Hungarian submarines. Some of these ships, for example the English steamer Welsh Prince, were torpedoed without warning by a submarine under the Austro-Hungarian flag. The American Ambassador at Vienna requested information regarding these cases, but thus far has received no reply.

At the same time as the German declaration of Jan. 31, 1917, which described certain portions of the sea off the coasts of Entente countries as exposed to danger from submarines, the Austro-Hungarian Government made known that Austria-Hungary and her allies, as from Feb. 1, would prevent with all available means shipping within the defined barred area.

From the foregoing it can be concluded that the assurance, given on the occasion of the Ancona case and renewed on the occasion of the discussion of the Persia case, as to all material respects the same assurance contained in the note of the German Government of May 4, which reads:

"In conformity with the general principles of international law concerning the holding up, search, and destruction of merchant ships, such ships will not be sunk either inside or outside that portion of the sea which has been declared a naval war zone without previous warning and without taking such means as are available for saving human lives, unless such ships flee or endeavor to offer resistance," and that this assurance is more or less altered by the declaration of the Austro-Hungarian Government of Feb. 16 and Jan. 31.

Since the United States Government is in doubt regarding the meaning to be attached to these declarations, especially the last, it desires to be finally and clearly informed of the standpoint which the Austro-Hungarian Government adopts in these circumstances and also whether the assurance given in the Ancona and Persia cases is to be regarded as changed or withdrawn.

The correspondent adds:

"We learn that the material contents of this aide-mémoire will be submitted in the Foreign Ministry to an exhaustive examination from the standpoint of international law and will then be answered."

A Central News dispatch from Zurich today says:

"The Austrian Emperor has given a long audience to Count Czernin, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who previously had a conference with Frederic C. Penfield, the American Ambassador."

Inquiry Vague, Says Vienna.

VIENNA, Feb. 20, (via London.)—The inquiry of the United States regarding Austria-Hungary's attitude in connection with Germany's submarine warfare is considered vague in official circles.

It is stated that the reason for this is that the notes mentioned in the American communication, were not intended to tie the hands of the Austro-Hungarian Government in the future, but dealt entirely with cases that had actually occurred.

After the sinking by an Austrian submarine of the Italian steamship Ancona in November, 1915, occasioning the loss of the lives of several Americans, the Austro-Hungarian Government sent a note to the United States in which it said:

"The Imperial and Royal Government can also substantially concur in the principle expressed in the very esteemed (American) note that private ships, in so far as they do not flee or offer resistance, may not be destroyed without the persons aboard being brought into safety."

"AUSTRIA'S POSITION CLEAR."

German Papers Can't Understand the Purpose of Wilson's Request.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 20, (via London.)—The German newspapers profess inability to understand the purpose of President Wilson's note to Austria, the third paragraph of the Austro-Hungarian note of Jan. 31 leaving no doubt regarding the Dual Monarchy's standpoint. In that paragraph, it was stated clearly that Austria-Hungary would use every means to cut off England and France wholly from all navigation.

"This seems final and absolutely clear, says Mittagzeitung, and it is inconceivable what further final and clear information Wilson needs on the subject. There cannot be any doubt that whatever concessions Austria-Hungaria made previously to meet the wishes of neutrals, especially those of the Americas, are revived within what has been declared the war regions."

The Vossische Zeitung thinks Wilson knows exactly the only answer he can expect from Austria-Hungaria.

"Can he find a half way plausible reason?" it asks, "for breaking diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungaria, too?. In view of this certain development Vienna's answer will leave nothing to devise in its determination."

ANDRASSY THINKS WE WILL NOT MAKE WAR

Can't Believe We Will Defend "Venturesomeness or Business Interests of Individual."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Feb. 20, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Count Julius Andrassy occupies the front page of last Sunday's issue of the Neue Freie Presse of Vienna with a long article on "President Wilson's standpoint vis-a-vis Germany." Andrassy contends that Wilson seems inclined to adopt the standpoint of Palmerston in the year 1850 rather than that of Washington, the great idealist who would draw the sword only for freedom and for the rights of existence."

"It would be surprising and disheartening," the Count writes, "if Wilson and the American nation did not annere to the lucid view of Gladstone and of Peel, but adopted that of Palmerston."

It is quite inconceivable, Andrassy avers, that the German or the Austrian Emperor would join such a war as the present solely because something had happened to individual citizens in a war between other countries, although the individual citizen in question did something which he knew perfectly well was of a dangerous nature. Not even the conscience of the most powerful autocrat, he adds, could permit an outbreak of war for any other reason than that the nation also was convinced that the protection of its vital interests rendered war necessary. One cannot believe, Andrassy declares, that Americans will go beyond this and will join in the world war for the question of prestige or in order to defend the venturesomeness of the business interests of an individual citizen. The Count continues:

"There are no conflicting interests whatever between Austria-Hungary and America. Many Austrians and many Hungarians live on America's hospitable ground, and all modern and educated men must cherish the unqualified esteem and admiration for the vast work accomplished and for the success achieved by America. We believe and hope that the wisdom of Wilson will find a way to open hostilities only in consequence of a really hostile act and not because of an unfortunate accident. We also believe and hope the American people will perceive that they have no interest in preventing a method of fighting which can curtail a war that may become detrimental even to them. It would not be difficult for America to accommodate herself to this new species of effective blockade which is not more inhumane than the ordinary methods of warfare, for in carrying it out every effort is made to save human life."

Count Andrassy wishes Americans to be under no illusion, however, and hastens to inform them that "we cannot unfortunately in any circumstances whatever abandon the method of fighting on which we have decided, well knowing what we are doing is in order to defend ourselves and to break through the cruel starvation blockade after three years of war."

At the close of the article the Hungarian ex-Minister says "We set high store on America's sympathy," but he adds, "we can subordinate to no feelings and to no other interests whatever the demands of defense of our existence which is menaced by our callous enemies."

ASKS TURKS TO ASSURE RELIEF SHIPS' SAFETY

Constantinople Must Deal with Germany and Austria Regarding the Des Moines and the Caesar.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The State Department has cabled to Ambassador Elkus, at Constantinople, to have the Turkish Government provide assurances from Austria-Hungary and Germany of safety for the cruiser Des Moines and the collier Caesar, so they may proceed from Alexandria to Beirut and Jaffa with medical supplies and foodstuffs and take on board 1,000 American refugees now at Beirut. The Mediterranean is in the submarine zone, and President Wilson is determined not to permit the vessels to run any risk which might precipitate war with the Central Empires.

It was made plain that the United States would not request assurances of safety for the ships from Berlin and Vienna, taking the position that the submarine operations are illegal and that the American vessels have a right to visit the two Turkish ports with the consent of the Turkish Government.

The State Department received a telegram from Ambassador Elkus today, dated Feb. 14, stating that the Turkish Government continued friendly toward the United States. It is not known here whether Turkey has submarines participating in the operations proclaimed by Germany and Austria-Hungary, but the fact that this Government desires assurances from Constantinople as well as from Vienna and Berlin is indicative of the official belief that Turkey is participating in the new submarine warfare.

It is thought that at least fifteen days will be required to learn whether Berlin, Vienna, and Constantinople will promise not to interfere with the Des Moines and the Caesar.

WHITLOCK'S FLAG STILL FLIES.

German Press Agency Says He Was Never Asked to Lower It.

BERLIN, Feb. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville, Feb. 20.)—The question of hauling down the American flag on the American Legation at Brussels has never been discussed between Brand Whitlock, the American Minister, and any member of the German administration, the Overseas News Agency says in an announcement made today. The desire that he continue his interest in the Belgian relief work was made known to him by the German Governor General, it is declared, and the Minister and his staff are to continue their activities in this connection. The agency announcement reads:

"Brand Whitlock, the American Minister at Brussels, will with his staff continue work for the relief commission. After the breaking off of diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States the Governor General made it known to the Minister that the continuation of his philanthropic work for the commission would be welcomed. The flag on the building occupied by the American Minister was never hauled down.

CAPTAIN SAYS U-53 SANK HOUSATONIC

Returning Here, Ensor Tells of Encountering Craft That Visited Newport.

CAPTOR EXPRESSED REGRET

American Skipper Comes on Orduna —Rest of Crew Due Today on Philadelphia.

Captain Thomas A. Ensor, the commander of the steamship Housatonic, the first American vessel to be destroyed after the publication of the German note on Jan. 31, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool on the Cunarder Orduna with the firm conviction that it was the U-53 which sank his ship in the Bay of Biscay.

In support of his assertion, the Captain brought back a life preserver marked "U-53" on the inside and also on the canvas straps. He got the life preserver from one of the crew of the submarine.

Captain Ensor said the commander of the U-boat was a tall, thin Lieutenant with a pointed beard and a fluent command of the English language, which fits the pictures and description of Lieutenant Hans Rose, who was in charge of the U-53 when the craft visited Newport on Oct. 7, 1916, and sunk five steamships the following day off Nantucket Lightship.

"On the afternoon of Feb. 3," Captain Ensor said, "the Housatonic was twenty miles southwest of the Bishop Rock, bound from Galveston for Liverpool with a cargo of grain and flour. Suddenly I saw a submarine emerge a little on the port bow and signal our ship to stock. I obeyed the order, and when the Housatonic got closer up a boat was lowered from the submarine, containing an officer and two seamen, who pulled over to our vessel and came on board.

"U-53" on Life Preservers.

"While the officer was examining the papers I noticed that the men had life preservers bearing 'U-53' stamped in black letters on the brown canvas. When the men were ordered to go below and examine the hold they laid their lifebelts on deck, and I dropped an oilskin coat over one of them and picked it up later when I went to get my things together before leaving the ship.

"After reading the ship's papers the officer ordered me to go on board the submarine and show them to the commander, while he remained on the Housatonic with his two men. By this time the crew had three of the lifeboats down in the water, which was ample accommodation for all, as there were only twenty-six on our ship all told.

"When I boarded the U-53, as I assumed the craft to be, I was met by the commander, who answered the description of Lieut. Hans Rose. In perfectly good English he asked me where I was bound and what cargo I had in the hold. After he had examined the papers, the German officer turned to me and said that I must return to my ship immediately and order the crew to take to the boats, because he was going to sink the Housatonic.

"'I regret to have to do this, Captain,' he explained, 'but it is necessary because you are carrying food supplies to the enemies of my country.'

"When I reached the Housatonic I told the crew to prepare to leave the ship at once and take a small bundle of their clothing with them that they could collect easily, as the time was short. We left in two of the lifeboats, with the chief officer in command of one and myself in charge of the other.

Sinking of the Housatonic.

"Meantime the officer and the two sailors who had come off in the boat from the submarine had been occupied in placing bombs in various parts of the Housatonic below decks, and they left her shortly after we got away. Within a few minutes there was a big explosion, followed by a second one further aft, and we saw the last of the Housatonic and her cargo of wheat and flour.

"At first the commander of the submarine was going to submerge and leave us to our fate on the open sea, but I prevailed upon him to tow us toward the shore, which he did at a speed of fifteen or more knots. After about two hours' towing a British patrol boat was sighted on the horizon, and the U-boat stopped and sheered to starboard. The commander shouted out to me, 'I am going to leave you now, as that fellow will pick you up soon.'

"I looked through my glasses, which were slung round my neck, and saw that the patrol boat was steaming along comfortably and apparently had not noticed the submarine or the lifeboats. I called the attention of the commander to this fact and asked him not to go away. He replied: 'That fellow is asleep, but I will wake him up for you.' Then he ordered the port bow gun to be fired. He submerged a few moments later as the patrol boat was seen coming toward us at full speed with the thick black smoke belching out of her tall funnel. It proved to be the trawler Salvator, which picked up the crew of the two lifeboats and landed us on the coast of Cornwall, England."

Captain Ensor added that the officers, engineers and men of the Housatonic would arrive here tomorrow on the American liner Philadelphia from Liverpool.

Another passenger on the Orduna was Mark Alexander, 30 years old, an American of Roanoke, Va., who has been serving with the British Army at the Dardanelles and Saloniki. He lost both his hands and his left eye when a grenade he was holding exploded by a rifle bullet from the enemy's lines. He spent several weeks in a hospital recovering from his wounds, and is now returning to Roanoke.

Transport Rammed Submarine.

A first cabin passenger on the Orduna, who wished to have his name withheld, told of a narrow escape of a transport in the Solent and the ramming of a submarine. He was crossing to Portsmouth in one of the Isle of Wight boats, and was standing on deck amidships watching a transport which had just passed them at a speed of eighteen to twenty knots.

"Her decks were crowded with troops," the passenger said, "and to my horror I saw a submarine emerging on her starboard beam. Before the under-sea fighter had a chance to fire a torpedo or the bow guns, the transport swung round and ran her down, passing clean over the submarine and lashing the sea with her two big propellers. When she had proceeded on her way toward France I looked through my glasses but could not see any traces of the submarine.

The Orduna brought thirty-seven passengers and about 3,000 sacks of mail.

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CHILD MADE MASCOT OF U-BOAT'S CRUISE

Little Daughter of Norwegian Shipmaster Travels Eight Days on a Submarine.

CRAFT HAD NARROW ESCAPE

Damaged When Munition Ship Blows Up—Commander Was Man Who Sank the Lusitania.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 20. — Solveig Jacobsen, the six-year-old daughter of a Norwegian shipmaster, who has arrived here with her parents on the way to Norway, has the distinction of being the first child to make a voyage on a German submarine, having been the captive during the eight-day trip of the submarine commander, who is said to have sunk the Lusitania.

Solveig's father, Isach Jacobsen, was the master of the Norwegian ship Thor II., which was sunk by the submarine. The U-boat towed the ship's boats with the crew of twenty-eight toward land for a time and finally left them to shift for themselves, but the commander retained the master, his wife and child on the submarine while he continued the cruise.

The operations, however, were of short duration, for the next ship encountered proved to be laden with ammunition for France. The submarine was so shaken by the terrific explosion when the steamer was torpedoed, and by an encounter with a British destroyer, which all but sank the U-boat by ramming, that one of its engines was put out of commission, that the commander determined to make his home harbor for repairs.

The submarine limped homeward along a route west of Ireland and north of the Shetlands, dodging many British patrol ships and destroyers, and finally came into port at Heligoland in fairly good shape, the crew having succeeded in repairing the engine on the voyage.

Captain Jacobsen, the master of the Thor II., in describing his experiences, dwelt on the human side of the man who he came to understand was the Lusitania's destroyer, as shown in the treatment of little Solveig. The child was adopted as a sort of mascot by the submarine and decorated with a bit of ribbon from the commander's iron cross, which he received for an earlier achievement, and made free of the ship. The submarine's phonograph played "Solveig's Song," by Grieg, as the waking melody for the child, and the sailors made a pet of her during off duty hours.

During the short stay at Heligoland, where the Jacobsens were the first neutral visitors during the war, the commander of the island called to pay his respects and presented to the child many souvenirs of her visit.

Captain Jacobsen's description of the torpedoing of the ammunition ships shows one of the perils to which submarines are exposed. The submarine had hailed the ship, and, ignorant of its character, prepared to sink it by gunfire, to save torpedoes. The first shot attracted a British destroyer, which came at full speed. The submarine hastily submerged, sending a torpedo at the steamer before going under. An appalling explosion followed, which, had the submarine been on the surface, might have had even more serious consequences.

"We had no time to see what became of the steamer's crew, which were in the boats near the steamer," said the Norwegian. "The submarine was tossed about so convulsively by the force of the explosion that we were all thrown down. The submarine's deck was ripped up and we thought our last hour had come."

The destroyer headed at ever increasing speed for the submerging submarine, but the U-boat was far enough down to escape the full force of the blow. The men in the U-boat were thrown hither and thither, but a quick examination showed that the submarine had not sprung a leak. One engine, however, was disabled and the boat lost part of its manoeuvring ability, making abandonment of the cruise advisable.

The return trip was one long succession of "ups and downs," the submarine being obliged to submerge frequently, as often as once an hour, to avoid British patrol ships. The sensations of the civilian passengers during the frequent dives, and particularly during the anxious moments when the submarine was carefully feeling its way to the surface, ignorant of whether a British ship might not be waiting to ram her, were by no means agreeable, and the extreme variations of temperature between the submerged and surface positions were hard to bear.

The food aboard was good and abundant, the boat having been provisioned for a four weeks' cruise. When the submarine arrived in the North Sea, the commander announced that he would put Captain Jacobsen and his wife and child aboard the first eastbound Norwegian steamer, but none was encountered. The commander then proceeded for Horn's Reef, where he hoped to find a Danish fishing boat, but these had all disappeared.

The arrival at Heligoland, where the commander, owing to earlier achievements, is highly popular, was a triumphal entry. The entire crew of forty-two men came on deck. As the submarine slowly entered the harbor, its orchestra of fifteen men played the German anthem. The commander, holding Solveig by the hand, stood on the bridge, acknowledging the cheers from the other craft in the bay.

Although the entire civilian population of Heligoland was transferred to the mainland at the outbreak of hostilities, Captain Jacobsen saw many civilians among the thousands of soldiers and sailors now garrisoning the island.

The name of the commander of the German submarine which sank the Lusitania has never been officially announced. The latest unofficial announcement of the submarine Captain responsible for that ship's destruction named Captain Max Valentier, son of the Dean of the Sondersburg Cathedral.

20 AMERICAN CONSULS REACH SWITZERLAND

William H. Gale Among Those Crossing Border—One Party Held Up at Lindau.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Swiss Minister advised the State Department today that twenty American Consular officers with their families, comprising from thirty to thirty-five persons, left Munich this morning via Lindau, for Switzerland, where they arrived this afternoon, some stopping at Rorschach and others at Ronanshors, on Lake Constance.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Reuter's Zurich correspondent says American Consuls from Germany began to arrive in Switzerland Tuesday. The Consul General at Munich and the Consul General from Warsaw arrived during the evening, and the main party is expected later.

ZURICH, Switzerland, Feb. 20.—The American Consulate General today received word that William H. Gale, Consul General at Munich, and two other Consuls would arrive late today. The advices said that other members of their party had been held by the Germans at Lindau for more minute examination of their baggage.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 20.—As far as ascertainable no Americans, except a few officials whose names have already been cabled, have arrived in Holland from Germany since the break in relations with the United States. The American Legation, in a notice printed in the newspapers, requests all Americans arriving in Holland to communicate with the legation for registration and viséing of passports.

AMERICANS ON SHIP SHELLED BY U-BOAT

Continued from Page 1.

Ancona and other cases that after a vessel has once stopped in response to a signal to halt that it again gains immunity.

Lloyd's reports cabled to the State Department by Consul General Skinner at London includes the sinking of the British brigantine Netherton of 199 tons.

KEENE, N. H., Feb. 20.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred M. Wood of this city expressed the fear tonight that their nineteen-year-old son, Frank Lester Wood, was one of the Americans who were on the Norwegian collier Dalbeattie when sunk by a submarine Saturday. Nothing has been heard of the lad since he left home in June.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 20.—It is believed here that the schooner described as Dorothy in a London dispatch, announcing she had been sunk, was the Newfoundland vessel Rose Dorothea, which was returning to this port from Oporto, Portugal, with fishery salt. She was formerly owned at Provincetown, but a year ago was transferred to British registry.

The schooner ordinarily carried a crew of twenty-three, and it is supposed this number was aboard when she sailed recently.

The British fishing schooner Mayola, also reported sunk, was proceeding at last accounts from St. John's for Gibraltar with a cargo of dried codfish.

TOWNS TO "ADOPT" U-BOATS.

New Plan Adopted to Maintain Germany's Under-Water Force.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 20, (via London.)—The Kiel Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, announces that a new plan for the promotion of Germany's submarine war is starting throughout Germany. Under the plan it is proposed that the important towns each "adopt" one submarine and its crew, entirely defraying the cost of the upkeep of the vessel and men, supplying them with clothes, provisions, and luxuries, and paying pensions to disabled men or widows.

SWEDEN ASKS FACTS OF SINKING BY U-BOAT

Stockholm Paper Says Crew of Hugo Hamilton Knew Nothing of Blockade Order.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 20, (via London.)—The Swedish Government has asked Berlin for particulars of the sinking of the Swedish motor ship Hugo Hamilton, which became known here on Sunday through an official report from Berlin. The vessel, which was bought from her Norwegian owners and was making her first trip under the Swedish flag, was bringing 4,000 tons of saltpeter from Valparaiso and was consigned to the Swedish Farmers' Association. Her arrival was eagerly awaited because the stock of saltpeter in Sweden was virtually exhausted and there was a general scarcity of fertilizer.

The Hugo Hamilton carried a crew of more than thirty, and had on board the two young sons of the Captain. Whether the vessel was warned is not known, nor is there any information here as to whether any lives were lost. The vessel was insured by the Government War Risk Commission for 1,500,000 crowns.

The Dagbladet, in commenting on the loss of the vessel says:

"The fact that the vessel was coming home from Chile renders it probable that those aboard had no knowledge of the German proclamation of the new sea war zone. The vessel was on her way between two neutral harbors with a cargo necessary to Swedish farmers. That it nevertheless became the innocent victim of the new German submarine warfare must excite indignation and resentment here. The illegality of the sinking is evident.

"Swedish sense of justice cannot let itself be satisfied with the declaration that the vessel, coming from a remote port, was inside the war zone and hence must take its chances regardless of whether the Captain had knowledge of the new dangers. Nor can an eventual money indemnity make the damage good, since at the present time it was precisely saltpeter, and not money, that the Swedish farmers needed."

The Swedish Government has also protested against the sinking of the Swedish steamship Varing of 2,296 tons, which was reported destroyed on Feb. 8.

The only previous reference to the sinking of the Hugo Hamilton was contained in a Berlin announcement of Feb. 15 which was received here Monday.

BALTIMORE STEAMER CLEARED

The Rockingham, American Ship, Leaves Today for War Zone.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 20.—The first American steamer to leave this port for the submarine zone since the German warning of Jan. 31, will be the Garland liner Rockingham, Captain C. E. Edwards, to sail tomorrow morning for Liverpool. She cleared today. She is loaded with general cargo.

In her crew of forty men, twenty-four are citizens of the United States. Ten are natives of the Sandwich Islands. Chief Officer E. W. Carver and First Assistant Engineer J. O. Benson are Baltimoreans.

The Furness liner Kenmore which carried away a Maryland pilot, is now sixteen days out for Leith and due tomorrow. The pilot was carried out because of storms at the Capes.

Munitions Ships Leave Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—Three British steamers with munitions, food, and horses left here today for ports within the German submarine zone, and another was prepared to leave tonight. These four vessels have on board 300 horsemen, most of whom are Americans. The Warren liner Sagamore, for Liverpool; the freighter Moorish Prince, for St. Nazaire, and the Leyland liner Etonian, for Liverpool, were the steamers which sailed. The Knight of the Garter planned to leave before daybreak for St. Nazaire. Each vessel carried a gun astern.

Lost

—our dark brindle bull, REX, the dog with the pipe in his mouth. He has been a familiar sight on the streets of New York for years, advertising **Barking Dog, Never Bites Smoking Mixture.**

Liberal Reward for return to

The Barkmahn Co., Inc., 1169 Broadway.

$3.00 Round Trip

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Send 2c stamp for generous sample of either Dr Lyon's Perfect Dental Cream or Tooth Powder.

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Wise smokers find it pays to insist on getting what they want—and it pays to want

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS

"*Truly* a Cigar"

3 for 25c and Upward — DAVE SAQUI MAKER — Various Sizes and Shapes

Where Good Cigars Are Sold

50 MORE SUBMARINES FOR AMERICAN NAVY

Total Cost $71,000,000 Under Plan Added to Naval Bill by Senate Committee.

TO BE LAID DOWN AT ONCE

Brings Total Number Carried by Bill Up to 68—Big Increase in Midshipmen Personnel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Senate Naval Committee tonight completed revising the Naval Appropriation bill, passed by the House last week, and the measure will be reported out at the earliest opportunity. The committee has decided to incorporate in the bill a provision directing the Secretary of the Navy to proceed at once to the construction of fifty additional submarines at a total cost of not more than $71,000,000. The bill stipulates that not less than fifteen of them are to built on the Pacific Coast.

The addition of fifty submarines to the number already provided for makes a total of sixty-eight carried in the bill. Ten of the new vessels are to be fleet submarines at a cost of not more than $1,800,000 each; the other forty will be coast submarines to cost not over $1,300,000 each. Because of this increased expense the sum which a subcommittee recommended should be appropriated as a lump sum to expedite construction of the naval building program has been cut down $105,000,000 to $175,000,000.

In addition the committee has approved the greater part of the minor increases recommended by the sub-committee, amounting to approximately $13,000,000. Three coast guard cutters are provided for at a total cost of $1,350,000.

The committee decided also to increase the number of midshipmen at Annapolis by giving each member of Congress four appointments, instead of three, to recommend that for five years the course at the Naval Academy be reduced from four to three years, with graduating classes in both March and September. The number of midshipmen would be increased by 618 by the committee recommendation.

FINDS U-BOATS DISCRIMINATE.

Some Vessels Allowed to Pass with Cargoes Like the Lyman M. Law's

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 20.—Ambassador Page has compared the evidence gathered by the embassy concerning the sinking of the American schooner Lyman M. Law by a submarine with that collected by the Italian authorities, and has found that the Germans and Austrians have allowed other neutral vessels carrying cargoes similar to that of the Law to pass unmolested.

Spanish and Greek vessels with cargoes of lumber for making fruit boxes have frequently been allowed to pass, it is said.

SCHINASI BROTHERS

suggest that you try a package of

NATURALS

the original Egyptian cigarettes

TO-DAY

You'll like them 15c

U-BOAT STATEMENT BY CARSON EXPECTED

First Lord May Reveal Results of British Anti-Submarine War in Commons Today.

PARTISANS CALL FOR FISHER

Want Admiral Back in His Old Post to Handle Anti-Submarine Operations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Sir Edward Carson will make his first important speech as First Lord of the Admiralty tomorrow when he submits the naval estimates to the Commons. Sir Edward is understood to be in favor of telling the public as much as can be disclosed without giving dangerous information to the enemy, and in some quarters hopes are expressed that he will to some extent raise the screen which the Admiralty hitherto has kept over the statistics of submarine warfare. The chances are, however, that he will deal in comparative percentages rather than in plain figures.

In shipping and insurance circles, while no disposition exists to make light of the submarine depredations, the prevalent idea is that the menace is being kept well within safe proportions, and that the U-boats destroyed or otherwise accounted for make a satisfactory total. Unofficial reports of the total number of ships which made British ports in defiance of the submarine blockade also show highly favorable comparison with the total losses by submarine activity, either direct or by mine-laying. It is believed that Sir Edward Carson will, on this point at least, be able to give figures, particularly as the French and Italian authorities have done so.

Notwithstanding reassuring reports current there is a certain underlying anxiety due chiefly to Carson's recent statement that "the menace of the submarine to the merchant service is greater now than at any other period of the war," and any detailed information the First Lord may be in position to give to the public will be acclaimed.

The last few days have seen a recrudescence of the campaign to bring Lord Fisher back to the Admiralty. The controversy between the Fisherites and anti-Fisherites has attained wide dimensions. The House of Commons has been informed by one of Fisher's supporters that the Admiralty can have Fisher back now on its own terms, but that if the Admiralty defers recalling him much longer he will only come back on his own terms.

To understand the controversy it is necessary to know that Fisher has a plan for dealing with the submarine menace, which he contends cannot be carried into execution unless untrammeled executive authority be given to him to enforce it. The opponents of the Admiral claim he would be a disruptive force in the navy, and that the younger school is better equipped to handle the submarine campaign than an old man of 76 who, they say, failed to keep the U-boat menace well in hand when he was at the Admiralty before.

Lord Northcliffe has been sledge-hammering at the Fisherites for a couple of days past by editorials in The Daily Mail, in one of which "the steadily rising murmur of Fisher, Fisher, throughout the country" was cited as an instance of "mob psychology." "The cure for Fisherism," says The Mail, "is publicity."

Sir Edward Carson, as already mentioned, is believed to be in favor of all possible publicity, and his speech tomorrow is awaited with the keenest interest.

Spain Resumes Sailings to Philippines.

MADRID, Feb. 20, (via Paris.)—Navigation between Spain and the Philippine Islands has been resumed.

ST. LOUIS TO UNLOAD; WILL NOT GO OUT

Continued from Page 1.

changed at all since the sailing of the American liners has been indefinitely postponed. The shippers of the cargo on the St. Louis have been notified that the company wishes to discharge it, but I do not know when the work will be done."

American Freighters Sail.

The first American freighters to leave New York for a British port since the publication of the German note on submarine warfare started yesterday. They were the Mongolia, owned by the Atlantic Transport Company of West Virginia, which is part of the International Mercantile Marine, and the Algonquin, owned by the American Star Line of 25 Beaver Street. Both were bound for London.

As the vessels have to run the gauntlet of the German submarines right up the English Channel to the mouth of the Thames, a distance of about 350 miles, London is regarded as the most dangerous port in Great Britain, but it is also the best protected.

From Land's End to the Nore Lightship in the Thames estuary, the Channel and North Sea are patrolled by destroyers, mine sweepers and patrol boats of high speed, trawlers which drag steel nets between them, and stationary nets which are shifted from time to time.

The Mongolia is a vessel of 13,639 gross tonnage, with accommodation for 150 first cabin passengers, which has not been used since she has been carrying freight to London. She is commanded by Captain E. Rice and has a crew of 180 men, of whom 90 per cent. are American citizens.

Among them are Thomas Blau, chief officer; W. E. Wollaston, first officer; C. W. Krieg, second officer; J. G. Lutz, third officer; John Foster, fourth officer; C. D. Riley and S. E. Wilcox, cadet officers; J. W. Condon, chief engineer; Clarence Irwin, first assistant; W. Hotchkiss, second assistant; L. R. Tinto, third assistant; Anson B. Ingalls, surgeon; W. T. Heath, chief steward, and H. Chapman, wireless operator.

The Algonquin is a single-screw steamship of 3,200 gross tonnage, commanded by Captain A. Nordberg. Among the American citizens on board are William E. Holmes, of Chicago, mate, and Charles Schultz of Brooklyn, chief engineer. The owners agreed to give the officers a war bonus of 50 per cent. in wages and 25 per cent. to the crew, and in case the vessel is captured or destroyed the crew are to be paid bonus with wages until they return to the United States.

Other Neutrals' Ships.

Other neutral vessels which left here yesterday for the war zone were the Dutch freighter Kessler, for Rotterdam; the Spanish freighter Mar Baltico, sister ship to the Mar Adriatico, torpedoed on Monday, for Bordeaux; the British freighter Northern, for Havre, and the Italian steamship Avala, for Genoa.

The arrivals from ports within the danger zone were headed by the Cunarders Orduna, Carmania, from Liverpool and London, respectively, and the Fabre liner Patria from Marseilles and Naples. The vessels together had more than 2,000 passengers. Other arrivals were the Italian steamship San Guglielmo from Genoa; the British freighters Atholl from London, Essex from Liverpool, and City of Manila from Glasgow; the Belgian steamship Trevier from Barry, the Dutch freighter Farsum from Amsterdam, and the Norwegian freighter Thorvald Halvorsen from St. Nazaire.

The agents of the French Line received a cable message yesterday from Bordeaux that the Touraine, with passengers and mails, had left that port at 1 A. M. for New York.

The Standard Oil Company was notified that the tanker Healdton, which was ordered into Halifax after the diplomatic break with Germany, had resumed her voyage to Rotterdam.

The sailing of the Italian liner Giuseppe Verdi for Naples and Genoa with passengers and mails, which was scheduled for noon yesterday, was postponed indefinitely by the agents, and no reason was given to the passengers, who were notified by telegram and telephone, except those who had already gone to the liner at her pier in Jersey City. In shipping circles it was said that the delay was caused by a report of U-boat activity in the North Atlantic.

No anxiety was felt yesterday regarding the safety of the two American freighters, Rochester and Orleans, which sailed from New York on Feb. 10

ADVERTISEMENT.

Please Tell Others What You Know About

BELL-ANS

FOR INDIGESTION

Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

ALLEGED SPIES HELD FOR TRIAL

Sander and Wunnenberg Give Bail—Seven Americans Accused in Plot.

CHEMICAL PAPER FOUND

Arrest of Davis, Now in Sing Sing, Gave Early Clue to Federal Secret Service Men.

Albert A. Sander, dramatic editor of the Deutsches Journal, Executive Secretary of the German-American Literary Defense Committee, President of the Central Powers War Films Exchange, Prussian Army reservist, Heidelberg graduate, and, according to United States Secret Service agents, one of the principal cogs in the German Secret Service system in this country, was arraigned before Judge C. W. Sessions in the Federal Court yesterday, charged with having, with others, hatched a military enterprise on American soil against Great Britan in behalf of Germany.

With him was arraigned Charles W. Wunnenberg, a marine engineer, and an American citizen, who, the Government alleges, was one of the co-conspirators in the enterprise directed against Great Britain. Judge Sessions fixed bail in $5,000 for each man, which was furnished, and set the hearing on the complaint for 2 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon.

At least seven, and perhaps as many more, men, most of them American-born citizens without a drop of German blood in their veins, are said to be concerned in the conspiracy, the purpose of which was to secure information in England which would be useful to Germany in waging "ruthless submarine warfare," as well as in other ways. So far as is known every spy who is alleged to have journeyed to England to gain information for the German Government was a native American.

At least two of these suspects are members of old and highly respected American families, and all of them have been conected with newspapers in different parts of the country. The name of only one of these accused Americans, most of whom are now in Europe, can now be published. That one is George Vaux Bacon, a former Cleveland newspaper man, and at times publicity agent for various enterprises in New York. He is held as a spy by the British Government and is said to have made a full confession of all he knows about the German plot of which he is alleged to have been one of the paid agents.

The running to earth of the alleged conspirators was the work of the Federal Secret Service agents. For more than two months the agents have been at work day and night, and they probably would be as much in the dark as ever but for the assistance of Government chemists who discovered the secrets of the ink and paper used by the German Secret Service in communicating with its agents in foreign lands.

The ink is absorbed by the paper and the writing cannot be detected even with the most powerful microscope. And only one kind of paper, so far as is known, is of any value for use with this ink. In some manner not disclosed the American agents got hold of some of the ink, which after much time the Government chemists were able to analyze.

The chemists also found the secret of the paper which before the ink would show had to be washed in chemically purified water, dried, and, after that, treated with other chemicals. After the agents in Europe had written their instructions in the invisible ink they would write with ordinary ink a letter presumably to a woman relative or some friend in the United States. The chemical which brought out the invisible ink obliterated at the same time the ordinary ink.

Once the paper and ink problem had been solved the rest was comparatively easy. The source of the money used in financing the espionage system in England was discovered, and in that connection it can be stated that the source was not the German Embassy in Washington. The money was generally transmitted by express from a neutral country in Europe and addressed to a person not actively connected with the spy system in this country. Eventually the money reached the persons in New York for whom it was intended.

It was the money part of the affair that first aroused the suspicions of the Government agents. It came about this way: A few months ago Wunnenberg caused the arrest of one Robert Davis on the charge of stealing $4,000 from him. Wunnenberg said the money was part of a legacy left him by a relative in Germany, and that he had given the money to Davis to put into a bank for him. The money, he said, was misappropriated, and Davis was arrested. He was convicted in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn last November, and Justice Cropsey, before whom the case was tried, sentenced him to serve from two to four years in Sing Sing, where he is now.

Both Sander and Wunnenberg blame Davis for the predicament in which they now find themselves. Wunnenberg and Davis had been shipmates on the American steamship Leelanaw and were on board that ship when it was torpedoed by a German submarine in July, 1915. With the other survivors of the wrecked ship, they were landed at Kirkwall. The Secret Service is now seeking to learn whether Wunnenberg was connected with the German spy system at that time.

The arrest of Davis and his prosecution was brought to the attention of the Secret Service, and, as a result of investigation, the agents found the trail that on Monday night ended with the arrest of Sander and Wunnenberg.

Bacon is the only alleged spy whose arrest is admitted by the authorities. Two of the others, it is said, are in Holland. Bacon is to return to New York as a witness for the Government against Sander and Wunnenberg and others who may be arrested in the future.

A report which could not be verified yesterday was that the German spy system now operating here is busy getting information about the land defenses and the navy of the United States.

OUR CREDIT BALANCE ABOVE $5,500,000,000

Now More Than Five Times the National Debt and Equals Total of Twelve Years.

EXPLAINS INFLUX OF GOLD

Securities, However, Have Furnished Greater Part of Payment for This Huge Balance.

The $613,000,000 of exports reported yesterday for January brought the total of our exports since the outbreak of the war up to above $10,500,000,000 and the $241,000,000 of goods brought in from abroad during that month raised the aggregate of our imports during this period to above $5,000,000,000.

The resultant credit balance in excess of $5,500,000,000 is a sum more than five times the national debt of the country, and is practically equal to the total of our credit balances in the twelve fiscal years from 1903 to 1914, inclusive. This credit is also more than $1,000,000,000 in excess of the total of our foreign trade, exports and imports combined, in any year prior to the outbreak of the war in Europe.

It is this balance in our favor which has put us in a position to draw from abroad a steady stream of gold, but it is in securities that we have taken pay for the great bulk of this huge credit balance. Part of these have been our own securities bought back from European holders and part the securities of foreign Governments which we have purchased. The supply of American securities abroad, while not exhausted, has been greatly diminished, and they are no longer freely coming into the market.

The British Government until recently relied on the voluntary surrender of American securities to the British Treasury for the purpose of disposing of them to pay for supplies bought in the United States, but lately it had to resort to a plan for the compulsory mobilization of the remainder of the foreign securities held in England. This plan is now being put into operation. The first list of American securities which the British Government will require their holders to surrender for the purpose of sending them to this side to offset the still growing balance in favor of this country was published in London the day before yesterday. This is the other side of the story told in the figures of the foreign trade of the United States. The huge exports from this country creating a credit which is flooding our banks with gold and which has added greatly to the prosperity which the country has enjoyed have forced our customers abroad to resort to all the means at their disposal to meet the huge payments which they have incurred in buying goods from us.

The balance in our favor has not been at all the result of our importing fewer goods than we were accustomed to do before the war. On the contrary, our imports are greater than they ever were before. Imports during 1916 were more than $800,000,000 in excess of the largest total reported in any earlier year.

Most of the increase in our imports has been in raw materials for use in manufacturing, much of which has been used in producing goods which we subsequently exported in the shape of finished products. This is one reason why American labor has been so fully and so profitably employed during the last two years—the demand has been not alone for American products, but for the manufacturing facilities of the country. They were needed to turn raw materials from other countries into the finished materials which the rest of the world needed, and which could not be manufactured elsewhere because so many of Europe's industrial plants were engaged in supplying the needs of the war.

The change which has taken place in the character of our exports is indicated in this comparison of the percentages of our total exports represented by the several classes of commodities in 1916 with the figures for 1914:

	P.C. of Total Exports. 1916.	1914.
Foodstuffs	19.72	28.20
Material for use in manufacturing	30.11	40.54
Manufactures ready for consumption	48.43	30.37
Miscellaneous	1.74	1.09

Corresponding figures for our imports in those two years compare as follows:

	P.C. of Total Imports. 1916.	1914.
Foodstuffs	25.04	27.45
Material for use in manufacturing	59.08	48.82
Manufactures ready for consumption	14.45	22.75
Miscellaneous	.83	.98

This comparison suggests one of the problems with which we will be confronted after the war. We have increased our manufacturing facilities to meet the extraordinary demands which have come from abroad, and the question will arise whether we will be able to keep this enlarged industrial plant profitably employed when the manufacturing facilities of Europe now devoted to the production of war supplies again are making goods for commercial purposes.

Foreign Trade of the United States Since the Outbreak of the War, $15,622,785,853

The foreign trade of the United States, imports and exports combined, since the outbreak of the war in Europe at the end of July, 1914, has amounted to the huge sum of $15,622,785,853. Exports during this period were a little more than double the imports, and the balance of trade in favor of this country resulting from these thirty months of trade was $5,501,568,835. This table shows how this vast trade has accumulated and the huge movement of gold which resulted from it:

MERCHANDISE.

	Exports.	Imports.	Credit Trade Balance (Excess of Exports.)
January, 1917	$613,441,020	$241,674,851	$371,766,169
Year, 1916	5,481,423,589	2,391,654,335	3,089,769,254
Year, 1915	3,554,670,847	1,778,596,695	1,776,074,152
Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1914	912,641,888	648,682,628	263,959,260
Total since outbreak of war	$10,562,177,344	$5,060,608,509	$5,501,568,835

GOLD.

	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Imports.
January, 1917	$20,719,898	$58,926,258	$38,206,360
Year, 1916	155,792,927	685,990,234	530,197,307
Year, 1915	31,425,918	451,954,590	420,528,672
Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1914	104,972,197	23,252,804	*81,719,593
Total since outbreak of war	$312,910,940	$1,220,123,686	$907,212,746

*Excess of exports.

Our credit balance from merchandise trade was augmented by our net exports of silver. The balance in our favor was offset by gold imports, the purchase of foreign securities, the repurchase of our own securities and by other items. The two sides of the account in round numbers may be put thus in the shape of a balance sheet:

BALANCE SHEET OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Sent Out.		Taken In.	
Excess of merchandise exports	$5,501,000,000	Net gold imports	$907,000,000
Net exports of silver	73,000,000	Foreign securities bought	2,400,000,000
		American securities repurchased	2,200,000,000
		Other items	67,000,000
Total	$5,574,000,000	Total	$5,574,000,000

The "other items" include payments to foreign ship owners for freight on part of our imports, the net amount of interest and dividends on our stocks and bonds still held abroad and other less important items.

The fragrance of rare tobacco permeates the deserted room—

—PALL MALL—

A Shilling in London
A Quarter Here

DOMINION LINER OUT OF SUBMARINE NET

The Madison, Caught at Hampton Roads, Released After Twenty Hours' Hard Work.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 20.—For about twenty hours the Old Dominion liner Madison, outward bound from Norfolk to New York, with about 150 passengers and a heavy cargo of perishable freight, was entangled in the great steel net placed across the navigable waters leading to Hampton Roads by order of the Navy Department. According to observers at Old Point tonight the Madison is still lying at the entrance to the Roads. A dense fog still enshrouds the Roads.

The accident, said to have been due to the dense fog hanging over the Roads and to the misinterpretation of signals, occurred last night. Efforts throughout the night and yesterday failed to clear the steamer of the entangling net. Expert divers from Norfolk and the navy yard were rushed to the scene.

The Madison left her Norfolk pier at 7:30 last night for New York, and, according to her Captain, an hour later came to a stop 500 feet from the buoys marking the channel. The required signal, four sharp blasts of the ship's siren, was sounded. The destroyer and naval tug guarding the net and whose duty it is to open up the channel for the passage of ships, returned the signal. The Captain of the Madison is positive he did not proceed until he received the required signal by the patrol boat, and then only at slow speed. He also says he was in the channel.

When the Madison proceeded, however, the net was encountered. In a moment the bottom and propellers were absolutely enmeshed. Only prompt stopping of the ship prevented the loss of her propellers. The wrecking tug Merritt, carrying divers, was rushed to the scene on wireless calls for assistance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The first official admission that nets were being put down to protect certain ports against submarine attacks was contained in an announcement made at the War Department today, saying that such an obstruction had been planted in Hampton Roads. Until this was issued army and navy officials here had refused to comment on reports that nets were being spread across harbor entrances. The bulletin said:

"The efficiency shown in the rapid construction and planting of the submarine net which now closes Hampton Roads is a matter of satisfaction to the War Department. This net, which is considerably over a mile long and in places nearly sixty feet deep, was built and planted by the Coast Artillery Corps at Fort Monroe, Va. Swinging sections, or gates, are provided to permit of the passage of shipping, which is convoyed through the net by naval vessels."

HUSTING'S HARD HITS AT PACIFIST PLEAS

Full Text of Wisconsin Senator's Rebuke of Those Urging Submission to Germany.

SAYS UNITY MAY AVERT WAR

But "Continued Friendly Relations Cannot Be Predicated Upon Wrong and Injustice."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Following is the full text of the letter sent by Senator Husting of Wisconsin to F. E. Withrow of La Crosse, Wis., one of his constituents, who sent him a copy of a set of resolutions calling for an embargo on all shipments to belligerents and prohibition of the entrance of American citizens and ships into the war zone, parts of which letter were published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17, 1917.

F. E. Withrow, La Crosse, Wis.:

My Dear Sir—Yours of Feb. 14, inclosing resolutions favoring "an embargo on all shipments to belligerents," asking that "American citizens and American ships be forbidden to enter the war zone" and "protesting against war," was duly received. In reply will say that you are evidently laboring under a misapprehension, because the issue of whether we shall have war or not lies with the German Government and not with ours. We are not invading Germany's rights; on the contrary, Germany has been, is invading, and threatens to continue to invade our rights.

I am sure that all of our people, including the President and myself, are most fervently desirous of avoiding war and maintaining peace. For two and one-half years President Wilson has zealously, ably, energetically, tirelessly, and patriotically striven with all his might and influence to preserve peaceful relations with all nations, and I have done all that I could do to aid him in his admirable and statesmanlike efforts. It must, therefore, be evident to you and to everybody that the President does not want war if war can honorably be avoided or averted.

However, in his efforts to avoid war, the President has been and is now being most seriously handicapped by men, newspapers, societies, and leagues, whose attitude, activities, and utterances have aroused a suspicion which in time has grown into a settled conviction in foreign countries that the American people are not a unit in the support of their Government, but are divided in spirit, purpose, and allegiance. As a natural consequence, the Government has been most grievously and lamentably harassed in its diplomatic efforts and has been measurably weakened, if indeed it has not already been actually defeated, in its strenuous efforts and purpose to preserve an honorable peace. Thus the clamors and misdirected efforts of many of our people in the end may prove to have brought about that which they feared and were most anxious to avoid and prevent, namely, war.

While we have already severed diplomatic relations with Germany, and war clouds appear upon the horizon, yet war may even now be averted if Germany should become convinced that our people stand back of our country against Germany as unitedly and determinedly as the German people stand back of their country against the United States. The German people are a unit in their loyalty and obedience to their Kaiser and their country in every step which it sees fit to take, and so they are now back of their Government in its ruthless submarine warfare, notwithstanding that it may lead to war with the United States and bring them in conflict with their brothers in blood in America, and notwithstanding that the proposed action of their Government is contrary to international law and the laws of humanity.

Let the people of Germany insist upon it that their Government cease its wanton killing of our citizens and desist from practices which are not only contrary to the rules of civilized warfare, but which will forever leave a dark blot upon the pages of German history. Let not our citizens demand of their own country—which is admittedly in the right—to yield to a country which is concededly in the wrong, but rather let the people of the country which is in the wrong demand of their Government that it yield to the demands of the country which is in the right. Enduring peace and continued friendly relations between nations cannot be predicated upon wrong and injustice. These can only be enduringly built upon the rock of justice and right. Therefore, peace and good-will between the United States and Germany can be secured only by wrong yielding to right and not by right yielding to wrong.

I repeat, therefore, that the issue of war or peace in the present crisis lies with Germany and the German people, and not with the United States. As the President has said, we are asking or demanding nothing for ourselves or for our country that we have not a right to demand in the name of humanity and civilization. We are repeating now only a demand which Germany nearly a year ago admitted was a just demand, and one which she then respected and promised to comply with. We are now only asking Germany to keep the promise she made, that she would conduct her war in accord with the laws of humanity and the laws governing civilized warfare. So it is clear that we have not changed our position or increased our demands. It is Germany which has changed her position, and now is doing, or threatens to do, what nearly a year ago she admitted she had no right to do, and promised not to do. President Wilson is, therefore, making a last effort before resorting to the arbitrament of arms to hold Germany to this solemn promise. In this effort the President is not only entitled to have the unanimous support of both houses of Congress, but he is entitled to have the loyal and undivided support of every American citizen.

I would, therefore, urge upon all of the men and women of Wisconsin, whom I have the honor in part to represent, to cast out of their minds and hearts every consideration other than those of right, justice, and humanity and of the welfare, good, and integrity of our country, and to join hands firmly in supporting their President and their country in and through this crisis and in and through every other crisis which may hereafter confront us.

In conclusion, I beg to say that, as a Senator, I consider it my solemn duty, imposed upon me by my oath of office, and, moreover, I consider it my duty as a citizen of the United States, to support my Government in this and every other crisis in which it is or may hereafter become involved with any other foreign country. America expects every American to do his duty in this and every other crisis. Yours very truly, PAUL O. HUSTING.

REVENTLOW'S IDEA OF IT.

He Suggests Railway Men Might Force Wilson Into War.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Wednesday, Feb. 21.—Count von Reventlow, writing in the Tages Zeitung, discusses what he considers a possibility that President Wilson might be induced by the pressure of American workmen to declare war on Germany, believing that all transportation difficulties would be removed thereby. Count von Reventlow says:

"If President Wilson believes he has to declare war, this will without doubt be done with such a great and clever use of the tom-tom that at first a so-called wave of enthusiasm will go through the whole population. But the question is what will remain when the wave has ebbed and subsequent weeks and months show that things this time are quite different to the Spanish war. The more effective German submarine war will proceed in the meanwhile and the United States will have to recognize that neither a declaration of war nor energetic measures have removed the difficulties at home or abroad."

Count von Reventlow criticizes Ambassador von Bernstorff's farewell message to America.

"We cannot say," he writes, "that this effusive talk of a heart overflowing with friendship is opportune at the present moment. It looks as if the Ambassador lost his sense of proper perspective."

TAFT AGAINST PACIFISTS.

This Not the Time, He Says, When Force Can Be Abandoned.

Ex-President William Howard Taft does not believe in calling the pacifists "mollycoddles," cowards, or fools, although he does not believe in their views, he told several hundred persons last night at Broadway Tabernacle in an address on the work of the League to Enforce Peace.

"We have not yet reached the time in the history of the world when we can abandon force. If we have something to protect and there is a vicious force abroad, nothing can prevent injustice except the imposition of force. We are not likely to have another war in which we will not take a part. President Wilson said that in the next European war there would be no neutrals. It looks now as if he might have said that in this war there can be no neutrals.

"When we are right on the brink of hostilities, it is not just to apply the warning of Washington and Jefferson many years ago against 'entangling alliances.' That was made when conditions were totally different than they are now and it was intended for that period."

The Great Whistler Once Said:

"It suffices not that a life spent among pictures makes a painter, else the policeman in the National Gallery might assert himself."

A sewing machine does not make a successful tailor of men's clothes any more than a rhyming dictionary makes a poet.

The art of tailoring requires knack rather than knowledge, talent rather than tape, inspiration rather than instruction.

Franklin Simon Clothes for Men are not fed into the maw of machinery, but *hand-tailored* by craftsmen who labor as lovingly over a lapel as Whistler labored over one of his famous Nocturnes.

Spring Suits and Topcoats $25 to $50

HAND TAILORED
at the price of those that are not

MEN'S CLOTHING SHOP
8 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
Clothing Furnishings Shoes
FIFTH AVENUE

$35
For Stein-Bloch Evening Clothes

TAILED or Tuxedo Suits turned out with every propriety of Manhattanesque style. The fabrics are extremely soft, but extremely long-wearing'

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

"The King's Binding"

A Royal Book in fact as well as in name

ONE of the most beautiful books ever bound between covers is the new Encyclopaedia Britannica in "the King's Binding." This is truly a superb example of craftsmanship—called "the King's Binding" because the binding (designed by the great binder, Zaehanesdorf of London) was selected by George V, King of England, for the set of the new Britannica which is now in His Majesty's personal library in Buckingham Palace.

And it also was the choice of other monarchs who own the Britannica—the Czar of Russia, the German Emperor, the King of Spain and the Emperor of Japan. A set of the new Britannica in "the King's Binding" is also owned by President Poincare, of France; Lord Bryce, ex-President Taft and by eight other Americans who delight in fine bindings as well as good books. This magnificent binding is limited to 30 sets and only 14 sets remain unsold.

The binding, which reflects the personal choice of King George the Fifth, is a magnificent three-quarters crushed French Levant of a rich dark green, with lighter green silk cloth sides. Each of the 29 volumes is hand-bound and hand-tooled, inlaid with gold leaf. The upper right-hand corner of each volume is embellished with the King's heraldic design in gold. (In the case of other owners, of course, their own heraldic design or monogram ornaments this corner, following an English custom which began about 1461, in the reign of Edward IV.)

An interesting incident which led to the suggestion of "the King's Binding" is revealed in the Britannica article on "Knighthood," which is illustrated with five full-page, 23-color plates of insignia of some of the principal orders of knighthood. These plates were especially drawn for the Britannica from the insignia which belonged to King Edward VII, and their arrangement in the Britannica is "in accordance with His Majesty's wishes and command."

Naturally, the cost of "the King's Binding" is very much higher than the regular Cambridge Issue; but, considering the superb craftsmanship, the price is exceedingly reasonable. The few remaining sets of this very limited issue are offered at $445 cash (for the entire 29 volumes), or you can obtain a set for a first payment of $25 and eighteen monthly payments of the same amount. This price includes any coat of arms or monogram which may be desired as an upper-corner embellishment of each volume.

In every respect (except for the royal insignia) these few remaining sets of "the King's Binding" are like the original in Buckingham Palace. To own this magnificent set is to possess a most beautiful specimen of modern-period bookbinding, as well as to have available the Britannica's vast fund of knowledge.

If you are interested in having the new Britannica in this splendid binding, we shall be glad to show you a volume of "the King's Binding," sending it either to your home or office

To those who admire rich book covers but are not inclined to the luxury of the royal binding, and yet desire the Britannica for constant use, the Britannica bound in full morocco is unusually attractive. The leather is a rich dark red, from selected skins of South African goat; each volume artistically tooled in gold. This set sells for $267.50 cash, or it may be purchased for a first payment of $5 and 57 monthly payments of $5 each.

Another beautiful binding is the full limp suede, which sells for $255.25 cash for the entire twenty-nine volumes, or for a first payment of $5 and 54 monthly payments of the same amount. (A very original bookcase is included.)

Both of these sets are very limited in quantity and, when the remaining sets are sold, no more can be offered. Like "the King's Binding," they are printed on the famous India paper and from the same plates.

No more of the handsome dark green sheepskin sets are to be had. Of the unbound sets originally set aside to be bound in sheep, some 800 were left when we discovered that not a single skin of this popular leather was procurable. Recently, however, we obtained a small quantity of red morocco skins sufficient to bind 400 sets in three-quarter morocco, and so long as these sets last they will be sold at the same price asked for the sheep—$203.25 cash, or $5 first payment and 44 monthly payments of equal amount.

Any one who desires the large-size Cambridge Issue of the Britannica for what he can get out of it and who is not interested in or cannot afford the costlier bindings, can still obtain a set bound in substantial green cloth. This gives you the *complete* Britannica, word for word as kings and emperors and presidents own it, and serves every practical purpose for which this great library of facts and information is designed. This sells for $166.75 cash or $5 down and 36 monthly payments of the same amount.

But to be sure of obtaining any set of the Cambridge Issue, you must act promptly. Sets now on hand will not last long. No more India paper is available for printing additional sets of the Britannica, and the war has also made it virtually impossible to get the leather for binding.

Full information about the Britannica in the higher-priced Cambridge Issue or the popular "Handy Volume" Issue will be sent on request. The "Handy Volume" Issue is identical with the Cambridge Issue in contents, and differs only in size of page, type and price, selling for about 60% less.

When you write, say which issue you are interested in—but don't delay. Sets are selling fast, and these are the last that can be offered printed on India paper.

Address: The Encyclopaedia Britannica, 120 West 32nd Street, New York. You can see sets and leave orders at:—

Gimbel Brothers
33rd St.-Broadway-34th St.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,
597-599 Fifth Ave.

HENRY MALKAN,
42 Broadway.

GERMANS CAPTURE TRENCH AT TRANSLOY

Seize British Point of Support on the Somme, Taking 30 Prisoners.

GUNS ACTIVE NEAR VERDUN

French Batteries Shell Teuton Lines Northwest of Hill 304, West of the Meuse.

BERLIN, Feb. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A British attack on the German lines in the vicinity of Messines, Belgium, yesterday broke down under the German fire, the War Office announced today. The Germans took a few prisoners.

A German raiding party captured a point of support near Le Transloy, on the Somme front, taking thirty prisoners. The text of the statement follows:

Army of Field Marshal Duke Albrecht of Wuertemberg: Just before noon a British advance was launched west of Messines, after artillery preparation. It failed and one officer and six men remained in our hands.

Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: On the Artois front some British reconnoitring advances were repulsed. On the north bank of the Ancre a raiding party surprised a British outpost and brought back seven prisoners.

After brief fire had had its effect our thrusting detachments captured by storm and in hand-to-hand fighting a point of support south of Le Transloy and marched off the garrison of thirty men as prisoners.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: In the Champagne and in the Vosges minor enterprises were conducted by the French without result. On the northeast front of Verdun a German surprise attack on a hostile outpost was successful, the outpost being caught in broad daylight.

This evening's report says:

Aside from the successful repulse of a French local attack between the Meuse and the Moselle, there has been little activity during the fain and fog that has prevailed on the western front.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The British official communication dealing with the fighting in France, issued tonight, says:

Under cover of a heavy bombardment, which completely destroyed our trench, strong enemy detachments, assisted by flammenwerfers, yesterday evening rushed one of our small advanced posts south of Le Transloy.

We entered the enemy's positions during the night east of Armentieres and east of Ypres and did considerable damage to his defenses.

The enemy blew a mine yesterday southwest of Wytschaete. No damage resulted. We bombarded enemy trenches during the day in the neighborhood of Sailly-Saillisel, La Bassee, Messines, and Wytschaete with good effect.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The official communication issued by the War Office tonight reads as follows:

Our batteries shattered the German trenches northwest of Hill 304. There were intermittent artillery actions at several points along the front.

A German airplane was brought down by our special guns south of Cernay.

Two German attempts against the Belgian posts south of Steenstrate were repulsed in the course of the night. The usual artillery fighting occurred today.

The afternoon report said:

Rather spirited artillery actions occurred between the Oise and the Aisne, in the Avocourt sector, north of Flirey, and west of Wattweiler. We made a surprise attack on trenches of the enemy and took prisoners. Elsewhere the night passed quietly.

SAYS BRITISH LOST HEAVILY.

Turkish Report Asserts a Brigade Was Nearly Annihilated.

BERLIN, Feb. 19, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—A report from Constantinople headquarters, dated Feb. 18, reads:

South of the Tigris the main body of the enemy withdrew about ten kilometers, (a little more than six miles,) leaving behind only observation posts in the positions evacuated by us Feb. 17.

The enemy, after vigorous artillery preparation, attacked our position near Felahie with about one brigade, succeeding temporarily. In another attack on our position, after hand grenade and hand-to-hand fighting, we recaptured the position completely. The hostile brigade was almost completely annihilated. We took prisoner one officer and sixty men and captured one machine gun. Our losses were insignificant.

Dardanelles—Lieutenant Meincke on Feb. 17 shot down a British airplane mounting two machine guns. The occupants were made prisoners. Neither was injured.

Felahie is near Sanna-i-Yat, the point on the Tigris below Kut-el-Amara at which the British official report yesterday recorded a repulse.

BOYCOTT A LONDON PAPER.

Distributing Agencies Won't Handle the Newly Started National News.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Fleet Street is just now looking for the early suspension of a new journalistic venture.

A Sunday morning paper called The National News made its first appearance Sunday. It came out with an imperial program, and its first issue contained messages of good will from from Colonial Premiers, Neville Chamberlain, Director of National Service, and the Prime Ministers of Russia, Italy, and Spain. A well-founded report has it that part of the funds back of the enterprise were subscribed by a British Minister just now very much in the public eye.

The organizers had overcome the difficulty of obtaining a supply of paper, had made contracts for printing, and had a good show of advertising. It was, however, practically impossible to buy copies of The National News Sunday for the reason that the regular distribution organizations refused to handle it. What influence prevailed upon those organizations to take such an unusual attitude is a secret on which Fleet Street's guessing powers are concentrated.

Unless the ban on the distribution of The National News is withdrawn, subject to pressure of still higher influences, its career seems bound to be a short one.

REQUISITIONS ALL LEATHER.

War Office Also to Take Over All Raw Jute in Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Consul General Skinner today advised the State Department by cable from London that the British War Office was taking over possession of leather stocks in England.

"War Office," reads Mr. Skinner's message, "takes possession of all leather, finished or unfinished, and intends to take possession of all such as can be produced prior to March 31. Order applies to vegetable-tanned bands, butts, backs, half backs, and sides."

The dispatch added that Great Britain also had requisitioned all unsold stocks of raw jute.

British Take Two Sinai Posts.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A British official communication issued this evening says: "The British by a surprise attack captured the entire garrison of three officers and twenty-one men of a post the Turks had re-established at Bir el Hassana, on the Sinai Peninsula, while the garrison of a similar post at Nekhl fled, leaving prisoners in the hands of the British."

FOR PREFERENTIAL TAX ON BRITISH IMPORTS

Committee Also Favors a Wider Range of Duties as a Basis for Commercial Treaties.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The committee on the commercial and industrial policy of Great Britain today issued a report in which the recommendation was made for imperial preference on customs duties hereafter imposed on imports. The gist of the report, which is signed by Lord Balfour of Burleigh; Arthur J. Balfour, Foreign Secretary; Lord Farningdon, Chairman of the Great Central Railway; George J. Wardle, Labor Member of Parliament; Sir Charles Parsons, President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and others, follows:

"In the light of our war experience, showing the necessity to stimulate production of foodstuffs, raw materials, and manufactures within the Empire for the safety and welfare of the Empire as a whole, we recommend that the Government declare its adherence to the principle of imperial preference in respect to any customs duties hereafter imposed on imports. Further, with a view to achieving this object, it is advisable to take into consideration the desirability of establishing a wider range of customs duties which would be remitted or reduced on products and manufactures of the Empire and which would form the basis of commercial treaties with allied and neutral powers."

The report was issued in view of the approaching Imperial Conference to be held in London. The committee says that although the resolution may, in the abstract, be distasteful as acting in restraint of trade, yet for the sake of the unity of the Empire attempts should be made to meet the declared wishes of the colonies and dominions.

The issue of the committee's report is likely to revive the political conflict of free trade against protection. The free trade element in Parliament is very powerful, and it is expected it will press for a day to discuss the resolutions with a view of eliciting the Government's attitude toward them and the cognate question of the Paris Conference resolutions.

The Government will have difficulty, it is believed, in meeting the conflicting views of those contending that free trade England has borne the strain of the war better than protectionist countries, and that the imposing of duties will offend allied countries, and those of the party representing agricultural interests, who demand duties protecting the home food production, which the war has shown to be imperative for national security in the future.

Lobby gossip in Parliament tonight credited to Premier Lloyd George the intention of announcing in Parliament on Thursday, in addition to drastic restrictions on imports, a new State policy with regard to agriculture going far beyond the mere war-time expedient.

Warning Against Alienating Us.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 21.—The resolutions of Lord Balfour of Burleigh's Committee, recommending Imperial tariff preference, are criticised or commended by the newspapers in accordance with the individual views they have held on the subject since the Colonial Conference of 1902.

The Times regards the resolutions as "a great step forward on the path of imperial unity and an essential preliminary to the future economic arrangements of the Allies."

On the other hand The Daily Chronicle says:

"The difficulty of a tariff is greater now than it was fifteen years ago, because we have allies. Besides considering their interests in a very special light we have also to avoid holding out anything like a post-war threat against neutrals. Our cause has already suffered a good deal in the estimation of Americans because such a threat seemed to be held out by the resolutions of the Paris conference.

"No doubt in our present mood many of us would feel little compunction about penalizing our present enemies; but even there we must not forget that to erect post-war barriers against Germany or Austria may drive the valuable custom of those countries away from us to others."

RUSSIANS CHECK RAIDERS.

Czar's Submarine in Black Sea Sinks a Steamer and 8 Schooners.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 20, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—A minor infantry operation on the Russian front, in which the Teutonic troops were beaten off by the Russian fire, is reported in today's War Office statement. Further successful operations by Russian submarines, in the Black Sea, also are announced. The statement reads:

Western Front.—The enemy, about a battalion strong, attacked in close formation our position in the region of Slavotitza, northwest of Podgaitz, being met by our concentrated fire and forced to return to his entrenchments.

Rumanian and Caucasus Fronts.—Scouting reconnoissances and reciprocal firing is proceeding.

In the Black Sea one of our submarines sank a steamer and eight schooners near the Bosphorus.

BERLIN, Feb. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville,)—Marked activity by raiding detachments and numerous outpost affairs have occurred along the Russian and Rumanian fronts, according to today's Army Headquarters report, but there have been no major infantry engagements. The statement reads:

Eastern Front.—Front of Prince Leopold—On some sectors of the front the Russian artillery was more active than on the previous day, especially south of Lyrsyatylace and on the east bank of the Narayuvka.

Front of Archduke Joseph.—In the Carpathians, during a snowstorm, a Russian blockhouse south of Smotrec was successfully raided. The blockhouse was blown up after the capture of its defenders.

North of the Slanio Valley, after driving away hostile forces and repulsing counterattacks by outposts, we advanced our fighting position on a ridge of heights.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen.—Near Radulesti, on the Sereth, raiding detachments entered a Russian position and after destroying it returned with eleven prisoners and several machine guns.

The following official communication from Austro-Hungarian Headquarters, dated Feb. 19, was received here today:

Front of Prince Leopold of Bavaria.—East of Lipnicadolna, on the Narayuvka River, (Galicia,) the Russians exploded a mine under our foremost trenches and occupied the crater. We reconquered the position in a counterattack.

South of Brzezany a Russian attack, made after strong mine-throwing preparations, was repulsed.

In Volhynia one of our detachments carried out a successful enterprise.

KAISER'S GIFT TO NATION.

Famous Collection of Engravings Is Donated to Castle Gallery.

BERLIN, Sunday, Feb. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville, Feb. 20.)—Emperor William, says the Overseas News Agency, has donated the famous collection of engravings at Castle Wilhelmshöhe, where it had been inaccessible for the public, to the Castle Picture Gallery.

The collection consists of 9,000 engravings of the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries. It includes the works of many Dutch, French and Italian masters.

"When Broke" call on "Uncle Ben"
BENJAMIN FOX
Reliable Pawnbroker
72 8th Ave., near 14th St.
LIBERAL LOANS ON
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
Bargains in Diamonds, Watches, &c.

POLES HANG BACK FROM GERMAN CAUSE

Only a Few Hundred, It Is Said, Have Enrolled in the "National" Army.

PREFER MUNITIONS WORK

Many Voluntarily Accept Employment in Germany — New Regime Unpopular.

GENEVA, Feb. 20.—The appeal to the Poles in the newly-proclaimed kingdom to enlist in the Polish army and fight under Austro-German banners for the new State has fallen on deaf ears, according to recent information brought from Warsaw by neutral and German visitors.

The units of the new army have been formed, and a considerable number of officers and men from the old Austrian Polish Legion and from the Polish troops of the German Army have been brought to the occupied districts of Poland to instruct the Polish volunteers, but only a few hundred troops, most of them students in Warsaw University, who volunteered in the first flush of enthusiasm following the proclamation of the kingdom, are said to have come forward. The two Polish army corps, of which the German advocates of the establishment of the new Poland spoke as the probable contribution from the kingdom to the armies of the Central Powers, are declared to show no signs of ever coming into existence.

The Polish workmen and peasants, it appears from the accounts of developments in Poland that have reached here, show a decided disinclination to take up arms, and the labor shortage in Germany has been made good in no small degree, it is asserted, by an exodus to Germany of Poles who feared being impressed into the new army and who decided to seek safe employment in the German munitions factories or on farms rather than face the risk of being drafted as soldiers.

Nor are large elements of the Polish population displaying any keen enthusiasm, returning travelers say, for the civil organization of the new kingdom. The fear of the consequences in case Russian rule should by any possibility be re-established exercises a lively deterrent influence upon many Poles, even those not suspected of any liking for Prussia, it appears, and there is asserted to be a widespread determination, even among the leaders who would probably welcome the permanent establishment of the new kingdom under Austro-German auspices, to wait and see the result of the war before they commit themselves to the new order.

The Polish Council of State came into existence only after long negotiations between the various parties, and the attempt to bring the representatives of all these parties into the Council had finally to be abandoned. Men like Prince Lubominsky, who headed the provisional civil government of Warsaw after the Russians were expelled, are quoted as saying frankly that, according to the law of nations, they are still Russian subjects and cannot participate in a Government under the new order until they are formally absolved from their obligations under the peace settlements.

Sentiment in Germany as to the advisability of proclaiming the Polish kingdom was divided from the start, and the reported lack of enthusiasm among the Poles over co-operation by the army and with their counsels in the establishment of a national entity under Austro-German oversight seems to have carried over to opposition many Germans who at first favored the new kingdom.

Some speculation is being indulged in, therefore, as to whether the indicated developments may not affect Germany's ultimate policy toward Poland in the peace negotiations. In some quarters, indeed, the question is being asked: "Why should Germany make sacrifices to establish the kingdom if the Poles are not willing to fight for it?"

SAYS RITTER ACTED ALONE.

Federal Council Quoted as Denying Any Part in Peace Move.

BERLIN, Monday, Feb. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville, Feb. 20.)—The Overseas News Agency quotes from the Frankfurter Zeitung this communication, which, according to that paper, was issued by the Swiss Federal Council.

"The action of Dr Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister at Washington, in reference to the re-opening of negotiations between the North American and German Governments was taken without instructions from the Swiss Federal Council or from the Foreign Department. Concerning the contents of communications between Berlin and Washington, which were merely transmitted by the Federal authorities, obviously nothing can be said at this time."

The foregoing is the first official denial by the Swiss Federal Council that it directed Dr. Ritter to reopen negotiations between the United States and Germany after their rupture. Dr. Ritter in his memorandum to Secretary Lansing stated that "the Swiss Government has been requested by the German Government to say that the latter is willing to negotiate with the United States, provided the commercial blockade against England will not be broken thereby." What purported to be the German version of the proposal stated that Dr. Ritter made an offer to Germany to mediate in negotiations with the United States and that Germany accepted the offer. It has since been stated in news dispatches from Geneva that Dr. Ritter acted on his own initiative and without instructions from the Swiss Government.

To Work for Peace Without Ford.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 20.—After Henry Ford withdrew from the Neutral Peace Conference, the other members from Holland, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark resolved to continue the work without his support. An official statement says the conference, in connection with other international peace organizations, intends by all means at its disposal to continue the mediation and agitation work.

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Superior quality in "Hall's" Spring Beds and Mattresses does not mean higher prices. You will be surprised to learn how little more you will pay for such high grade goods than those of poorer make and materials. Your dealer will tell you that "Hall's" bedding is the best for the money and can supply you. You can order your bedding at our warerooms to be shipped by your own dealer if you wish.

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BONAR LAW REBUKES HOUSE PACIFISTS

Answers Charge of Rejecting German Overtures from Lust of Conquest.

ASSAILS FOE'S TERRORISM

And Tells Peace Advocates No Other Parliament Would Have Listened to Them.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—In the House of Commons today addresses were made by Arthur Ponsonby, Charles P. Trevelyan, Philip Snowden and other pacifists, the tenor of their speeches being that the Entente Allies were pursuing a war of conquest, and reproaching the Government for its failure to respond to the German peace overtures. Mr. Snowden asserted that the longer the war continued the less likely was it that terms satisfactory to either party would be found.

Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that in no other country would such speeches have been listened to patiently. It was impossible to conceive, he added, that there was any other method for securing peace and the liberties of the people than by fighting until the German military machine was beaten. He repudiated the contention that Germany's intensified submarine warfare had started after the Entente's peace terms had been formulated, and quoted the German Imperial Chancellor in support of his statement.

Throughout the conflict, Bonar Law continued, the Germans had acted on the principle that they would win the war by terrorizing civilian populations and neutral countries. Germany, he said, must be taught that such crimes as she was committing would not pay. He said he was astonished at the suggestion of peace at a time when the greatest of neutral nations had recognized the difference between right and wrong. Germany's excesses, he concluded had passed the limit which could be tolerated by neutral countries.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 21.—The newspapers this morning agree that Chancellor Bonar Law was right, when in replying to three pacifist members, he ventured to express the opinion that they would not have been listened to for such a length of time in any other Parliament in Europe. The Daily Telegraph says:

"Beyond doubt, the House of Commons is the most tolerant representative assembly in the world, and its patience and forbearance have perhaps never been more sorely tried than yesterday, when the pacifist group deliberately inflicted a recital of their anti-national views and opinions upon the House. They affected no modesty; they set out to be as provocative as possible and arranged their speakers so as to secure a subtle crescendo of irritation to the end. Snowden was armed with interminable quotations and read them mercilessly. He made the House thoroughly unhappy, and delighted in its disquiet. If anyone interrupted he punished the whole assembly, which was waiting to hear Bonar Law, by reading another long extract.

"Snowden proved to his own complete satisfaction, but to the undisguised contempt of the House that there was not a penny to choose in the matter of morality between this country and Germany. He rejected with horror Decatur's well-known saying, 'my country, right or wrong,' but as Bonar Law acutely remarked, Snowden need not trouble himself on that head, for he was always convinced that his country is wrong and that his countrymen are scoundrels.'

"Ponsonby was most insistent that Britain should come out of the war with empty hands and pockets. Trevelyan was sorely troubled over the note in which the Allies set forth their terms of peace. But for that note, he said, Germany would never have embarked on her latest campaign of naval ferocity. Trevelyan called loudly for 'a negotiated peace' at once before any further bloodshed took place."

Bonar Law's reply, says The Times, called forth cheers with almost every sentence.

RAID BY SNOW TUNNELS.

Austrians Get Into Italian Trench, but Are Driven Out.

ROME, Feb. 20.—Today's War Office statement reads:

Last night the enemy entered through galleries dug under the snow one of our trenches near Casere Zebio Pastorile. After heavy hand-to-hand fighting the enemy was repulsed with considerable loss, leaving some prisoners in our hands.

Yesterday we again shelled the railway station of Tarvis.

On the remainder of the front there were artillery duels, which were more intense in the area east of Gorizia and on the Carso.

BERLIN, Feb. 20, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The following bulletin from Austrian Army Headquarters dated yesterday, was received here today:

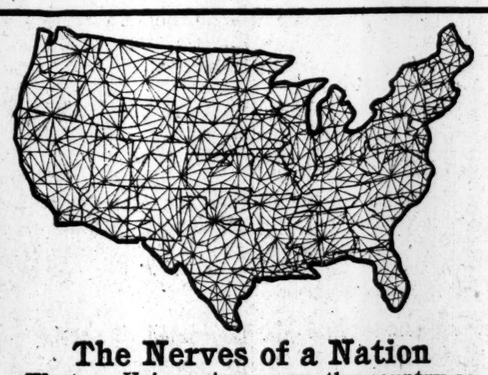
Italian Theatre.—During the last few days the Italian artillery has again been lively on several sectors of the mountain front. Tarvis was repeatedly shelled. This morning patrols of the Seventy-third Regiment brought in twenty-two prisoners from an enterprise against hostile positions east of Monte Cedbio and north of Assio.

URGES BROKERS TO AID.

Britain's National Service Director Appeals to London Exchange.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Arthur Neville Chamberlain, Director General of National Service, went to the Stock Exchange today to urge the members to assist in the national service movement.

He suggested that they consider closing the Exchange for a day or part of a day each week so that they and their employes might do work of national importance.



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HERTLING WANTS WAR FOUGHT TO FINISH NOW

Bavarian Premier Disagrees with von Hindenburg's Theory of Continuing Indefinitely.

BERLIN, Feb. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville, Feb. 20.)—Count George F. von Hertling, Bavarian Prime Minister and Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Federal Council, is quoted by the Overseas News Agency, in an interview, as follows:

"We hold that the war must now in all circumstances and by all means be brought to a decision. Field Marshal von Hindenburg recently stated that theoretically the war could be continued indefinitely, as our losses were considerably smaller than our increases in men, that our frontier walls on the east, west and south were unshakable and that our economic life was continuing as formerly, although on a smaller scale than in peace times, yet in a reliable, safe fashion.

"Our adversaries, however, can also in theory continue to fight indefinitely, provided they can maintain the transportations of war materials across the seas. Therefore, if we wish to bring the war to an end we must cut off these importations.

"The means to accomplish this lies in our submarine navy. Our peace proposal was declined because our enemies did not dare to confess to their people and their allies that all those great promises by which they were induced to enter the war and by which they are holding them together in the war cannot be kept, and that the entire military enterprise already has failed and the deceived nations, instead of realizing their promised accretions of wealth and territory, are now in a financial and economic chaos.

"We desire to bring the war to an end because we are shocked by war's sorrows; our adversaries wish to continue the war because they are terrified by the horrors that peace would bring.

"The war draws nearer its termination. The final struggle will be of the greatest dreadfulness, but it must be fought to the bitter end."

GERARD TO VISIT MADRID.

Will See the Premier and Perhaps Also the King.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, Feb. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Mr. Gerard with four other gentlemen will arrive here from Paris tomorrow.

In diplomatic circles it is believed that importance attaches to this journey, for the original plan of proceeding direct to Barcelona has been altered, and the Spanish Government has been officially informed of the journey.

I am assured that Mr. Gerard will have an interview with the Premier, Count Romanones, and the Foreign Minister, and perhaps also with a more exalted personage.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—James W. Gerard, the former American Ambassador to Germany, and Mrs. Gerard left Paris tonight for Madrid. They will proceed from there to Corunna.

Among those at the station to see them away were the Comte d'Ormesson, representing Premier Briand; Arthur H. Frazier, Second Secretary of the American Embassy, representing Ambassador Sharp, and Lieut. Commander William R. Saylem, Naval Attaché. Hearty farewells were exchanged as the train pulled out.

NEW ALLIANCE IMMINENT?

Report That Central Powers, Russia, and Japan May Combine.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 20.—The Boston Herald has received a dispatch from its Washington correspondent, in part, as follows:

"Forthcoming sensational moves on the part of Russia and Japan, it is authoritatively stated, are seriously complicating the international problems now before President Wilson. Germany's every effort at present, it is said, is bent toward effecting a separate peace with Russia. This explains the delay on the part of German naval commanders in forcing a rupture with the United States according to reliable information.

"Japan, it is known, has already negotiated an agreement with Russia. The next development, it is stated, will be a triple alliance of the Teutonic Powers, Russia and Japan, for the partition and control of the Far East.

"Germany, under the terms of this agreement, will exercise suzerainty over the Balkans and Near East. Russia will be permitted to dominate India. Japan will be given free sway in China. The phase of the coup said to be giving greatest concern to official Washington is the possibility of a warlike move on the part of Japan against the Philippines, if not against continental America.

"With the release of the Austro-German forces now holding the eastern frontier against Russia, it is pointed out, the Central Powers would be free to launch a gigantic offensive against France and England. The Japanese threat would prove a sufficient distraction for the United States to preclude any immediate action against Germany or any co-operation with England and France.

"It is understood that great pressure is being brought to bear on the President to take additional decisive steps against Germany at once, in order to prevent Russia's defection from the allied lines and the subsequent alarming international developments mentioned.

"It is known that the United States military forces in the Philippines are so disposed that they can be mobilized at Corregidor, in Manila Bay, on an hour's notice, and that the island fortress is completely provisioned for a year's siege. No attempt, it is said, would be made in the event of war with Japan to hold any point in the islands except this fortification at Manila."

WORK TO REPATRIATE ITALIANS IN RUSSIA

Rome and Petrograd, Now in Accord, Sorting Them Out from Enemy Prisoners.

ABOUT 25,000 AFFECTED

Captured as Austrians, 4,000 Have Already Been Sent to the Land of Their Affections.

With the closing for the Winter of the port of Archangel, the work of transporting to Italy the thousands of prisoners of Italian nationality found among the vast host of Austro-Hungarian soldiers captured by the Russian armies entered into a new phase, that of thoroughly classifying the Italians held in Russian prison camps and preparing for their wholesale transportation to Italy in the Spring. Writing from Petrograd late in December, Virginio Gayda, an Italian newspaper man, points out some of the difficulties of this work. After estimating the number of prisoners already sent to Italy at 4,000 and declaring that the 20,000 natives of "Italia irredenta" still desirous of leaving Russia and going to Italy all have the same right to have their wish granted as the lucky 4,000, Signor Gayda says:

"At the beginning, as we have remarked, the solution of the problem was hampered by many errors. A start was made by consenting to the return to Italy of only those prisoners who could pay their own way and who were officers; then forty soldiers were allowed to be repatriated, and finally, after a delay of more than a year, there was organized the direct transportation to Italy at the expense of the Government of the groups of prisoners who have now arrived there. A mission, directed by Colonel Bassignano and composed of twenty-one officials, came to Petrograd with a vague program that had been changed en route. At first it had the task of embarking only one regiment of 3,000 prisoners, already selected and concentrated at Kirsanof, but later it was authorized to gather together as many men as it was able to, always provided that they were 'real Italians.'

"Thus there have been hesitations down to the last moment, and there has been no sign of any organic program or of a definite and complete grasp of the situation. The mission has succeeded in embarking 7,000 more than the estimate made at the time of its organization, has been able to give a definite status to the mass of Italian prisoners that are still in Russia, to the enormous amount of national interests that they represent, and to the movement of the political currents that are interwoven around these unfortunate and ignorant people; and, striking the balance of its labors and its investigations, will now be able to give the Government an exact idea of the whole problem.

"The entrance of Italian prisoners into Russia began very early, right at the beginning of the war, and has continued up to today, and to such a degree that merely for the period following Brussiloff's last offensive—in June, 1916—a well authenticated estimate placed the number of Italians that passed through Kief at a minimum of 8,000. The 'unredeemed' have entered Russia, especially during the first year, not as Italian prisoners, but as Austro-Hungarian prisoners in general. They have suffered the common fate, mixed up with Germans, Magyars, Slovenians, Poles, without distinction, they have been divided and sent in groups here and there throughout all the Governmental divisions of Russia. All traces of thousands of names have been lost. The Russian authorities did not count them, nor separate them by nationalities, when they entered, so that today these authorities are not even able to tell with exactitude how many there are or where they are located.

"Therefore a census by nationality of the 'unredeemed' prisoners in Russia is impossible at present. It is possible to make estimates and to verify them through local investigations, through information furnished by Italian prisoners who have wandered over Russia, and through the Slav committees that make tours of inspection through the camps of the Slav prisoners. The figure of 25,000 Italians, which has already been mentioned, is not exaggerated. The prisoners are scattered throughout at least forty-five governments of Russia in Europe and Asia, in Central Siberia, in the Abur district, as far as Vladivostok and down in Turkestan. Mingled with the Germans and Magyars, these prisoners are able to send out news but slowly and in a confused way, but every day letters reach here revealing new lost oases of exiled Italians."

A PLEDGE OF PATRIOTISM.

Covenant Adopted by Presbyterian Laymen's Convention.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 20.—Two thousand persons, attending the convention of the Laymen's Missionary Movement of the Presbyterian Church, indorsed a covenant of patriotism, presented by William T. Ellis, which reads:

"I am an American. I love my country and have unshakable faith in her character and in her mission. Therefore I pledge myself with all my powers to a maintenance of her historic ideals and to a fulfillment of her mission as God's apostle of Christian democracy to mankind.

"I shall seek to discourage all disparagement of America, and to promote every form of intelligent national loyalty and patriotism. Whatever I can do to increase love and reverence for my country and for her flag I will freely and fearlessly and joyously do.

"Above all partisanship and self-interest I solemnly place my country, promising to pray for America, to support America, and to honor America by my character and by my work. This pledge I make in humble dependence upon the God of our fathers, whose favor alone has made our country great."

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HARVARD WOULD SHIFT M'KAY'S MILLIONS

Court Considers the Proposition to Surrender $22,000,000 Legacy to M. I. T.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, and President MacLaurin of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, were present in the Supreme Court today, ready to testify before Judge Pierce in regard to the petition by the President and Fellows of Harvard for leave to transfer to the Institute of Technology the legacy left by Gordon McKay for the establishment of a strong and efficient department of engineering education and research as a part of Harvard University under the charge of a Harvard Faculty and under the exclusive jurisdiction of that institution.

The matter came before the court today on the question of preparing the case for presentation to the full bench, which is to determine whether Harvard has the right to transfer the fund to Technology, and if in so doing she will be carrying out the instructions of the testator.

When Mr. McKay died he left a large fund for the establishment of the school in question. Later it was agreed that Technology was better equipped than Harvard carry out the plan as planned by Mr. McKay, but two of the trustees under the McKay will, Frank T. Stanley of Swampscot and George E. Gilbert of Newton, opposed the transfer. These trustees have already turned over to Harvard $2,247,281.12, and when the last annuitant under the McKay will dies Harvard will receive a total approximating $22,000,000.

UNITED FOR PREPAREDNESS.

Security League Invokes Aid of Other Patriotic Societies.

The National Security League announced yesterday that it had started a movement to bring all the patriotic and preparedness organizations of the country into a working combination to induce Congress to adopt a universal military training law.

The unification of these organizations in the fight for universal service was undertaken at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the league, held recently in this city. At this meeting representatives were present from the Navy League, the Military Training Camps Association, which is the organization of the 17,000 Plattsburg men; the Universal Military Training League, the American Defense Society, and other defense organizations.

NEW DEGREE AT OXFORD.

University Provides Ph.D., Especially to Attract Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A statute providing for a new doctorate at Oxford which, it is hoped, will attract advanced students, especially from the British Dominions and the United States, and which was introduced on Jan. 30, was further considered in congregation at Oxford yesterday.

The chief point was whether the title of the degree should be doctor of letters and doctor of science or doctor of philosophy. An amendment was moved by S. Ball, a Fellow of St. John's College, to make the title that of doctor of philosophy. He said it was the degree of philosophy, which Americans wanted and quoted a letter from an American professor which showed how well it was understood there. The amendment was seconded by A. C. Clark, Corpus Professor of Latin, and was carried by 89 votes to 19.

RECEIVER FOR STEAMERS.

Move to Prevent Yale and Harvard Being Sent Back to the Atlantic.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—A receiver was appointed in the Superior Court today for the steamers Yale and Harvard, to protect the second mortgage bondholders and forestall a demand for the return of the steamers to the Atlantic Coast. The receivership will not interfere with the operation of the steamers under charter to the Pacific Steamship Company.

The Yale and Harvard are owned by the Metropolitan Steamship Company of Boston, which recently went into the hands of a receiver, who, according to the complaint filed here, has been collecting $30,000 a month and half the net profits from the charterer of the ships and applying the money to the first mortgage indebetedness.

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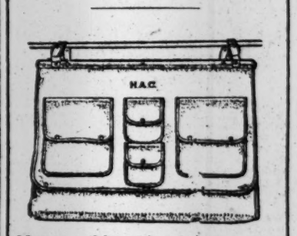
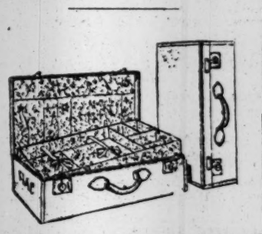


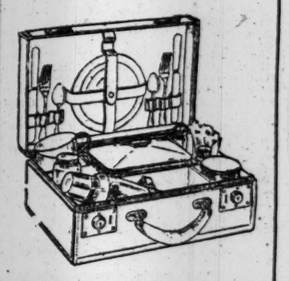
Motor rail-bag, for robes, coats, goggles, maps, etc.; black enamel duck, full-length pocket under flap, four covered pockets on flap.
25 inches long.....$6.75
29 inches long.....$7.75



Suit case, (open and closed) black enamel cloth, three-ply veneer, leather binding, flowered cretonne lining, removable tray with four compartments and tie tapes; shirred pocket in cover, two brass locks;
24-inch.....$11.00
26-inch.....$11.50

"Week-end" box, (open and closed) black enamel cloth covering, fibre binding flowered cretonne lining throughout, shirred pocket in cover; removable top tray with compartment underneath, drawer below; 21½ x 12½ x 14½ inches.....$15.00

Hat box, black enamel cloth, rounded construction, brocaded sateen lining, two removable hat forms, two shirred side pockets, brass locks: 18 x 18 x 15¼ inches.....$15.00



Luncheon case, black enamel cloth, dust and water-proof, washable lining, double locks, containing: knives, forks, teaspoons, plates, napkins, table spoon, sandwich box, salt and pepper shakers, Thermos butter jar, preserve jar, space for Thermos bottle; fitted for two persons.....$21.50
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MAY NOT CALL SENATE IN SPECIAL SESSION

Continued from Page 1.

auguration was referred to Vice President Marshall, he explained the constitutional provisions.

"Under the law of the land," he said, "I, having been elected Vice President of the United States, can take the oath of office any time I please on or before March 4. I could have the oath prepared in writing today, if I wanted to, and take it in the presence of a notary public and file it with the Secretary of the Senate.

"The Senate has nothing whatever to do with my election. It is customary for the President pro tempore of the Senate to swear in the Vice President. However, should the President decide not to call the Senate in extra session, I shall take the oath of office on Saturday or Sunday and file it with the Secretary of the Senate. Of course, a formal ceremony in the Senate on March 5 could be held just the same. I do not have to take an oath in the presence of the new Senate. By virtue of the law and my election, I am presiding officer of the Senate whenever it is in session, and not by the will of the Senate.

"If the President of the United States has nothing to submit to the new Senate and concludes that it is unnecessary to call it in extraordinary session, there is nothing the Senate could do about it. The present Senate dies March 4, and the Senate of the Sixty-fifth Congress is unorganized and could not convene until next December unless called by the President."

If the special session is not called, newly elected and re-elected Senators, thirty-two in all, will not be sworn in on March 5. Within the memory of present members such a thing never has occurred.

KILLED IN PISTOL BATTLE.

Ellis, Dying, Wounds Policeman Who Brought Him Down.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Feb. 20.—Walter Ellis of Phillipsburg, aged 22, is dead, and Policeman Benjamin Raub is in the Easton Hospital wounded, the result of a revolver battle this afternoon.

Ellis and Theophitus Pysher, aged 20, had been drinking. Policemen Bentz and Eversole were sent to arrest them. Ellis and Pysher fled. Policeman Raub turned a corner, saw them running, and commanded them to stop. They turned and opened fire. Finally Raub brought Ellis down with a bullet near the heart. Ellis, on the ground, fired at Raub and hit him in the right side. Pysher surrendered. It is expected that Raub will recover.

BRITISH SHIP IS ASHORE.

Anglo-Patagonian Goes Aground Near Jones's Inlet, L. I.

The British freighter Anglo-Patagonian went ashore last night on the Long Island shore near Jones's Inlet. A wireless call for assistance was answered by the Coast Guard cutter Mohawk, which is now standing by. Captain Westcott of the freighter reported that his vessel was not leaking. He expects her to float at high tide.

The Anglo-Patagonian is of 3,104 tons net, and is under charter to the Federal Exports Company of this city. She is owned by the Nitrates Producers' Steamship Company of London.

URGES LOCAL OPTION LAWS.

Whitman Explains His Views to Anti-Saloon Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The attitude of Governor Whitman on local option is set forth in a letter to William H. Anderson, Superintendent of the New Anti-Saloon League, which was made public today. The Governor wrote in part:

"I am not opposed to an increase in the liquor tax as a revenue measure. But no tax increase or automatic limitation of the number of saloons will take the place of legislation embodying the American principle that the people have the right to say in every community, by their votes, whether or not they desire that the sale of liquors shall be permitted within the community boundary. This State has granted this privilege to towns. I am unqualifiedly in favor of granting the same right to the cities of the State.

"I am sure that you must be aware that in this matter I am not assuming a new attitude. I have repeatedly stated my position on this question and have urged the Legislature to give local option to the people of New York. I have not committed myself to any particular plan, bill, or measure, but I believe that the time is come when our people realize the absurdity and the inquity of a law which declares that towns may decide for themselves whether they will have saloons, but that the cities of our State have got to have them whether they want them or not."

It was learned tonight that none of the local option bills thus far introduced has the approval of the legislative heads.

To Punish Careless Chauffeurs.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Senator Edward J. Dowling of New York today introduced a bill which makes it a misdemeanor for a chauffeur to leave a motor vehicle of which he has charge unattended when in transit on a ferryboat. Senator Dowling, in explaining his measure, said it was aimed against the practice of drivers of heavy motor trucks who leave their vehicles and spend their time in the cabins of ferryboats while in transit. Serious accidents, he said, had resulted from the practice. A similar bill, it is understood, will be introduced in the New Jersey Legislature.

STATE DEMANDS ROCKAWAY LAND

Measure for Its Seizure Will Be Passed in Senate Today.

BARGAIN WITH CITY OFF

Government to Get Needed Fort Site Without Realty Company's Aid.

WRANGLE OVER MILLS BILL

Attacks on Mayor Mitchel and Partisan Politics Mark Heated Debate for Three Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The State of New York will seize and turn over to the United States Government all the land at Rockaway Point wanted by the War Department for fortification purposes.

A bill, paving the way for such action, was introduced in the Senate this afternoon by President pro tem Elen R. Brown after a three-hour debate, bristling with attacks on Mayor Mitchel and more deeply tinged with partisan politics than any previous discussion of a legislative measure at any recent session.

But for the absence of Governor Whitman, who is in Buffalo, the bill would have been passed at once. As it was, the measure was advanced to third reading and will come up for final action tomorrow. Governor Whitman, over the long distance telephone, assured Senator Leader Brown that he would send in an emergency message upon his return tomorrow to insure prompt action.

The Brown bill provides for an amendment to the law governing condemnation proceedings, by creating a Special Condemnation Commission composed of the Adjutant General, the State Engineer, and the State Superintendent of Public Works, to seize on behalf of the State any land needed by the Federal Government for defense purposes. The Governor is empowered through the bill to turn such land over to the Federal Government by proclamation, which automatically would give the Federal authorities title, terms either to be agreed upon afterward between the State and the original owners, or, this failing, be adjusted in the courts.

Speaker Sweet of the Assembly said tonight that the passage of the Brown bill in that branch of the Legislature was assured. Senator Robert F. Wagner, minority leader of the upper house, and Joseph M. Callahan, who occupies the same position in the Assembly, gave ironclad pledges of undivided Democratic support for the bill.

The three-hour wrangle which preceded the introduction of the Brown bill started when Senator Ogden L. Mills asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill permitting New York City authorities to transfer to the Rockaway Pacific Realty Company certain lands under water near the site of the proposed fortifications, the transfer of which he declared essential to the successful carrying through of negotiations pending between that company and the Federal Government for uplands needed in connection with the defense project.

Doubts Fitzgerald Telegram.

Incidentally, Senator Mills read a telegram from Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, informing him that Colonel Frederick V. Abbot had full power to speak and act for the War Department. In view of that message, Senator Mills said he could place no reliance in the telegram to Senator Wagner yesterday from Congressman John J. Fitzgerald, representing Secretary Baker as repudiating the second Mills bill, now dead.

In response to a question as to why condemnation proceedings would entail greater expense to the Federal Government, Senator Mills said that the seizure of the lands wanted by the War Department would cut off the property of the corporation from all access except by water, and that owing to this there would be heavy consequential damages. These, he said, could be avoided by the city transferring to the company upland which would supply means of access from land.

Little further on in the debate Senator James A. Foley, who represents Tammany Leader Murphy's district in the upper house, made the assertion that the Rockaway Pacific Corporation would profit hugely from the deal at the city's expense and more than insinuated that certain realty concerns with which Mayor Mitchel's good friend, ex-Senator William H. Reynolds was identified, had a ten-year option on the land and a 10 per cent. interest in any profits made in the transaction.

"As I understand it," said Senator Foley, "the corporation transfers to the Goernment at a price of $4,400 per acre a tract of 134 acres, the total purchase price being $900,000. It requires from New York City at $500 per acre, 160 acres, a total of $80,000. This would leave the corporation with a gain of $520,000 and 26 acres of land to boot. Assuming that it will cost $1,400 per acre to fill in the land under water, which I have been told is an exorbitant estimate, the profit to the corporation would be $370,000."

At this point Senator Mills accused Senator Foley of playing politics.

"Yes," shouted the Tammany Senator. "Politics is being played here, but not by us. It is the same brand of politics that was played by the city administration when it pleaded international complications as a justification for tapping private telephone wires."

Senator Mills resented the suggestion that friends of ex-Senator Reynolds were interested in the transaction under discussion.

"Why," said Senator Foley, "the Senator was present when the man representing the War Department stated that the first suggestion that the Federal Government acquire this land came from William M. Greve, Vice President of the Neponsit Realty Company, which sold the park to the city. I understand that Greve holds an option on the Rockaway-Pacific Company's land. My recollection is that this land had been leased to Greve or his associates for ten years and that the profit to the owners would mean a profit of about 10 per cent."

Senator Mills here sprang to his feet, his face flushed and his voice tremulous.

"I am going to make an absolute statement and challenge contradiction he cried. "I declare here and now that politics and nothing else is behind this attack. I say here and now that the Fitzgerald telegram; if not absolutely false, was misleading. I say further that this attempt to drag Greve and Reynolds into this debate is not only unjustified but shocking. I deny emphatically that Greve would profit to the extent of 10 per cent., 1 per cent., or any per cent. from this transaction."

Attack on Mayor Mitchel.

Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara, head of the public service inquiry, asked Senator Mills whether he would be willing to have a provision prohibiting any profits to the men named incorporated in the bill. Senator Mills objected to the question, and said he would not answer it. Senator Mills sat down and Senator Thompson launched an angry tirade against Mayor Mitchel.

"If I lived in New York City," he said, "I would want a different man for Mayor next time. The Mayor of Middleport (a little community in Niagara County, where Senator Thompson lives) is ten times as big a man as Mayor Mitchel. He never talks about whipper snappers. He is a dignified man. And he has never yet had to cover up a crooked deal with a cloak of patriotism."

Senator Wagner referred to his proposal, which was turned down, that a small committee be appointed to make a private investigation for the information of the Senate.

"We might have found out," he said, "whether the private corporation was not attempting to extort from the Federal Government what it could not obtain except by wrapping the American flag around its so-called gold brick."

"In view of the opposition from the Senator I withdraw my bill," exclaimed Senator Mills.

"Well, well, that's cheap and undignified even for you," retorted Senator Wagner.

"I refuse to become sponsor for a bill characterized as a gold brick wrapped in the American flag," said Senator Mills angrily.

Senator Brown intervened and offered his bill after first listening to an assurance from Senator Wagner that the minority, after stating its objections, would have supported the Mills bill.

"That bill," said Senator Brown, "has been so plastered with charges of sordidness, impure motives, favoritism, and wrongdoing as to make me utterly unwilling to back it. I am not willing to favor a bill featured in newspaper headlines as a measure designed to enrich a private corporation, ready to fill its treasury as a result of legislative incompetence."

GOVERNMENT BLOCKED UNTIL IT GETS LAND

Col. Abbot Explains Why Legislature Was Asked to Ratify Bargain with Realty Company.

Colonel Frederick V. Abbot, Chief of the Engineering Corps, U. S. A., for the District of New York, yesterday said emphatically that the great issue—adequate defense for New York City at Rockaway Point at the earliest possible moment—had been pushed into the background by secondary issues. He added that until proper fortifications were erected at Rockaway Point, lower New York could be destroyed by shells from enemy battleships in time of war.

"Altogether we need at Rockaway Point about 300 acres," he said, "counting land above and under water. We have provided about 100 acres by the bill already passed by the Legislature to cede land under water to the United States Government. But this is virtually of no use to us for purposes of adequate defense until we get the other 200 acres, giving us a strip across the peninsula. We have an agreement with the owner of this land, the Rockaway Pacific Company; the purchase price and all other details have been fully passed upon, and the closing of the purchase depends upon one condition. The 200 acres which the Government would buy would cut off the company from access to its land as it would not be advisable for the Government to give the company a right of way through the reservation. The Rockaway company agreed to sell the land at what was regarded by the Government's representative at a fair price, provided there could be obtained for the company the right of approach to its land by filling in land now under water on the Jamaica Bay side. As this would not interfere with our plans we thought it offered a solution of the problem.

"The city owns this land under water, though I believe the title to it is disputed by the Rockaway company, but the clearing up of the matter required legislation that would authorize the city to sell its rights to a private party. In order to complete the agreement with the Rockaway company. That is all the interest the Government had in the matter.

"There would have been only one other way for the Government to proceed; that was by condemnation proceedings. That, as I understood it, would take about two years, and we did not feel that we ought to face such a long delay."

ROCKAWAYS APPEAL FOR RIGHT TO SECEDE

Led by Brass Band, Delegation Attends Legislative Hearing at Albany.

LIKEN STATUS TO BELGIUM'S

'Big Bill' Devery and 'Joe' Cassidy Give Silent Part to Project. Assemblyman O'Hare Heckled.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Led by a brass band, more than 100 residents of Far Rockaway and Arverne, L. I., invaded the Capitol this afternoon to appear at the joint hearing of the Senate and Assembly Cities Committees and urge the passage of Assemblyman McWhinney's and Senator George L. Thompson's bill separating the district from Greater New York and creating the new municipality Rockaway City. With the delegation came William S. Devery, formerly Chief of Police of New York City, and ex-Borough President Joseph Cassidy of Queens, recently restored to citizenship by Governor Whitman. Neither took more than a silent part.

Opposing the bill, Edward J. McGoldrick, Assistant Corporation Counsel, representing New York City, said that the city would file a brief for its case. The Citizens' Union and several real estate organizations in New York City argued against the measure, saying that to allow the Rockaways to secede would set a dangerous precedent. It would, they asserted, destroy New York City's credit to permit any section of the municipality to get up and leave whenever it felt so inclined.

Assemblyman O'Hare, who represents the district which includes the Rockaways, was one of the most vehement opponents of the bill. He declared that it was his belief that the majority of the inhabitants of that district, the Fifth Ward, did not want to get out of the city's jurisdiction. Mr. O'Hare was heckled by the entire crowd from the moment he began to speak until he sat down.

Defenders of the measure were numerous. They contended that people living in the Rockaways were just as badly off under the domination of New York City as are the Belgians in the grip of Germany. Several said that among them was arising a sentiment similar to that which actuated the Colonial patriots in 1776. It was pointed out that the distance from their district to the City Hall was greater than that from the City Hall to Peekskill or to Montclair, N. J., and that in such circumstances it was impossible to secure fair legislation.

Senator Mills told those favoring the measure that unless they could arrive at some financial agreement with New York City covering the separation it would be no use to push the bill, as it would be killed, as was a similar one in 1915, by the Mayor's veto.

A committee from the Rockaways will call on Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast next week, in an effort to come to some sort of an agreement.

MAY AMEND FUMES BILL.

Pending Measure Is Too Drastic, Some Legislators Believe.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Representatives of the Citizens' Union, the West Side Business Men's Association, and the State Department of Health appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee today to indorse the bill introduced by Senator Ottinger providing for the revocation of the charters of New York State corporations whose factories on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River are held responsible for noxious fumes and the smoke nuisance along Riverside Drive. Under the terms of the bill the State Health Department is authorized to order the charters revoked.

Senator J. Henry Walters, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said that the measure probably would be referred to the Attorney General for an opinion, as there were many legislators who insisted that it was too drastic. Many of the committee, he said, thought that the proper course was to empower the Attorney General to bring action in the courts rather than to confer drastic power on the Health Department. It is probable that before the bill is reported out it will be amended along these lines. No one appeared to oppose the measure.

MARYLAND TROOPS TO QUIT.

After Border Service Most of Regiment Will Not Re-enlist.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 20.—Almost to a man, the members of Maryland's Fifth Regiment, back from eight months' service on the Mexican border, are "done" with the National Guard. In every company there are feelings of dissatisfaction and discouragement. Of 100 men who were asked today whether they intended to re-enlist when their present terms expired only one responded in the affirmative.

The men say their stay on the Mexican border was futile and the country "Godforsaken." They complain of work that they never bargained to do, hardships imposed upon their families, and the financial losses through being away from work.

ANSWERS TO MEXICAN NOTE.

Honduras Suggests Waiting to See What Other Nations Will Do.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 20.—The Bolivian Government's note in reply to the communication of General Carranza, proposing an embargo on all supplies to belligerent nations, as received here, did not contain a proposal for a meeting of American neutrals to discuss the situation.

The note suggested that all American countries, neutral in the European war, should sign a declaration of principles declaring that attacks of submarines on neutral vessels were against all rights, even within a blockade zone, and that submarines should be employed only under the rules providing for the capture of prizes. It added that if Mexico wished to sign such a declaration Bolivia would be glad to have her reply.

The reply of Honduras, while praising the Mexican note, suggests waiting to see whether there can be concerted action along the lines indicated by the United States, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 20.—Salvador today answered General Carranza's note. The reply lauds Carranza for his good offices in seeking to end the European war.

REPORTS ON MEXICAN MINES

Fletcher Explains Modification of Confiscation Decree.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher today notified the State Department that all mines in Mexico not now in operation, and whose owners have not filed reasons why work has not been resumed, or have not asked for extensions of time, are to be declared forfeited and taken over by the Mexican Government. The mining interests which have filed reasons will receive a further extension, to be fixed according to the circumstances of each particular case.

A protest against the enforcement of the Carranza decree of Sept. 14 was received by the State Department today from the Mine and Smelter Operators' Association, sent from El Paso, under yesterday's date.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 20.—Ambassador Fletcher visited Foreign Minister Aguilar this afternoon, conferring with him for a long time. Though the visit was unofficial, it was learned that important matters were discussed. The date for the envoy's official reception has not been fixed. Most of the members of the American colony and diplomatic corps are visiting the new Ambassador and informing him regarding the Mexican situation.

WOULD EDUCATE MEXICO.

Society with That Aim in View Is Organized Here.

A campaign to educate Mexico is to be undertaken by an organization of persons interested in public education here, including several college Presidents, according to Paul Kennaday, General Secretary of the Mexican Cooperation Society of 70 Fifth Avenue. He said last night that co-operation was to be the chief idea in the campaign, and that the committee would work with a number of the leaders in Mexico.

When it was suggested that any comprehensive campaign to educate Mexico would take unlimited funds, he said: "We hope to interest the people in the campaign to such an extent as to raise funds for the costs of the campaign and for experimental purposes. Of course the education of the Mexican people must be paid for by taxation, but we can pay for experimental schools which the committee expects to establish."

The teachers in such schools, Mr. Kennaday said, would be Mexicans. While there were a number of Mexicans interested in the work, he said, the organization was to be a distinctly American project. The headquarters of the society is in the building which houses many of the leading pacifist societies.

Among the persons named by Mr. Kennaday as behind the society were Professor Frank Boaz of Columbia, Dr. David Starr Jordan, Paul V. Kellogg, Henry Sloan Coffin, Henry K. Simkowitch, Professor Henry M. Muzzey, Miss Chrystal Eastman, and Presidents Shanklin of Wesleyan, Mitchell of Delaware, and Thwing of Western Reserve.

WEST SIDE CONTRACT TO BE RECONSIDERED

Board of Estimate Will Send New York Central's Track Plan Back to Committee.

FUTURE TO BE SAFEGUARDED

Compromise with Railroad May Be Sought to Avoid Transfer of Any City Property.

The Board of Estimate, at the conclusion of its public hearings, possibly on next Tuesday, will refer back to its Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities the contract with the city sought by the New York Central for the relocation of the company's tracks on the west side. The proposed contract, called a "form of agreement," was accepted tentatively by the committee a month ago.

Opponents of the plan hailed the decision to recommit as proving that serious defects, which the committee did not dare to sponsor, had been uncovered in the public discussion, but this was vigorously denied last night by Controller Prendergast.

"It was never intended to ignore the suggestions that might be made by honest critics at the public hearing," said Mr. Prendergast. "It was, therefore, decided by the board a month ago, by the adoption of a resolution introduced by me, to refer the form of agreement back at the conclusion of the hearings so that such modifications as the hearings disclosed were necessary might be incorporated. It is unfair to suggest that the decision to recommit was reached because important defects had been discovered to demand it."

The session yesterday did not, as had been expected, close the case for those opposed to the proposed contract, and other organizations nd individuals will be heard when the hearings are resumed on Monday. But enough has been heard by the board to permit a forecast of some of the important objections to be considered by the committee on Port and Terminal Facilities after the proposed contract is recommitted, with the view to effecting, if possible, a compromise with the railroad.

One of these affects the charge that the contract would alienate from the city large areas of water front in violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the charter providing that property of this character is to be reserved by the city for the general public. The Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities had taken the position that the sale to the railroad of water front lands was not an "alienation" within the meaning of the charter because more than an equal amount of similar land was being bought back from the railroad, but many opponents of the project, and especially Julius Henry Cohen, representing the Citizens' Union, opposed this view.

Another objection which will be considered by the committee is that the proposed contract does not provide adequate safeguards for developing future freight and terminal facilities for other railroads that may seek to enter the city. Renewed consideration will also be given to the Riverside Park problem, and a sub-committee, assisted by an eminent landscape architect, will go over the specifications to see if there is any danger of the park being injured. The question of the adequacy of real estate appraisals will likewise be gone over again, although the action of the committee in this regard will depend to a very large extent on an opinion by Charles E. Hughes, the city's special counsel, to be made public today. Mr. Hughes was recently requested by the Corporation Counsel to pass on the right of the Public Service Commission to inquire into these appraisals and franchise rights, as the commission had been requested to do by Governor Whitman.

The confusion as to the author of the bill which sought to repeal the Act of 1894 by opening park lands to the use of railroads under the consent of the Board of Estimate, which was responsible for the clash between Mayor Mitchel and Charles L. Craig, attorney for the West End Association, was cleared up yesterday.

Calvin Tomkins, former Dock Commissioner, accepted full responsibility in a letter to Mayor Mitchel. Mr. Craig had brought on the quarrel by asserting that he and members of the West End Association had been informed that the bill had been prepared in Mr. Mitchel's office while he was President of the Board of Aldermen.

"I find on inquiry," Mr. Tomkins wrote in his letter to the Mayor, "that the Dock Department proposed the Pollock bill in 1913, and I willingly assume the responsibility thereto.

"The railroad company must have absolute assurance of continuity of transit through the park, and if the additional tracks for this cannot be obtained, the company will not be justified in making the vast terminal investment downtown, the success of which is dependent on the service line through the park.

"The West End Association's advocacy of depressing the tracks in their present position is a great step toward a settlement."

Reginald Pelham Bolton submitted a substitute plan at the meeting of the board yesterday. It provides, among other things, for an extension of Riverside Park over the main line rails of the road and a terminal and car storage yard restricted to the southerly line of Twelfth Avenue, between 134th Street and 153d Street, leaving lands and lands under water along that area free to public uses. He submitted a blueprint draft, which will be considered by the committee.

James P. Davenport, former municipal justice, speaking for the North Manhattan Taxpayers' Association, indorsed the physical features of the plan tentatively accepted by the Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities, but objected to the provision which, he argued, exempted the road from paying special franchise taxes.

Stanley M. Isaacs, lawyer, representing taxpayers north of 155th Street, offered an estimate by George S. Rice, consulting engineer of the Public Service Commission, to disprove an assertion by Controller Prendergast that it would cost $8,000,000 to build a roof over the proposed freight yard at Manhattanville. Mr. Rice estimated that it would not cost more than $2,000,000. Mr. Isaacs insisted that a roof was necessary to protect the property interests of residents living near the proposed yard.

Alderman Harry Robitzek of the Thirty-eighth District in the Bronx, asserted that residents in the Bronx were opposed to the proposed contract, but that they insisted that any future contract accepted by the city should contain a provision for cheaper fares on New York Central trains from the Bronx to Grand Central Station, and also that more trains be provided.

A resolution demanding that Nelson P. Lewis, Chief Engineer of the Board of Estimate; Harry P. Nichols, Chief of the Bureau of Franchises, and Tilden Adamson, Director of the Bureau of Contract Supervision, be invited to submit their views on the New York Central's proposed west side changes, was introduced by Alderman McGarry of Brooklyn at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen at the suggestion of Bird S. Coler, who believes the three officials would agree with him that the proposed undertaking was inimical to the interests of the city. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Maier Becomes Travis's Deputy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Controller Eugene M. Travis today announced the appointment of William J. Maier as Deputy Controller to succeed Warren I. Lee of Kings, who retires on March 1. Mr. Maier, who lives in Seneca Falls, has served seven terms in the Assembly, part of the time as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. He retired from the Assembly to become Deputy Fiscal Supervisor.

SUFFRAGE BILL PASSES.

Assembly, Voting 124 to 10, Indorses the Amendment Proposal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The concurrent resolution, offered by Assemblyman Brereton, proposing a woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution, was adopted in the Lower House this morning by a vote of 124 to 10. Those voting against the resolution were: Republicans—Willard S. Augsbury of Jefferson, William C. Baxter, John G. Malone, and Clarence F. Walsh, all of Albany; Robert MeC. Marsh of New York City, Henry L. Grant of Lewis, Warren T. Thayer of Franklin, and Wilfred E. Younker of Kings; Democrats—Martin McCue of New York and William H. O'Hare of Queens.

The Senate Judiciary Committee did not take up the resolution this afternoon, but, according to Chairman J. Henry Walters, it will be reported favorably, and will soon come up for a vote. The Judiciary Committee has determined that the Woman Suffrage amendment shall be the only question submitted to the voters this Fall.

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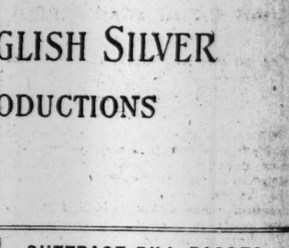

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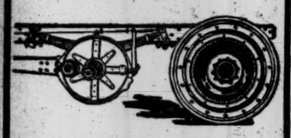

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SENATE PASSES BILL TO PUNISH SPIES

Adopts, 60 to 10, Drastic Measure to Insure Secrecy About Forces and Fortifications.

DEATH EXTREME PENALTY

Administration Urges Legislation Authorizing Use of Force in 3-Mile Limit to Protect Neutrality.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—While the Senate today was passing the fourteen neutrality bills reported last week by the Judiciary Committee, now combined in one comprehensive measure, Secretary of State Lansing and Assistant Attorney General Warren appeared at the Capitol to make a strong plea for the passage, with slight modifications, of four additional bills introduced at the same time, but not yet approved. In response to their appeal the committee has promised to take the supplementary measures under immediate consideration.

The Administration is particularly anxious to obtain the immediate passage of the bill giving the President authority to use the armed forces of the United States to detain ships of any nationality in American harbors or to carry out any other plans which are necessary to insure the neutrality of the United States or to enforce obligations imposed upon the United States by the law of nations, by treaties or conventions to which the United States is a party, or by the statutes of the United States."

Senator Overman, Chairman of the committee, explained today that the immediate purpose of the bill was to prevent violation of the neutral obligations of the United States by the escape of interned German ships or by the organization of expeditions to provision belligerent ships at sea.

Submarine Question Not Involved.

Both Senator Overman and officials of the Department of Justice were careful to explain today that the bill was drawn to give the President power to use force only within the three-mile limit to protect the neutrality of the United States, and that it had no relation to the use of force in dealing with the submarine question, nor to the question of providing protection for American ships through the danger zone abroad. Senator Overman characterized as absurd the report that the bill was drawn to give the President full authority to handle the German crisis. The phraseology of the bill will probably be slightly modified before its passage to make sure that there can be no misinterpretation of its meaning.

The other bills provide penalties for the coinage of counterfeit money for the use of revolutionary factions in foreign countries with which the United States is at peace, which this Government has not recognized; for attempting to interfere with the export trade of the United States by crippling in any way the manufacturing plants or shipping with which it is carried on; and prohibits any person from serving as the agent of a foreign Government in the United States without being formally recognized by the President of the United States.

The drastic Espionage bill, included in the comprehensive measure approved by the committee, passed the Senate this morning without further debate, by a vote of 60 to 10, ending the three days' fight made against it by Senators Cummins, Lee, Works, La Follette, and Vardaman. The ten who voted against it were Senators Borah, Cummins, Gronna, Kenyon, La Follette, Norris, and Works, Republicans; and Lane, Lee, and Vardaman, Democrats. The bill now goes to the House. It was passed without any of the amendments with which its opponents sought to modify its effect.

The opposition to it was based on the ground that it imperiled freedom of speech, and that though its power to prevent the obtaining of information it killed the opportunity for legitimate and necessary criticism of the means employed in national defense measures. The Senators who led the fight against it maintained that it was an entirely unnecessary act, which was being passed under fear of an emergency and was, therefore, not receiving the consideration it deserved.

Punishment of Espionage.

The section relating to espionage makes it a crime, punishable with a fine of $10,000 or two years' imprisonment, to approach or enter any places connected with the national defense to obtain information to which the persons concerned are not "lawfully entitled." The phraseology goes into minute detail with regard to the methods by which the information may be obtained and recorded. When the act is committed for the purpose of aiding a foreign Government in time of peace the penalty is made twenty years' imprisonment, while if it occurs in war time it is extended to imprisonment for life.

The punishment of a person who in war time collects information with respect to the movement, numbers, or disposition of the armed forces of the United States, or its military plans or supplies, in order to communicate it to the enemy is death or a fine and not over thirty years' imprisonment. The penalty is reduced to three years' imprisonment when there is no intent to give the information to the enemy, but when it might be useful to the enemy. The President is empowered to designate such places not named in the bill which he considers as belonging to the national defense.

Besides the Espionage bill, the measure includes sections providing penalties for making untrue statements to influence the conduct of a foreign Government in its relations with the United States; prohibiting the impersonation of foreign officials; regulating the issuance of passports; authorizing the President to seize, detain, or condemn munitions of war which are being sent to nations with which the United States is at peace; and giving the President power to take drastic steps to govern the movement of foreign ships in American harbors in case of a national emergency and guarding against the infliction of damage on them.

OPPOSES SPY BILL SECTION.

Union Against Militarism Sends Committee to Capital.

An emergency meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Union Against Militarism was held at the McAlpin Hotel yesterday to discuss Section 3 of the Spy bill. Charles T. Hallinan of Washington, a member of the committee, said that the union had no fault to find with the spirit of the bill but objected to the loose wording of Section 3. He said it would apply drastically to pacifist organizations, to any one who exposed graft in army contracts, to newspapers which criticised the army or navy, or were opposed to war. The section fixes as a penalty for violation imprisonment for thirty years to life or a fine of not more than $10,000. It is aimed at "whoever in time of war shall by any means spread or make reports or statements or convey information with intent to cause dissatisfaction in or interfere with the operations or success of the military or naval forces of the United States."

An appointment was made by telephone with members of the House Committee, and local members of the Executive Committee left last night for Washington. Members of the committee are Miss Jane Addams of Chicago, Miss Sopho Nisba Breckenridge of Chicago, Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Miss Alice Lewisohn, Amos Pinchot, Miss Emily Green Balch, Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, L. Hollingsworth Wood, and Paul U. Kellogg.

SENATE RUSHES ITS LEGISLATION

Porto Rico and Danish West Indies Measures Passed—Emergency Revenue Bill Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The anxiety which the Senate showed today to pass bills which it has had under consideration made it plain that it is about to begin the final rush to complete its necessary work and if possible avoid an extra session. Besides shoving through three measures in which the Administration is particularly interested because of the dangerous international situation, it took up the Emergency Revenue bill, passed by the House this afternoon, and will continue work on it in night and day sessions.

The three bills which the Senate passed are those fixing a form of Government for Porto Rico, that for the Danish West Indies and the Neutrality bill. Every effort is being made to place West Indian affairs in as settled a condition as possible, not only to discourage insurrections which might distract the attention of this Government at a critical time, but also in some measure to prevent breeding places for possible plots against the Panama Canal. The Neutrality bill, which embraces a strong section directed against espionage, is an active national defense measure.

The Porto Rican bill passed finally without a roll call, after a woman suffrage clause had been dropped out to check threats of a filibuster against this feature of it. The bill contains liberal suffrage provisions, extending the vote to practically all male inhabitants under existing Porto Rican law, and including citizens of continental United States subject to local residential and similar restrictions. The Porto Rican Legislature has full jurisdiction over electoral restrictions as in the case of State Legislatures.

The bill providing a Government for the Danish West Indies is also liberal in its allowance for self-government. It provides for the appointment by the President of a Governor who may be an officer of the army or navy, and gives the President the privilege of naming minor officials who are natives of the islands. Local judicial tribunals are left in their present form. The bill also provides for the appointment of a commission of three to investigate conditions on the islands.

TO HOUSE TROOPS ON CANAL

Baker Asks for an Emergency Appropriation of $13,371,625.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—An emergency appropriation of $13,371,625 for the construction of barracks, quarters, storehouses and other buildings necessary for the accommodation of troops on the Panama Canal Zone was requested in a communication sent to the House today by Newton D. Baker, the Secretary of War.

"It is deemed imperatively necessary," says the Secretary's letter, "that the building program for 1918 as determined upon by the military and naval authorities of the Panama Canal Zone be allowed by the present Congress, in order to provide quarters for troops now housed on the zone, and to care for additional increment in the authorized program for garrisoning the zone.

"Present accommodations are entirely inadequate. There are now four regiments of infantry quartered in temporary buildings. It is agreed by all authorities concerned that the buildings occupied by these regiments must be abandoned in another year. These old buildings were formerly occupied by Jamaica negroes, and were condemned as insanitary several years ago."

Secretary Baker says the estimates submitted are inclusive of amounts for "municipal work, roads, sewers, etc., necessary for the totally completed garrison." A special board appointed to investigate the needs of the military post on the zone has recommended the improvements, and the report has been approved by the department.

CUBAN CHIEFS FEAR GOMEZ HAS ESCAPED

Havana Hears Rumor That the Rebel Leader Has Fled to Honduras by Ship.

AMERICAN ARMS RECEIVED

Menocal Asks United States for More Munitions to Quell the Revolt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—Interest in Cuba's revolt centred tonight in the probable fate of General José Miguel Gomez, leader of the rebels in Santa Clara Province and said to be the man behind the whole seditious movement. The Government expected all last night to hear of Gomez's capture, but as all today passed without news of his capture, or even an engagement with his forces, fears were expressed that he may have given the troops the slip, which is not improbable, as he is in territory where he was born and reared and of which he is reputed to know every rock and crevice.

An insistent rumor is current here that Gomez succeeded in escaping the vigilance of the ships blockading egress by the coast and embarked for Honduras. THE TIMES correspondent learned from good authority that Gomez before leaving Havana transferred his extensive real estate holdings to Pelayo Garcia, law partner of Dr. Ferrara. Garcia is expected to arrive in New York today.

The dearth of news caused renewed hopes among Liberal sympathizers in Havana, who declare that the fact that the Government is giving out little or no news means that it is concealing the real facts. Persons arriving from the interior, however, fail to report any new developments, neither do the foreign legations which have representatives throughout the island and are making an active effort to keep abreast of developments.

Part of the arms and ammunition bought by Cuba from the United States Government arrived today. They will be principally used for equipping the National Militia, which is being quickly organized with encouraging results for the Government. The Government has asked the United States for the privilege of purchasing more arms and ammunition. A number of airplanes for the use of the army also arrived today, which the Government intends using for scouting and bomb-dropping.

The special Judge in charge of the conspiracy cases returned an indictment today against General Ernesto Asbert, former Governor of Havana Province until he was convicted of killing General Aramando Avia, the Havana Chief of Police. Asbert has been in jail for several days. Thirty-eight other indictments were found.

General Cebreco returned today from an inspection of Oriente Province. He told President Menocal that, while the principal cities in that province were in the hands of the rebels, loyal forces are mobilized in many Orients towns, ready to combat the rebels as soon as the Government gives the word. He said it would be a comparatively easy matter to recapture Santiago. Dr. Juan Guiteras said today that he feared the results of the revolt in Oriente Province from the standpoint of health, because it rendered impossible the campaign which the Sanitary Department began there against malaria, which, it is supposed, was imported from Jamaica and Haiti. It has appeared in an extremely virulent form.

Lieutenant Diaz telegraphed from Manzanillo, Oriente, that he had reorganized the municipal police, jailing all the former police who had joined the rebels. Three deserting soldiers surrendered at Manzanillo today. A number of rebels surrendered at Santo Domingo, saying that their leader would soon do likewise. Fifteen rebels of a party led by General Pino Guerra also surrendered.

A Havana merchant was arrested today charged with making 400 khaki uniforms for General Gomez. The uniforms are exactly like the army's, and the Government officials say Gomez did this for the purpose of making the impression that most of his men were from the army. Warrants for Gomez, charging sedition and revolt, were issued today.

Mayito Menocal, the youngest son of the President, has enlisted in the National Militia.

Colonel Colassa has telegraphed to the Government details of the taking of Santi Spiritus, wherein seven soldiers were wounded and thirty prisoners were captured, including a deserting army Lieutenant. The rebels lost fifty killed and sixty-five wounded. Among the latter, it is reported, was Colonel Carlos Mendieta, Liberal candidate for Vice President. In another encounter at Balnquisal the rebels lost between twenty-five and thirty killed, including a deserting army Lieutenant. Colonel Lazo reports that the rebels are surrendering in squads. He says there is no doubt that General Gomez commanded the rebels. Colonel Lazo issued a proclamation offering deserting soldiers, forced against their will to join the rebels, five days to rejoin the army. Many are availing themselves of the offer.

HAVANA, Feb. 20.—Veterans of the War of Independence tonight issued a statement addressed "to the country." The address was signed by General Emilio Nunez, President of the society, and expresses the gratitude of the veterans to the Government and people of the United States for their attitude in the present conflict.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 20.—At a mass meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce today it was resolved to send this dispatch to President Wilson:

"The military authorities ruling in Santiago have maintained order and guaranteed life and property, and also endeavored to re-establish normal economic life. In order to accomplish this rapidly and without complete ruin, it is necessary, in the judgment of the commercial and producing classes, to have the diplomatic mediation of your Government. With that object in view these people assembled unanimously solicit you, the good friend of Cuba, to interpose your good offices to obtain rapidly the desired end of present conditions. Immense losses, which seem sure to occur, can be avoided through your mediations."

The American steamer Tivives sailed today for the United States.

SANTIAGO TO ADMIT SHIPS.

Cuban Rebels Will Allow Freight to Enter Port They Control.

Representatives of the Cuban Liberal Party in New York received a cablegram from Commander Fernandez at Santiago yesterday saying it was not yet possible to hold the elections in the disturbed precincts. Exporters, however, were informed that steamers and freight destined for Santiago would be admitted to the port.

CUT DOMINICAN PAYROLLS.

American Officials Lop Off Salaries of Many Government Officials.

SANTO DOMINGO CITY, Feb. 8. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Great savings in the Dominican salary list have been effected by the military government established by the United States on Nov. 29 last. The possibility of this developed in the process of sorting claims brought up as a consequence of the suspension of payment of salaries for several months back, beginning in August, before the establishment of the temporary military government, after the collection of all revenues had been taken under American supervision. Salary payments under the Dominican Government were not resumed until shortly before Christmas.

Many disputed or doubtful salary claims remain unsettled, these being chiefly those of politicians who, in the eyes of the military authorities, have not been able to prove that they actually performed government service. Many Dominicans who have sought to have salary claims allowed have explained that their appointments were made with no idea that they should perform any services. They were appointed, they explained, to offices to which no duties were attached. As confirmatory of this it is said authoritatively that approximately 80 per cent. of the last Dominican budget of $2,500,000 was for salaries.

In addition to dispensing with the services of a great many persons who were not in the habit of performing any work, many offices have been abolished or temporarily suspended. By administrative order the Dominican Assembly has been suspended until further notice and all salaries and perquisites stopped. In view of the fact that there is no President and no Dominican Cabinet the salaries attached to these places are remaining in the treasury.

The Dominican Army has been largely reduced, because there is no longer any necessity for a Donimican Army, in the opinion of the American officials in charge of the Government. Military courts are no more, there is no longer pay for members of the staffs of the Governors of the provinces, and the salary of the Lottery Inspector has ceased. Scores of offices have been abolished or suspended. There has been a total salary saving of $250,000 a year.

STEAMERS COLLIDE IN FOG.

Mallory Liner Not Badly Damaged When Hit by Clyde Boat.

During the thick fog which hung over the harbor and impeded traffic yesterday morning the Mallory steamship Alamo, bound for Tampa, and the Clyde Line freighter Cherokee, incoming from Wilmington, were in collision off the end of Pier 36, North River.

The Alamo had a few of her bow plates dented in and went to dry dock for examination, but the damage was not considered serious. Both vessels carried a few passengers and had big cargoes.

Lindenbergh's Charges Fall Through

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Representative Lindbergh of Minnesota told the House Judiciary Committee today he had no direct evidence to support his impeachment charges against the Federal Reserve Board. The affair is regarded as closed.

Dewey Left $255,000 Estate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Admiral Dewey's estate was valued at $255,000 in a petition for letters of administration filed today by his widow and son, the latter renouncing claim to executorship and moving that the widow be appointed administratrix. The petition sets forth that the Admiral left no real property.

KEEP SCHOOLS FREE FROM MONEY TAINT

Samuel Gompers Warns Against Use of Funds from Private Hands.

PUBLIC AGENTS IN CONTROL

Prof. Dewey Says More Intelligent Employers Now Demand Vocational Training.

Speaking on "Learning for Earning" at the annual meeting of the Public Education Association at the Hotel Biltmore last night, the principal speakers, Dr. John Dewey, Professor of Philosophy and Education, Columbia University; Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Owen R. Lovejoy, Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, declared that vocational training in public schools must be free from industrial exploitation. Dr. Dewey said in part:

"Reading, writing, figuring, with a little geography and a smattering of other things, are what the great mass of those who attend our schools leave with. A few get something more. He is poorly acquainted with the history of the efforts to improve elementary education in our large cities who does now know that the chief protest against progress is likely to come from successful business men. Nothing in the history of education is more touching that to hear some of these successful leaders denounce as undemocratic the attempts to give all the children at public expense the fuller education which their own children will enjoy as a matter of course.

"Of late years the more intelligent employers have awakened to the fact that the mere Three R's are not good industrial training. Hence there has arisen a demand for vocational and industrial education as if this were an entirely new thing, while in fact it is a demand that the present industrial education be so modified as to be efficient under the conditions of present machine industry, rapid transportation, and a competitive market."

"The public schools," Mr. Gompers said, "nourish the fountain head of democracy. It is therefore fundamental that money for public education should come from public funds. Money from any other source or under private control has bred and must inevitably breed suspicion and poisons the well and source of information. Schools must be democratically managed, organized, and financed.

"If there be philanthropic friends of education who desire to bestow a portion of their enormous holdings to the cause of education, let them arrange for a graduated income tax or some other effective means. But public agents must be given control of the money. The taint of capitalistic exploitation can only be purified by restoring to the public ill-gotten gains to be used by the people for the people."

Mr. Lovejoy urged a complete change of the school curriculum. He said it was impossible for one teacher to properly instruct thirty to forty children. He also urged clean vocational training.

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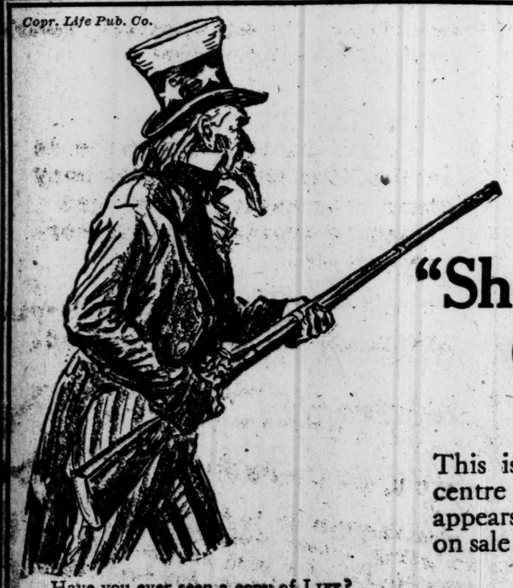

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Guess which hand, Eddie, and I'll give you my last piece of Adams Black Jack, that licorice gum. Look spry now. Left—right—left? Right! You win. Here it is. Chew it all up into a ball and keep it in your cheek all day. The licorice, Ma says, will cure your cough.

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FERRYBOAT IN CRASH 13 PASSENGERS HURT

Freighter Rams the Scandinavia of the Lackawanna Midway Across the Hudson.

WOMEN FAINT IN PANIC

Injured Transferred to Tug and Brought to Christopher Street —Tide Blamed for Collision.

As the big ferryboat Scandinavia of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad was plowing her way against a heavy tide across the North River from the Barclay Street slip to Hoboken at 8 o'clock last night with 350 passengers aboard, she was rammed in midstream by the steel freighter Joaquin Mumbru of the Spanish Line, which was outward bound.

The boats came together with such force that the bow of the freighter remained fast in the side of the Scandinavia, and a hasty examination showed that the ferry had been damaged badly below the water line. The Captain of the freighter gave the order which kept the engines in operation, and in this way the ferryboat was taken to within a short distance of its slip on the Hoboken side of the river. The pumps were put at work, and when it became apparent that the ferryboat could make the remainder of the trip in safety the freighter backed away.

At Hoboken several of the passengers, among them Charles Eskowitz of 435 Engelic Street, West Hoboken, were treated at the emergency hospital and sent to their homes. Eskowitz had sustained severe contusions of the head. The others suffered from shock and slight cuts and bruises. The ferryboat was then taken to drydock for repairs with all of her pumps working at top speed to keep her afloat. The freighter returned to her berth at Pier 62 North River.

There was a good deal of mystery about the cause of the collision and there was no explanation given last night by the officials of the lines involved, though the general opinion along the water front was that the tide was to blame. An investigation will be made.

The injured taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, this city, were:

BACHMANN, AMELIA, 36 years old, 330 Livingston Avenue, Lyndhurst, N. J.; shock.

GEAR, MARGARET, 28, telephone operator, 125 Grand Street, Hoboken; contusions of back.

LAURIA, GEORGE, 40, foreman, 268 Ridge Road, Kingsland, N. J.; contusion of arm and laceration of scalp.

MURRAY, ALEXANDER, 28, stenographer, 908 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn; contusions of head and body.

WILLIAMS, JOSEPHINE, 30, dressmaker, 199 Twenty-ninth Street, Brooklyn; lacerated scalp.

The injured who were removed to their homes were:

BLOCK, JOSEPH, 26 years, driver, 160 Fifth Street, Jersey City; lacerated hand.

BLOCK, WILLIAM A., 56, accountant, 148 Maple Avenue, Montclair; lacerated hands, ear, and neck.

BOZZA, WILLIAM, 20, clerk, 714 Shipping Street, Hoboken; lacerated hand.

HERMANN, AUGUST, 30, 429 North Maple Avenue, East Orange, N. J.; contusions of body.

KOONMANN, JOHN, 21, clerk, 50 Columbia Avenue, Jersey City; lacerated wrist and knee.

PROPTE, GIUSEPPI, 38, pressman, 515 Grand Street, Hoboken; lacerated knee, shoulder, and hand.

RAGI, AUGUST, 24, clerk, 308 Madison Street, Hoboken; lacerated knee, arm, and hand.

The ferryboat was in charge of Captain John Duffingson. M. E. Valdis is given in the registry as Captain of the freighter, which is 330 feet long and has a gross tonnage of 2,703.

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WOMEN IN UPROAR AT A FOOD MEETING

Continued from Page 1.

call your attention, Mr. President, to the fact that, in the midst of plenty, we and our families are facing starvation.

The rise in the cost of living has been so great and uncalled for that even now we are compelled to deny ourselves and our children the necessaries of life.

We pay for our needs out of the wages of our husbands, and the American standard of living cannot bet maintained when potatoes are 7 cents a pound, bread 6 cents, cabbage 20 cents, onions 18 cents, and so forth.

We call to you, Mr. President, in this crisis that we are facing to recommend to Congress or other authority measures for relief.

When another speaker announced that he was going to name a committee to take charge of the demonstration, Mrs. Harris nominated herself, but she was not named. This was the committee: Mrs. Bessie Adler, Mrs. Sarah Erdman, Mrs. Pastor, mother of Rose Pastor Stokes; Mrs. Rosenthal, Mrs. Sibergkovitz, Miss Eva Schwartz, and Miss Mary Rodin.

Mrs. Harris announced that there would be a mass meeting in Rutgers Square at 10 o'clock this morning, from which she would lead a demonstration to the City Hall.

The committee will open an office on the ninth floor of the Forward Building, 175 East Broadway, this morning, from which the campaign will be conducted. It was not decided last night when the "demonstration of half a million women and children" would take place. Within three days, it was said by some of the leaders.

"If the Municipal Government would appropriate $1,000,000 to pay for the expense of the distribution of food at cost, it would go far to solve the crisis on the east side," said Panken. "It is up to the city to do something, and experience elsewhere has shown that the municipal distribution of food is the best thing for the city to do."

Practically all the speakers said the Government—city, State, and national—should take over the distribution of food. This was loudly cheered by the audience, most of whom were Socialists.

WOMEN IN BREAD RIOT AT DOORS OF CITY HALL

With Babies in Arms They Cry for Cheaper Food—Dispersed by Mounted Police.

Four hundred east side mothers, many carrying babies and all shouting "We want food for our children!" poured from Rutgers Square through East Broadway and the Bowery to City Hall about 11 o'clock yesterday morning and clamored at the Mayor's office for relief from prices which, they said, were driving them to starvation. The Mayor was not in, being engaged elsewhere on business that kept him until time for him to go to a luncheon of the Merchants' Association at the Hotel Astor. For more than an hour police reserves from six precincts and a squad of about ten mounted policemen had all they could do in dispersing the women without resort to clubs.

The demonstration was only the first and largest of several that occurred elsewhere in the city during the day. Pushcarts were overturned and foodstuffs were scattered by 100 or more women in Rivington Street; a larger number of women made a similar disturbance in the Clarmont Park section of the Bronx; another crowd attacked peddlers in Park Avenue, near 102d Street, and throughout the city—in Brownsville, Williamsburg, the east side of Manhattan, the Bronx—wherever the poorer people of New York live—there were sporadic boycotts, indignation meetings, street altercations, and other outbursts inspired by the high cost of foodstuffs.

The Mayor said last night that, if Mrs. Ida Harris, President of the Mothers' Vigilance Committee of 55½ Madison Street, and one of the leaders of the demonstration at the City Hall, would call upon him at 12:30 o'clock today with a committee of not more than ten, he would meet them.

Persons who professed to be familiar with conditions on the east side said yesterday the uprising was the result of real suffering. Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, a Socialist daily published in Yiddish, said he had investigated many cases, and had found actual want among families of which every possible member was at steady work.

Police Fail to Break Rush.

The agitation began when about fifty women congregated at the Forward Building, 175 East Broadway, and appealed to Mr. Cahan to do something in their behalf. He offered the use of the Forward Building auditorium for a meeting, and said they might accomplish something if they organized and adopted a definite program, but he cautioned them against violence.

Later some of them began to make speeches in Rutgers Square, and the crowd grew to 1,000 women. Some one suggested marching to City Hall, and the women surged into East Broadway, led by Mrs. Harris and Marie Ganz, the anarchist, who got into trouble with the police about two years ago by making speeches against John D. Rockefeller and others.

Policemen turned hundreds back, but between 300 and 400 reached City Hall Square. Warning of their coming had preceded them, and as the vanguard ran up the steps of City Hall, the big iron gates on the front of the building were closed against them. Those in the rear pressed forward and those in front pushed at the gates. Practically every woman was shouting in Yiddish or English, "We want food!" "Give us bread!" "Feed our children!" and similar cries. Tears were streaming down the faces of many. The babies in arms increased the uproar with their wails, and for a time no one who attempted to address the throng could be heard.

Mrs. Harris Makes Speech.

A few policemen appeared, and their presence produced a degree of quiet. Then Lieutenant William Kennel, the Mayor's bodyguard, stepped onto the porch above the women and spoke to them in German, telling them that the Mayor was not in his office and that, if they would go home quietly, they might send a committee to him today. Apparently few of the women understood him, for the clamor arose again, until Mrs. Harris replied:

"We do not want to make trouble. We are good Americans and we simply want the Mayor to make the prices go down. If there is a law fixing prices, we want him to enforce it, and if there isn't, we appeal to him to get one. We are starving—our children are starving. But we don't want any riot. We want to soften the hearts of the millionaires who are getting richer because of the high prices. We are not an organization. We haven't got any politics. We are just mothers, and we want food for our children. Won't you give us food?"

At Lieutenant Kennel's invitation Mrs. Harris, Miss Ganz, and three others entered the building where the Lieutenant took their names and said he would ask the Mayor to see them today. He requested them to tell the women outside to return peaceably to their homes, and this was done.

Some of the women started to depart, but other speakers, among whom was Marie Ganz, according to the police, harrangued the crowd in bitter language, and soon everything was confusion. By this time Inspectors Dwyer and O'Brien were on hand with thirty policemen, and the order was given to scatter the crowd. Its execution was attempted gently, but some of the women resisted. In the midst of the uproar a squad of mounted policemen arrived and these, with shouts and threats, rode across the plaza and sidewalks through the crowd, but took care that no one was trampled. The police held themselves in control and several were heard attempting to explain to the women that their families were also suffering from the high prices.

Marie Ganz Arrested.

Marie Ganz was the only person arrested. Inspector Dwyer heard her addressing a group of women in Yiddish, and her words seemed to be exciting them, so he directed that she be made a prisoner. As two policemen led her to a patrol wagon in Park Row, sympathizers tried to free her. When she had been taken away in the wagon, the remnants of the crowd were dispersed.

Hearing that the prisoner was to be taken to Police Headquarters, 100 or more women went there and shouted for Commissioner Woods. He was absent, but Third Deputy Commissioner Dunham received a committee of three, consisting of Mrs. Harris, Tillie Reisburg of 174 Rivington Street, and Morris Perlmutter of 8 Willett Street, one of the few men who had joined the women. Mrs. Harris asked for Marie Ganz's liberty, saying that she would see that the prisoner kept the peace, but Mr. Dunham said the matter was in the hands of the court.

Miss Ganz, who has been popularly known as "Sweet Marie," was arraigned before Magistrate Wylie in the Tombs Court in the afternoon, and Thomas J. Sullivan, a lawyer of 299 Broadway, volunteered to defend her. She was released, with a suspended sentence.

Women pickets were out in many places yesterday attempting to enforce boycotts on onions and potatoes, and it was said that they would be on duty again today.

A committee headed by Mrs. Harris obtained the use of the auditorium of Public School 62, across from Seward Park, for a mass meeting on Tuesday night.

Leaders of the women who went to the City Hall said that, as a last resort, they would withdraw their children from the schools so that they might work. They complained that they could not give the children enough food to sustain them at school, but that they might be able to earn enough partially to feed themselves. There was no evidence of a school strike yesterday, but several said it would begin today.

PRESIDENT DETERMINED UPON FOOD INQUIRY

$400,000 Appropriation, Stricken From Sundry Civil Bill, May Be Replaced on His Insistence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—It was learned today that President Wilson intends to make a determined effort to have Congress at this session grant an appropriation to enable the Federal Trade Commission to conduct a sweeping and thorough investigation of the tremendous rise in food prices, with which he has been impressed through reports reaching him during the last few weeks. An appropriation of $400,000 was provided for in the original draft of the Sundry Civil bill introduced in the House yesterday, but it was stricken out by the committee before it reached the floor. It is believed that the President will insist on its replacement.

Mr. Wilson has been deeply concerned by the food stringency in New York City in particular, and he is very anxious to have the Federal Government take measures to relieve this condition as much as possible. The clause originally attached to the pending Appropriation bill directed the Trade Commission to make a searching study of food prices and conferred full authority to prosecute illegal manipulations of them as well as funds to carry out the investigation. It was dropped by the committee for reasons of economy.

The question of food prices came up in the Senate when Senator Borah, during the debate on the espionage bill, made a speech in which he declared that "the price of those things which enter into daily living, of everything which we wear and which we eat, has reached a point where it presents a national crisis."

He asserted that monopolistic combines had forced food prices 50 per cent. higher than they needed to be even under war conditions, and that they were making millions out of speculation in the necessaries of life.

SHORTAGE OF SUGAR DENIED

President of American Company Warns Housewives Against Reports.

A report that the price of sugar was mounting because of a scarcity and labor troubles at refineries yesterday caused Earl D. Babst, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, to issue a statement in which he said:

"We greatly deprecate the publicity given to sensational stories as to the refined sguar supply, which are calculated to advance the price of sugar unnecessarily to consumers. There are ample supplies of raw and refined sugar on hand and in transit throughout the country to take care of normal consumption. We are operating all of our refineries and expect so to continue. It would seem as if the reports were being circulated by Western labor agitators to aid their labor agitation at our refineries.

"Housewives should pay no attention to stories of the shortage of sugar. This company has been selling large quantities of sugar at a quarter to a half a cent a pound below existing market prices, and is taking care of its normal trade at all points."

The effect of the reported sugar shortage has been felt in several towns near this city. While the supply is limited, storekeepers say, it is difficult to buy sugars freely.

D., L. & W. LIFTS EMBARGO.

Railroad Will Receive Freight for Points West of Buffalo.

Announcement was made yesterday that the Lackawanna Railroad had, beginning at midnight, lifted the embargo which it declared on all westbound (less car loads) freight shipments from New York and all other points on its lines destined to points west of Buffalo.

The road has also lifted the embargo placed against westbound (less car loads) freight from connecting roads east of Buffalo to points west thereof.

MAINE RAILROAD MAY QUIT.

Unable to Get Coal—Shipment of Large Supplies of Potatoes Affected.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 20.—President Todd of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad announced tonight that because of the inability to get sufficient coal supply for its locomotives, the B. & A., which has a mileage of 574, must at once curtail its train service, and possibly suspend operations altogether.

The B. & A. has long-term coal contracts, but congestion on the coal rail lines and stormy weather at sea have prevented or delayed shipments to such an extent that the company now has only a few days' supply.

Suspension or serious curtailment of freight traffic on the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad will affect the movement of the largest remaining stock of potatoes in the country—that of Aroostook County. Prices have lately reached $8 to $9 a barrel at Aroostook shipping points and shipments have lately been brisk.

Potatoes at $4 Go Quickly.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Feb. 20.—Potatoes brought to the station here late yesterday were snapped up by jobbers at $3.50 a bushel and that price obtained today. This is 25 cents in advance of yesterday's opening price.

At Bridgehampton this morning there was spirited bidding for potatoes offered at the station and the price mounted to $4 a bushel. All offered at that price were taken. The local farmers expect to ask that price tomorrow.

For This Week Only

PAY $395
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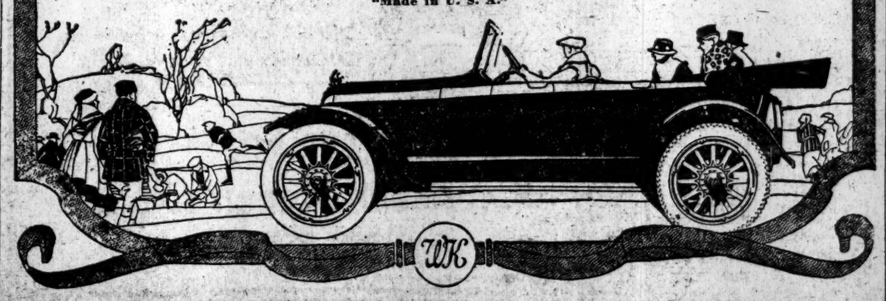

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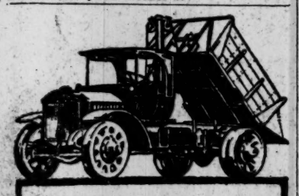

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WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB SHOW ATTRACTS RECORD THRONG ON OPENING DAY

CLASSIC DOG SHOW OPENS AT GARDEN

Record First-Day Throng at Westminster Kennel Club Exhibit.

POPULAR INTEREST IS HIGH

Spectators Crowd Around Judging Rings—Lawson's Entry of French Bulldogs a Surprise.

With nearly 2,000 dogs barking, growling, and yelping on the benches and in the judging rings the forty-first annual show of the Westminster Kennel Club opened in Madison Square Garden yesterday, to continue until Friday night, when the new champions will return to their home kennels decorated with the blue ribbons signifying supremacy in the different breeds. In the many years the Westminster Kennel Club has held shows in the Garden there never has been tendered such an enthusiastic welcome to the thoroughbred members of the dog tribe.

Public interest in "man's best friend" appears to have increased in recent years, for the crowd surged through the aisles and massed around the judging spaces in unprecedented numbers. Usually it takes a day or two before the show reaches the top wave of popularity, but for the latest opening the public was prepared and answered the call of the canine with a general desire to inspect the newcomers seeking fame and compare them with champions of olden days.

Massive St. Bernards and Great Danes shared places on the main floor with aggressive bulldogs and bull terriers, snappy Irish, Welsh, and Scotch terriers, and the long, lean Irish and Russian wolfhounds. The useful German shepherd dogs also had a place near the Madison Avenue entrance, and these intelligent animals were flanked by the sporting dogs—setters, pointers, and spaniels, that would have been much more at home in the open fields. The Boston terriers, which provided the largest entry of any breed, were so numerous that they took up the whole of the Twenty-sixth Street gallery, while French bulldogs, West Highland Whites, and Sealyham terriers were massed on the opposite gallery.

Toys Housed in Luxury.

Dogs of strength and character, many of which one would not like to meet in a narrow lane, were kept under good control on the main floor, but the visitor had to wander into the Concert Hall for the real pets of dogdom, catalogued as toy varieties, and instead of rough benches and straw bedding the carefully nurtured playthings of society found cozy quarters. Sheltered in glass cases of ornate design, with silken cushions to rest on and gay ribbons bedecking the cases, the toys were kept in quiet seclusion until they were taken out and carefully combed and groomed before entering the judging ring. All day long they were surrounded by a crowd, with the fair sex predominating. Some of the women were so faithful to the miniature beauties that they never left the Concert Hall to take a fleeting look at the other dogs, which attracted mere man on the Garden floor.

A show in these bellicose days would not be complete without the dogs of war, and there was one of this description in the German shepherd dog benches that attracted universal attention and gained the popular award for bravery, though the question whether he possesses show qualifications will not be determined until today. This was Filax of Lewanno, who, though a German shepherd dog, has served for more than a year in the trenches with the Entente Allies. During that time Filax made a record by bringing in fifty-four wounded soldiers. Having done his bit in the war, a Wilmington doctor received permission from the Minister of State for the dog to come to this country, and he is placed on exhibition by Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Wanner of the Lewanno Kennels. Filax has been so toughened by his military service that he is now believed to be the strongest specimen of his breed in this country.

Pacifists also had a representative in Max Donath's Lucie Doberman, a mild-mannered female that joined the peace pilgrims a year ago in Sweden, and traveled to this country on the Henry Ford peace ship to seek distinction in the class for Doberman Pinschers.

Lawson Entry a Surprise.

One of the sensations of the opening was the strong return made by Arnold Lawson of Boston in the French bulldog class. The Bostonian, who has not been well represented in recent years, surprised the experts by exhibiting a home-bred puppy named Robespierre, which made a sweep of all the classes, until, after he had captured the blue in the class for open dogs under 22 pounds, he was forced to give way in the winners' dogs to two old champions in Robert L. Scott's ch. La France Model and the Anjou Kennels' ch. Gamin's Rival, Jr.

Some noted dogs were placed lower than this sturdy young dog of Mr. Lawson's, which shows all the earmarks of a coming champion. One was Mrs. Harry Taylor's C'est Moi, an animal of the bully type, which, however, did not compare with Robespierre in ear carriage. Though Robespierre was equal to defeating C'est Moi, he failed when pitted against dogs of the same type in the winners' class, lacking the finish which should come with a longer show career.

In addition to the unexpected victories of Robespierre, there were more unusual happenings in the French bulldog competitions, as both the winning dog and the winning bitch repeated their successes of a year ago. After Mr. Scott had taken winners' dogs with ch. La France Model, his ch. Haworth Mircille, which won in winners' bitches a year ago, carried off that honor. Good as these specimens were, they had to give way in the special for the best of the breed in the show. The old ch. Gamin's Rival, entered for specials only, was trotted out to displace the newer champions.

Honors for Colonel Ruppert.

Nearly all the honors in St. Bernards fell to Colonel Jacob Ruppert, owner of the Yankees. With the rough-coated Salambo the baseball magnate won in both American bred and open classes and wound up with the winners' dog award. In the division for bitches the Colonel's Bulgaria, though a winner in her class, had to give way to William Lintz's Hercuveen McCushia when the winners' class was judged. In the smooth variety Colonel Ruppert had almost a walk-over. His recent importation, Portia, behaving in a very unfilial manner, defeated his sire, Boy Blue, in the winners' class for both dogs and bitches.

There was a verification of the judging at the Boston Show when the award in winners' dogs was given to the Sylvania Kennels' Peter the Great over Mrs. F. L. Hutton's ch. Win Sum Min T'sing. The winner was rather shallow in color, when compared to the old champion, but excelled in true Chow type. He had a broad and accentuated skull, a square muzzle, and was much better in bones, legs, and feet than Mrs. Hutton's dog.

Mrs. Roy A. Rainey was supreme in wire fox terriers, with the dogs recently purchased from George W. Quintard, Jr., added to the string previously in her kennels. Her Conejo Wycollar Boy scored over Mrs. C. F. Neilson's ch. Oxford Rideway Corker in the open class for dogs, and repeated in the class for winners. In the winners' class for bitches Mrs. Rainey showed the winner, Biddy of Holyport, placing M. S. Baldwin's King Newton's Wiregirl as reserve.

The Delaware Valley Farms carried off the honors in the Russian wolfhound classes, winning the winners' dog with ch. Nadmen, bred in Ohio, which now has a record of nine successive winners' classes without a defeat.

It was the consensus of opinion that the Boston terriers shown made the most even lot ever exhibited in the Garden. Coming down to the winners' classes in dogs the competition was very keen. Because of a perfect head, the chief award went to Andrew J. Cunningham's Cunningham's Ringmaster, and W. E. Gregg's Limit, Jr., was placed in reserve.

Mrs. W. R. Grace, a Long Island sportswoman, showed some fine Dandie Dinmont terriers, and carried off the winners' dogs award with Alpin Sirius. Mrs. Grace's Alpin Marie won in the class for bitches, and reserve went to the Killearn Kennels with Killearn Mary Ann.

The chief interest in the toy varieties attached to the Pekingese mainly because Mrs. M. E. Harby, who had declined to show her dogs at the recent specialty show, was well represented, while Mrs. L. Holland, who had taken the chief honors at that show, did not exhibit. Mrs. Harby was rewarded by again winning in winners' dogs with Nowata Swinley Lilien, last year's winner.

One notable feature of the awards in the Peke classes was that Mrs. F. Y. Mathis, the judge, reversed the ruling of Lefroy Dean in regard to the recently imported dogs of Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Snow. At the specialty show Mr. Dean raied Laurel of Lang as the best of the Yankibourne Kennels, but in placing Tim Kee Kung of Yankibourne reserve to Swinley Lilien and excluding Laurel of Lang Mrs. Mathis showed that she believed with the owners of the Yankibourne Kennels that Tim is the better dog. Mrs. Snow's entries captured many ribbons, including the winners' bitches, with Cairnwin Fonta.

Among those present during the day were Mrs. Payne Whitney, Harvey S. Ladew, H. K. Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. H. Macy Willets, Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Peters, Mrs. Roy A. Rainey, George B. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Belmont, August Belmont, Richard T. Williams, the Misses Beatrice and Gertrude de Coppet, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ross Proctor, Miss Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Walter T. Stern, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robinson Beard, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Carle, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge Gerry Snow, Miss Janet Snow, Mrs. J. O. Lacaillade, Miss Marian V. R. Kennedy, Mrs. George W. Quintard, Jr., Miss Anne Tracy, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Offerman, Mrs. Charles H. Lester, Miss M. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Patton, Frank Patton Thompson, Mrs. Catherine Houston, Holland Buckley, Tyler Morse, Mrs. L. L. Pulsifer, Arnold Lawson, Grant Notman, and R. K. Armstrong.

BULL BEATS GOULD IN SQUASH BATTLE

Columbia Club Man Undergoes First Defeat by an Amateur Since Taking Up Game.

The triumphal march of Jay Gould in squash tennis was abruptly checked yesterday in the semi-final round of the invitation tournament at the Squash Club, when this heretofore invincible player went down to defeat before Charles M. Bull, Jr., in a brilliantly-contested three-game match, the score of which was 8—15, 15—7, 15—11. Gould became a devotee of squash tennis late last year, but his pronounced ability as a racquet wielder in other sports was of tremendous benefit to him in picking up the intricacies of this new game, and until yesterday he had never been defeated by an amateur. His downfall was the outstanding surprise of the present tournament.

It was not that Gould played inferior squash tennis but rather the fact that the Squash Club man mounted to considerable heights of prowess, that decided the issue. The opponents in the final round match now will be Bull and the Princeton Club champion, J. A. Taylor, who triumphed yesterday over W. H. Vanderpoel of the Squash Club by the score of 15—7, 15—6.

There was a large gallery on hand to witness the meeting of Gould and Bull. The latter did not hold his opponent lightly; in fact, he had prepared carefully for the contest. Both Walter A. Kinsella and Stephen J. Feron had analyzed the play of Gould, and the former in particular had instructed Bull as to the tactics he should employ to defeat the Columbia Club contestant. The worth of the suggestions is indicated by the score.

Gould is probably the hardest hitting amateur now playing the game, in addition to being an adept in handling the racquet. These factors, combined with agility and a keen eye, make him a formidable contestant against any opponent. Yet remarkable tactical expert as Gould is he met with more than his match in yesterday's competition. Bull kept the ball low and sent it careening around the four walls instead of playing shots straight off the front wall. This kept Gould guessing, and time and again in the last two games he was drawn out of position and then made the victim of a placement. Bull was determined not to test strength with Gould on straight driving to the front wall. Toward the last of the contest Bull developed a service, too, that was very confusing. He sent the ball so that it clung close to the side wall, many times making a return impossible.

Gould started with a fine display of speed that carried him well to the fore in the opening game. Bull, however, is always a slow starter, so that his lack of success at the outset could not be taken too seriously. But when Gould continued his merry piling up of aces in the second game things began to look a bit dubious for Bull. The Columbia Club player ran off a lead of 7—2 before Bull fairly caught his stride. Right there, however, the tide turned, for Bull now ran off thirteen aces for the game. The third was keenly played by Gould but he was unable to wrest the upper hand from his rival.

The point scores:

C. M. Bull vs. Jay Gould.

FIRST GAME.

Bull	0	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	—8
Gould	0	4	1	0	6	0	3	1	—15

SECOND GAME.

Bull	1	0	1	0	3	4	1	2	1	2	—15
Gould	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	—7

THIRD GAME.

Bull	0	4	0	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	—15	
Gould	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—11	

EAST-WEST TENNIS DATES.

Plans Completed to Hold Matches at Los Angeles March 7 to 10.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 20.—Plans have been completed to hold the East-West tennis matches here March 7, 8, 9, and 10, on a specially constructed asphalt court at the University of Southern California, it was announced today. The personnel of the Western team has not been decided, but it probably will include William M. Johnston, Clarence J. Griffin, and John R. Strachan of San Francisco and Maurice E. McLoughlin, Thomas C. Bundy, and Claude A. Wayne of Los Angeles.

Frederick B. Alexander, Bertran S. Prentice and Theodore Roosevelt Pell of New York, Conrad B. Doyle, Washington, D. C., George Myers Church, Tennfly, N. J., and Harold Throckmorton, Elizabeth, N. J., will represent the East. A round robin for women players, including the Misses Molla Bjurstedt, Christiania, Norway, and Mary Browne, Los Angeles, and Mrs. May Sutton Bundy, Los Angeles, will be held in connection with the matches.

DUNDEE WINS BY A SHADE.

Outpoints Callahan by Spirited Rally in Last Four Rounds.

A spirited rally in the closing rounds of his ten-round session last night at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn gave Johnny Dundee, the popular local Italian lightweight boxer, a slight shade the better of the honors over Frankie Callahan, a rugged Brooklyn lightweight. It was the first appearance in this city of Dundee since his knockout at the hands of Willie Jackson, and the only thing that saved him from losing the popular decision was his almost superhuman effort in the closing four sessions. Up to that stage Callahan had an edge in the matter of points, but with his sensational burst in the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth rounds, Dundee cut down this advantage and turned the tide in his own favor.

Though Dundee won, his margin of victory was by no means convincing or decisive. It was not the same rushing, aggressive, spectacular Dundee that performed at the Brooklyn club last night. In his place there was a wary boxer who seemed content to let his adversary do the bulk of the aggressive work and leading, and contented himself with holding desperately in the clinches, instead of hitting with both hands in vigorous style in the manner of that has characterized his previous performances. Up to the seventh session there was only one period when Dundee adopted his sensational crouching style of milling, and this was in the second session, when the little Italian attacked Callahan in surprising fashion.

In the other rounds, up to the sixth, Callahan piled up a lead with his heavier and more effective work. In the sixth session, however, Dundee made effective use of a snappy left-hand jab and had Callahan missing frequently. In the four closing rounds, however, Dundee furnished his aggressive rallies and, sweeping Callahan before him, earned the honors by a shade.

DILLON DARCY'S OPPONENT.

Will Fight in Place of McCoy, Barred by Commission.

The proposed ten-round bout between Al McCoy, the Brooklyn middleweight, generally recognized as champion, and Les Darcy, the Australian middleweight, which was scheduled to be staged at Madison Square Garden on March 5, has been abandoned, it was definitely announced last night. In its place a ten-round bout will be staged between Jack Dillon, the Indianapolis light-heavyweight, and Darcy. Information that the McCoy-Darcy bout had been declared off was obtained from Fred A. Wenck, Chairman of the State Athletic Commission, last night, when he announced receipt of a telegram from Frank Dwyer of Albany, one of the up-State Boxing Commissioners, in which the latter instructed that he be "recorded as voting that McCoy be compelled to go through with his Brooklyn engagement."

This means that McCoy will first have to box Jack Dillon at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn before he can engage in another boxing exhibition in this State, and sustains the objection registered by the management of the Broadway S. C. against the proposed McCoy-Darcy contest. The management of the Brooklyn organization complained that it had a prior agreement with McCoy to box Dillon, which bout has been twice postponed on a plea of illness by McCoy, and if the Brooklyn middleweight were allowed to box Darcy as scheduled he would be violating this agreement.

Immediately upon learning of the decision reached by the Boxing Commission, Grant Hugh Browne, Athletic Director of Madison Square Garden, completed negotiations with Dillon to take McCoy's place against Darcy in the latter's initial ring appearance in this country. Mr. Browne announced that Darcy would receive $25,000, or one-third of the gross receipts, and that Dillon's stipend would aggregate $15,000, including his moving picture rights.

FAVORITES WIN ON LINKS.

Carter, Graham, and Topping Among Those to Advance at Bellelair.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLELAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., Feb. 20.—All of the favorites for first honors in the February golf tourney at Bellelair came through this morning. Phil Carter, Nassau, who is counted as a likely winner, and S. J. Graham, Greenwich, the winner of the January event, advanced by wide margins.

H. J. Topping, Greenwich, however, did not have an easy time in eliminating I. S. Robeson, Rochester, and the gallery chose to follow this match, which ended on the seventeenth green. The summary of the first sixteen:

M. J. Condon, Memphis, defeated C. J. Bellamy, Springfield, 4 and 3; A. S. Ashforth, Garden City, defeated S. L. Probasco, Chattanooga, 1 up; W. H. Harvey, Philadelphia, defeated T. A. Ashley, Woodland, 5 and 3; Philip Carter, Nassau, defeated H. P. Farrington, Boston, 8 and 7; H. J. Topping, Greenwich, defeated I. S. Robeson, Rochester, 2 and 1; Ira Holden, Cincinnati, defeated C. H. Gardner, Gladwyne, 5 and 4; S. J. Graham, Greenwich, defeated G. R. Balch, Cincinnati, 6 and 5.

GET-AWAY FEATURE TO COLONEL VENNIE

Leads Hanovia by Eight Lengths in Crescent City Handicap at New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—The last day's racing at the Fair Grounds was witnessed by a large crowd, many of whom were visitors here for the carnival festivities. Colonel Vennie, Jefferson Livingston's gelding, was the winner in the feature event of the meet, the Crescent City Handicap, at a mile and a quarter, the purse being $5,000 added. Hanovia was second with Grumpy third.

The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; three and a half furlongs. Time—0:42 1-5.
Red Rover, A. A. Reilly's ch. c., 2 years, 114 pounds, by Superman-Marjoram, 9 to 2, 7 to 5, and 3 to 5, (Fairbrother)....1½
Mildred Euretta, E. Murray's b. f., 2, 104, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, and 2 to 1, (McDermott)....2½
Ornery, W. D. Bernhardt's b. f., 2, 102, 18 to 5, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, (Crump)....3
Zip, Thinker, Paula V., Bracelet, and Gay Lady also ran. Tantalizer, Nudge, Natty, and Tuggs, scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Time—1:15.
Hops, Samuel Louis's ch. g., 4 years, 109 pounds, by Hastings-Chimes, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, and 3 to 1, (Crump).....1½
Black Beauty, H. J. Seldeneck's blk. f., 4, 104, 20 to 1, 8 to 1, and 4 to 1, (Watts).....2½
Pontetract, J. M. Booker's b. g., aged, 116, 3 to 1, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, (Williams).....3½
Zindel, Mayme W., Nepotism, High Horse, Peachie, Cash on Delivery, Miss Shot, Leialoha, Sister Susie, and Viley also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and up; six furlongs. Time—1:13 3-5.
Fruit Cake, E. T. Zollicoffer's b. f., 3 years, 102 pounds, by Dick Welles-Parisienne, even, 2 to 5, and out, (F. Robinson).....1½
Squeeler, B. J. Brannon's br. g., 4, 110, 7 to 5, even, and 2 to 5, (McTaggart)....2½
Bedtime Stories, E. R. Bradley's ch. f., 3, 97, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 3 to 5, (Louder)....3
Gainer, Roscoe Goose, and Cane Run also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Crescent City Handicap, for three-year-olds and up, $5,000 added; one mile and a quarter. Time—2:08 1-5.
Colonel Vennie, J. Livingston's b. c., 4 years, 119 pounds, by Picton-Shy Missie, 13 to 5, even, and 1 to 2, (Crump).....1½
Hanovia, E. T. Collins's ch. m., 5, 112, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1, (Lyke).....2½
Grumpy, Mrs. C. J. Brockmiller's b. g., 5, 106, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1, (Obert)...3½
Opportunity, Prynlimah, Woodward, All Smiles, Fair Mac, Hubbub, Thorzhill, Diamond, Candle, McAdoo, and Half Rock also ran. Robert Bradley, Poiroma, Pleasureville, Pif, Jr., and Syrian scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Time—1:43.
Turco, J. T. Looney's b. g., 4 years, 108 pounds, by Hastings-Turquoise, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (McTaggart).....1½
Monomoy, Thomas Clyde's br. g., 3, 96, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5, (Crump).....2½
Miss Kruter, W. C. Semple's b. m., 6, 104, 7 to 2, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, (Louder).....3½
Beauty Shop, Tom Caro, Stir-up, Margaret N., and Kebo also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Time—1:44 2-5.
White Crown, J. Livingston's b. g., 5 years, 111 pounds, by Peep o' Day-Dividend, 9 to 2, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5, (F. Robinson).....1½
Emma Stuart, N. Brown's b. m., aged, 106, 25 to 1, 10 to 1, and 5 to 1, (Obert)..2½
Lady Mildred, H. J. Sargent's ch. f., 4, 104, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1, (Carroll)..3½
Milton Campbell, Chivator, Prime Mover, Clara Morgan, Enjoy, Petelus, Petlar, Repton, Tootsie, Egmont, and Counterpart also ran. King Rack scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Time—1:44 3-5.
Stonehedge, H. G. Bedwell's b. g., 6 years, 116 pounds, by Hastings-Linda Stone, 3 to 1, 6 to 5, and 8 to 5, (Gaugel).....1½
Rhymer, G. Knebelkamp's ch. c., 3, 95, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, and 6 to 5, (Merrimee)...2½
Huda's Brother, G. Ellis's b. c., 6, 106, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, and 6 to 5, (Crump)..3½
Colonel McNab, Verena, Gibraltar, Kneelet, School for Scandal, Disturber, Perseus, and Carlton G. also ran. Louis De Cognets, Miss Waters, Star Pearl, and Balge scratched.

EIGHTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49 4-5.
Wadsworth's Last, J. T. Looney's blk. g., 5 years, 105 pounds, by Wadsworth-April's Lady, 3 to 1, 6 to 5, and 3 to 5, (Crump).....1½
Fairy Legend, D. S. Fountain's br. f., 3, 105, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (Obert)....2½
Cliff Field, L. J. Carey's b. h., 5, 108, 13 to 5, even, and 1 to 2, (McTaggart).....3½
Impression, Royal Interest, Progressive, Brian Boru Tie Pin, and Dan also ran. First Star, Dramaturge, Weisail, and Elrey scratched.

Weather clear, track fast.

Pal Moore Breaks Arm in Bout.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 20.—Pal Moore, the Memphis bantam, broke his arm tonight in the fourth round of his scheduled ten-round go with Jack Wolf of this city, the bout going to Wolf.

Hungry for good values? Mighty good portions at all four of our stores. Suits! Overcoats! Generous values always. Extra generous when you remember how much more clothes of equal quality will cost next Winter.

Closed To-morrow.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

Awards Made Yesterday at the Westminster Kennel Club's Show

Bloodhounds.

JUDGE—H. W. LACY.

Novice, Dogs and Bitches.—First, James H. Henry's Madge.
Open, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Miss Amy L. Bonham's Roar Uproar.
Winners, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Miss Amy L. Bonham's Roar Uproar; reserve, James W. Henry's Madge.

Mastiffs.

JUDGE—H. W. LACY.

Limit, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Charles W. Dickinson's Priam of Wingfield.
Open, Dogs and Bitches.—First, W. H. & P. D. Foiwell's Queen Bess; second, Charles W. Dickinson's Priam of Winfield.
Winners, Dogs and Bitches.—First, W. H. & P. D. Foiwell's Queen Bess; reserve, Charles W. Dickinson's Priam of Wingfield.

Pekingese.

JUDGE—MRS. F. Y. MATHIS.

Puppies, Dogs.—First, Mrs. G. E. Jackson's Kwei Ti Ji; second, Mrs. H. L. Mapes's Foo Ling Long; third, Miss A. V. Hamilton's Lauriston Foo Shong; fourth, Cottage Kennels' Wee Bun of the Cottage.
Novice, Dogs.—First, Miss A. V. Hamilton's Lauriston Foo Shong; second, Cottage Kennels' Ho Hi of the Cottage.
American-bred Dogs, Red or Sable.—First, Croydon Kennels' Boo Gow of Croydon; second, Mrs. Frank Thompson's Ching Foo of Stoney Gate.
American-bred Dogs, Any Other Color.—First, Mrs. A. H. Baxter's Chu Chi; second, Mrs. M. E. Harby's Nowata Ching Yen.
Limit, Dogs, Over 8 Pounds.—First, Yankibourne Kennels' Tim Yee Kung of Alderbourne; second, Pah Kow Kennels' Shan Tong of Pah Kow; third, Mrs. Herbert's Biskie of Alderbourne; fourth, Mrs. Frank Thompson's Scotswood Robin.
Limit, Dogs, Not Exceeding 8 Pounds.—First, Yankibourne Kennels' Laurel of Lang.
Open, Dogs, Over 8 Pounds.—First, Mrs. M. E. Harby's Nowata Swinley Lilian; second, Yankibourne Kennels' Tin Yee Kung of Alderbourne; third, Pah Kow Kennels' Shan Tong of Pah Kow; fourth, Mrs. Frank Thompson's Scotswood Robin.
Open, Dogs, Not Exceeding 8 Pounds.—First, Mrs. M. E. Harby's Nanking Pao Kwei; second, Mrs. M. E. Harby's Nowata Pao Pey of Westlecott; third, Yankibourne Kennels' Laurel of Lang.
Open, Dogs and Bitches, 6 Pounds and Under.—First, Miss Janet Snow's Nanking Yun of Yankibourne; second, Miss G. Lester's Tsing-Tao.
Winners, Dogs.—First, Mrs. M. E. Harby's Nowata Swinley Lilian; reserve, Yankibourne Kennels' Tim Yee Kung of Alderbourne.
Puppies, Bitches.—First, Yankibourne Kennels' Moth of Alderbourne; second, Mrs. Cecilia de la Torre Bueno's Alcelias Chum-Chum; third, Miss D. B. Champion's Fetcheelee Peach; fourth, Mrs. H. L. Mapes's Yo Lan Nee.
Novice, Bitches.—First, W. J. Salomon's Lady Sing of Inanda; second, Cottage Kennels' Oneta of the Cottage.
American-bred Bitches, Red or Sable.—First, Croydon Kennels' Mai Chun of Croydon; second, W. J. Salomon's Lady Sing of Inanda.
American-bred Bitches, Any Other Color.—First, Mrs. Frank Thompson's Pe-Chi-Lo of Rockcliffe.
Limit, Bitches, Over 8 Pounds.—First, Yankibourne Kennels' Cairnwin Fonta; second, W. J. Salomon's Lady Sing of Inanda.
Limit, Bitches, Not Exceeding 8 Pounds.—First, Miss Annie Bigelow-Frost's Han-Wee of Egham.
Open, Bitches, Over 8 Pounds.—First, Yankibourne Kennels' Cairnwhin Fonta.
Open, Bitches, Not Exceeding 8 Pounds.—First, Miss Annie Bigelow-Frost's Han-Wee of Egham.
Winners, Bitches.—First, Yankibourne Kennels' Cairnwhin Fonta; reserve, Croydon Kennels' Mai Chun of Croydon.

St. Bernards.

JUDGE—H. W. LACY.

Puppies, Dogs, and Bitches, Rough and Smooth.—First, Fred Schmitt's Heligate Lasede; second, Rudolph Pfleiderer's Count Zeppelin; third, Stuart Bryan's Lady of Andover.
Novice, Dogs, Rough.—First, Jacob Ruppert's Teuton; second, Fred Schmitt's Heligate Jupiter.
American-Bred Dogs and Bitches, Rough.—First, Jacob Ruppert's Salambo; second, Fred Schmitt's Heligate Comet II.; third, W. Lintz's Hercuveen McCushla; fourth, Jacob Ruppert's Altitude.
Limit, Dogs, Rough.—First, Jacob Ruppert's Salambo; second, Fred Schmitt's Heligate Comet II.; third, Jacob Ruppert's Highlander.
Open, Dogs, Rough.—First, Jacob Ruppert's Salambo; second, White Star Kennels' A. Beethoven; third, Jacob Ruppert's Highlander; fourth, C. Pfleiderer's ch. Valais Wolfrum.
Winners, Dogs.—First, Jacob Ruppert's Salambo; reserve, Fred Schmitt's Heligate Comet II.
Novice, Bitches.—First, W. Lintz's Hercuveen McCushla; second, Jacob Ruppert's Alabama; third, Miss Margaret Relck's Orchard Beauty.
Limit, Bitches.—First, Jacob Ruppert's Bulgaria; second, Jacob Ruppert's Bo-Peep; third, Jacob Ruppert's Altitude.
Open, Bitches.—First, H. W. Freygang's Towgrift; second, Jacob Ruppert's Altitude; third, Jacob Ruppert's Delight.
Winners, Bitches.—First, Mrs. Harry Taylor's C'est Moi; second, Jacob Ruppert's Bulgaria.
Limit, Dogs and Bitches, Smooth.—First, Jacob Ruppert's Portia; second, Jacob Ruppert's Mark of Beswick.
Open, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Jacob Ruppert's Portia; second, Jacob Ruppert's Boy Blue; third, Jacob Ruppert's Mark of Beswick.
Winners, Dogs, Smooth.—First, Jacob Ruppert's Portia; reserve, Jacob Ruppert's Boy Blue.

French Bulldogs.

JUDGE—JOHN E. HASLAM.

Puppies, Dogs.—First, Arnold Lawson's Robespierre; second, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Taylor's C'est Moi; third, Mrs. Francis H. Scheeler's Sans Prix; fourth, J. M. Fangmann's Monte Carlo Parsque.
Novice, Dogs.—First, Arnold Lawson's Robespierre; second, Mrs. M. J. Riddell's Haworth Moon Amour; third, Mrs. T. Grisdale's Gotham Silver King; fourth, Frederic Poffet's Little Nabob.
American-bred, Dogs.—First, Arnold Lawson's Robespierre; second, Anjou Kennels' Faux Pas; third, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Taylor's C'est Moi; fourth, Frederic Poffet's Gamin's Rival Son.
Limit, Dogs.—First, Arnold Lawson's Robespierre; second, Anjou Kennels' Faux Pas; third, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Taylor's C'est Moi; fourth, Dundee Kennels' Dundee Gamin.
Open, Dogs, Under 22 Pounds.—First, Arnold Lawson's Robespierre; second, Mrs. M. J. Riddell's Haworth Pixie; third, Mrs. Francis H. Scheeler's Sans Prix; fourth, Mrs. Julia Baird's Little Porthos.
Open, Dogs, 22 and Not Over 28 Pounds.—First, Valois Kennels' ch. La France Model; second, Anjou Kennels' ch. Gamin's Rival, Jr.; third, Frederic Poffet's La France Rival Model; fourth, Dundee Kennels' Dundee Gamin.
Winners, Dogs.—First, Valois Kennels' ch. La France Rival; reserve, Anjou Kennels' ch. Gamin's Rival, Jr.
Maiden, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Arnold Lawson's Robespierre second, Anjou Kennels' Follette D'Anjou; third, Dr. J. Hockmann's Boulange.
Open, Dogs and Bitches, Bred by Exhibitor.—First, Joseph Ritchot's Georgette R.; second, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Taylor's C'est Moi; third, Mrs. Francis H. Scheeler's Sans Prix; fourth, J. M. Fangmann's Monte Carlo Babette.
Puppies, Bitches.—First, Mrs. J. O. Lacaillade's Faux Pas Fillette; second, Mrs. J. Hilwatsch's Model; third, Mrs. James E. Garrity's Nonchanante; fourth, Henry W. Baldwin's Vanity Fair.
Novice, Bitches.—First, Mrs. J. O. Lacaillade's Faux Pas Fillette; second, Julius M. Fangmann's Monte Carlo Babette; third, Mrs. T. Raymond's La France Margot.
American-bred, Bitches.—First, J. Ritchet's Georgette R.
Limit, Bitches.—First, J. Ritchet's Georgette R.; second, G. O. Canning's General Hunk's Dream; third, Mrs. D. Pitkethley's Nottle Cigarette.
Open, Bitches, Under 22 Pounds.—First, Anjou Kennels' ch. Coquette De Bourbon; second, G. O. Canning's General Hunk's Dream; third, Mrs. M. Strauss's Gamiquet; fourth, Frank A. Diorschke's Parfait.
Open, Bitches, 22 and not Over 28 Pounds.—First, Valois Kennels' ch. Haworth Mircille.
Winners, Bitches.—First, Valois Kennels' ch. Haworth Mircille; reserve, J. Ritchet's Georgette R.

Doberman Pinschers.

JUDGE—H. W. LACY.

Novice, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Otto Busch's Stella; second, Mrs. Thorn's Frita.
Limit, Dogs and Bitches.—First, St. Marychel Kennels' Lord Von Spichernberg; second, P. P. Thrig's Doberman Veracity; third, Max Donath's Armin.
Open, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Max Donath's Lucie Doberman; second, St. Marychel Kennels' Lord Von Spichernberg; third, G. Plantiff's Flor.
Winners, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Max Donath's Lucile Doberman; reserve, St. Marychel Kennels' Lord Von Spichernberg.

Samoyedes.

JUDGE—H. W. LACY.

Open, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Greenacre Kennels' Fasco; second, W. H. Nichols's Malschick; third, Mrs. F. Romer's Shut Balackeroy; fourth, W. H. Nichols's Peter.

Wire-Haired Fox Terriers.

JUDGE—E. R. L. HOSKINS.

Puppies, Dogs.—First, Mrs. R. A. Rainey's Conejo Uncle Sam; second, Q. O. Shaw McKean's Prides Hill Tweak 'Em; third, G. Hutchinson's O'Boy; fourth, Daniel E. Lynn's Lynnfield Boveric.
Novice, Dogs.—First, Mrs. R. A. Rainey's Conejo Uncle Sam; second, Q. A. Shaw McKean's Prides Hill Tweak 'Em; third, Rockcliffe Kennels' Rockcliffe Cheeky Boy; fourth, D. E. Lynn's Lynnfield Boveric.
American-Bred Dogs.—First, Mrs. R. A. Rainey's Conejo Highbrow; second, Croydon Kennels' Croydon Radium; third, D. B. Becker's Little Wire Boy; fourth, Q. A. Shaw McKean's Prides Hill Tweak 'Em.
Limit, Dogs.—First, Mrs. R. A. Rainey's Conejo Wycellar Boy; second, D. R. Becker's Little Wire Boy; third, T. Offerman's York Rose Fox Trot; fourth, R. H. Johnson, Jr.'s, Drumfire.
Open, Dogs.—First, Mrs. R. A. Rainey's Conejo Wycellar Boy; second, Mrs. C. F. Neilson's Oxford Ridgeway Corker; third, H. Hughes's Chequebook of Notts; fourth, D. B. Decker's Little Wire Boy.
Winners, Dogs.—First, Mrs. R. A. Rainey's Conejo Wycellar Boy; reserve, Mrs. C. F. Neilson's Oxford Ridgeway Corker.
Maiden, Dogs.—First, Mrs. R. A. Rainey's Conejo Uncle Sam; second, Q. A. Shaw McKean's Prides Hill Tweak 'Em; third, D. E. Lynn's Lynnfield Topic; fourth, M. S. Baldwin's Marbald Much the Miller.
Debutante, Dogs.—First, Mrs. R. A. Rainey's Conejo Uncle Sam; second, Q. A. Shaw McKean's Prides Hill Tweak 'Em; third, M. S. Baldwin's Marbald Warfire; fourth, Dr. C. E. Clayton's Wirey Sappy.
Graduate, Dogs and Bitches.—First, Craydon Kennels's Craydon Radium; second Mrs. R. E. Webster's Lady Wireboy of Paignton; third, Mrs. R. A. Rainey's Conejo

SCHUPP AND HOLKE SEND IN CONTRACTS

All Giants Save Robertson Now Signed, but He Is Expected to Join Squad at Marlin.

TEAMS READY FOR TRIPS

Clans McGraw and Donovan Will Go South on Friday and Saturday Respectively.

All doubt about the retaining of two important cogs of the Giant machine was dispelled yesterday, when it was announced that Ferdie Schupp, the sensational southpaw, and First Baseman Walter Holke, who led in the league in batting last season, had signed their contracts and would go South with the first batch of Giants on Friday afternoon. The only hold-out on the team now is Davey Robertson, the right fielder, who is taking a course on the medical staff at a Norfolk (Va.) hospital. Manager McGraw expects that Robertson will go to Marlin and will sign his contract there.

Manager McGraw's baseball kindergarten, together with some of the regular pupils, will leave for Marlin on Friday. There are many players in the batch who have not been signed but who will receive a try-out. One of these players is a New York pitcher named Fred [illegible]char of East Eighty-eighth Street. He pitched for one of the teams in the Gas House district, and his claim to recognition is founded on the fact that he led the Gas House League.

Waite Hoyt, the Erasmus Hall pitcher, will have the distinction of being the youngest player who has ever been taken South by the Giants. He is only 17 years old, and has several no-hit games to his credit already. Hoyt is said to have all the qualifications of a future star. Pie Way, the Yale pitcher, and George Smith, the Columbia boxman, will also be in the party. Others who will go with the first shipment of players under Manager McGraw on Friday are George Sandberg, catcher; Sterling Stryker, pitcher; Al Schacht, the Newark pitcher; Lew McCarty, the Giants' catcher, who has been spending the Winter at Catawassi, Penn.; Brad Kocher, catcher; R. W. Vinal, a New York boy who pitched for a semi-pro team near Boston last season; Benny Kauff, Red Murray and Jimmy Corcoran, a semi-pro catcher from Olean, N. Y., where McGraw first played ball.

The Giants this year will take their own dentist to Marlin. Dr. George Birs, who went with the Giants four years ago and kept the players' masticating apparatus in order, has again been engaged for the same duties. Dr. Birs is taken so that the players cannot use a toothache as an excuse for missing daily practice.

The following players will join the tourists at St. Louis: Joe Schepner, third baseman; Bill Ritter, pitcher; Joe Josefson, outfielder; Jim Middleton, pitcher; Bill Morrisette, pitcher; Bill Barrs, infielder, and, last but not least, Big Jeff Tesreau, who has begged permission to go to Marlin as soon as possible so that he can train down to weight. During the Winter Tesreau has taken on so many pounds that the scales shudder when he draws near.

Other players will go to Marlin direct from their homes. These include George Kelly from San Francisco, C. A. Causey from Fort Meade, Fla.; Ernest Kreuger, the catcher, who is just now a cow puncher on a ranch near Mesa, Ariz.; Jim Thorpe from Oklahoma City, Rose Young from San Antonio, Pete Kilduff from Chicopee, Kan.; Jose Rodrigues from Havana, L. A. Jaynes from a college in North Carolina, and A. W. Baird, Jr., a shortstop from the University of Louisiana. Zeke Tohman, a pitcher from Lowell, will also take the trip.

The Yankee squad is about ready to embark on Saturday afternoon for Macon, Ga. Ray Caldwell will be one of the first to report, and it is stated that if the erratic pitcher gets in shape, his past violations of the club's training rules will be forgiven. Others in the first party with Manager Bill Donovan will be Captain T. L. Huston, Secretary Harry Sparrow, Coach Duke Farrell, Trainer Jimmy Duggan, Ferguson, a pitcher; George Mogridge and Leslie Nunamaker.

Fritz Maisel, Allan Russell and Scout Joe Kelley will join the party at Baltimore, and at Washington the sensational pitcher, Bob McGraw, will get aboard. Other players who will report at Macon with the early arrivals are Alexander from Dallas, Nick Cullop, Chilhowie, Va.; Jack Enright, Fort Worth; Gilhooley, Toledo; Hendryx, New Orleans; Slim Love, Los Angeles; Munroe, Louisville; Piercy, El Monte, Cal.; Sam Ross, Jackson, Tenn.; Shaw, La Centre, Ky.; Shocker, Detroit, and Walters, San Francisco.

The second bunch of Yankees will report at Macon on March 4. The party includes Aragon, Magee, Fisher, Baumann, Gedeon, High, Miller, Peckinpaugh, Pipp, Knaupp, Bankston, and Frank Baker. All the Yankees are signed but Baumann, Dan Tipple, and Bankston.

CRESCENT SEVEN IN LEAD.

Defeats Hockey Club, 7 to 4, and Goes to the Front in League Race.

Standing of the New York Teams.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Crescent A. C.	4	1	.800
Irish-American A. C.	3	1	.750
Hockey Club	2	4	.333
St. Nicholas S. C.	1	4	.200

The Crescent A. C. jumped into the lead of the Amateur Hockey League race by defeating the Hockey Club seven at the Brooklyn Ice Palace last night by a score of 7 to 4. It was an unusual game for the Amateur League, because it was hard and rough without smashing all the rules on the calendar. The Crescents know the rink better than the other league clubs and they play the side boards to the best advantage.

Twice during the game Tom Howard, Jr., who wears No. 13 on his back, went down, when he was weakened after hard collisions, but he pluckily kept on playing. Early in the second period the Hockey Club rallied, and for a time it looked as if they were going to catch the leaders, but the superior team play of the New Mooners kept them on top. Heffernan played his first league game of the season for the Crescents at rover, while Conway and McCarthy and Des Jardins did a lot of pretty passing.

The checking was the severest of the season and nearly all the players were badly shaken up at one time or another. Roach and Jimmy Britton were slammed around often, but unlike many of the games, none of the players lost their heads. McCarthy was the first to score for the Crescents and he shot the first two goals by racing through the Hockey Club team alone. The first half ended with the Crescents in the lead by a score of 3 to 1.

In the second half Conway shot a goal after only 52 seconds of play on a long lift from the middle of the rink. Young then woke up the Hockey Club rooters with a long drive into the cage and soon after Des Jardins had scored again for the Crescents, Jimmy Britton went down the ice alone and defied all opposition until he slammed the disc into the net.

The lineup and summary:

Crescent A. C., (7.)	Pos.	Hockey Club, (4.)
Mitchell	G.	Lewis
McCarthy	P.	T. Howard, Jr.
Brown	C. P.	Britton
Heffernan	R.	Young
Roach	C.	J. Howard
Des Jardins	L. W.	Noonan
Conway	Centre. W.	O'Keefe

Goals—First Half—McCarthy, Crescents, in 3:45; McCarthy, Crescents, in 4:43; Conway, Crescents, in 9:45; Young, Hockey Club, in 16:50. Second Half—Conway, Crescents, in 52 seconds; Young, Hockey Club, in 1:55; Des Jardins, Crescents, in 2:12; Britton, Hockey Club, in 2:45; Heffernan, Crescents, in 7:35; T. Howard, Jr., Hockey Club, in 11:27; Conway, Crescents, in 17:47.

Penalties—T. Howard, Jr., 2 minutes for slashing; Noonan, 2 minutes for checking. Referee—Ben Bernuth, St. Nicholas S. C. Assistant Referee—H. Donosha, New York A. C. Timer—W. J. Croker. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

DELAY CENSURE OF DR. HALL

Sons of Revolution Withdraw Repudiation of His Views.

A resolution repudiating the pacifist views expressed by the Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall last Sunday evening at a meeting attended by the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which he is Chaplain, was withdrawn at a meeting of the society at the Hotel Martinique last night, when a lively discussion threatened to develop. On the motion of H. A. Squiers, a member, the matter will be taken up again at the annual meeting, to be held on April 17.

Louis Annin Ames, President of the society, requested reporters to leave the meeting, a course which he said had been decided upon by a committee. His actions were overruled twenty minutes later, when several members opened the doors and told the newspapermen to listen "to some things the public should know."

A resolution which declared that the society stood ready to defend the rights of the United States at all costs was introduced by John H. Burroughs, a former President, and adopted. Clarence Brown Tubbs, who said it was his misfortune to have listened to Dr. Hall's remarks, took the floor and asked the society to repudiate the minister's address, which, he asserted, was a "defense of the German Government and its process of barbarism."

TRENTON'S ANTI-LIQUOR DAY

Both Houses of Legislature Busy with Prohibition Measures.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 20.—Anti-liquor bills ruled in the Legislature today. The Local Option bill passed in the Senate last night was sent over to the Assembly, where it was referred to committee, immediately reported despite pleas for a public hearing, and made a special order of business for next Monday night. Senator Pierce of Union County introduced a bill to strengthen the license act known as the Bishops law by putting wholesale dealers on the same basis with retailers. The measure limits wholesale licenses and imposes restraints as to distances they may exist from churches.

Another provision is for a review by the courts of decisions of excise boards and city councils relating to liquor regulations. The bill also strikes from the Bishops law the exception relating to bowling alleys. Senator Pierce believing that this exception has been harmful to boys and young men, who are attracted to the alleys. In the Assembly Mr. Jobst, the Methodist preacher member from Hunterdon County, offered a State-wide prohibition bill for the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which would forbid the manufacture, sale, and importation of all liquor in New Jersey after July 1, 1918.

FIRE IN SING SING STORE.

Mutual Welfare League of Prison Loses Stock Valued at $3,000.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The Mutual Welfare League's co-operative store, started when Thomas Mott Osborne was warden of Sing Sing, had a fire today which destroyed its entire stock of tobacco, sweets, souvenirs, novelties, and other supplies which prisoners have been buying there. The loss is placed at $3,000, but it was said that it was covered by insurance.

The fire started at 10:30 this morning, while the prisoners were in the shops. A prisoner in charge of the store found flames among the stock. He alarmed the keepers, and they hurried buckets to the place and poured water on the flames. The store is on the second floor of one of the main prison buildings. The first floor is the prison library and the third the headquarters of the league. The keepers succeeded in keeping the fire confined to the store, but the stock was badly damaged by water and smoke before the fire was put out. The Ossining Fire Department was called, but the blaze was under control when it arrived.

TRUCK RUNS WILD ON BRIDGE

Hits Four Other Vehicles, Injuring the Driver of Each.

A four-ton motor truck, driven by Frederick Blanchard, 42, of Vauxhall, N. J., ran wild on the Manhattan Bridge early last evening, crashed into four other vehicles, and injured several persons. As the truck reached the down grade near the New York tower the driving chain broke and, although Blanchard tried to apply the brakes, the lumbering vehicle rolled on.

A Park & Tilford wagon, driven by Charles Burns, was first struck. Burns was knocked off and received lacerations of the fingers. Morris Lovitch of 529 Tinton Avenue, driving a two-horse wagon, was cut about the hands when he was knocked from his seat, and Leonard Delfinger of 5,307 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, driving a light motor, was shaken up. A truck driven by Jonas Greshorn blocked the runaway. Greshorn was thrown to the pavement and received contusions of the shoulders as the heavy vehicles collided. Policeman Dickey summoned Dr. Grogan from Gouverneur Hospital and arrested Blanchard, charging him with not having a license to operate his truck.

HEIRESS SUES FOR DIVORCE.

Daughter of Robert Dunlap Accuses John O. Lawson Johnston.

Mrs. Fannie Roberts Lawson Johnston, daughter of Robert Dunlap, hat manufacturer, and who inherited his estate, filed in the Supreme Court yesterday suit for a divorce from John Ormiston Lawson Johnston, who inherited a fortune made by his father in the manufacture of an English beef tea extract.

The Johnstons were married in St. Thomas's Church, New York City, in 1900, and took their wedding trip around the world on a yacht owned by Johnston's father. They made their home after their honeymoon at Inverary Castle, leased by the defendant's father from the Duke of Argyll. In the last ten years the couple have visited here almost yearly, making their home at the Dunlap house at 111 West Seventy-second Street.

Mrs. Johnston accuses her husband of misconduct in London, naming Claire Lynch, a former New York actress now appearing there.

CAR LEAPS TRACK, KILLS GIRL

Child on Errand for Father Crushed in Hoboken—Store Wrecked.

A trolley car on the Passaic line jumped the tracks at Adams and First Street, Hoboken, at 7 o'clock last night and, after shaking up the passengers, ended its unusual career by plunging through the front windows of the notion store of Mrs. Fannie Wicher.

The car was wedged tightly in the framework of the building, and for twenty-five minutes a wrecking crew struggled to get it back into the street. As it was hauled back, Police Captain Garrick, rummaging about in the wreckage, found a small, muddy shoe and near it the crushed body of a little girl. She had not been on the car and apparently had been tossed from the sidewalk.

The body was taken to the morgue, where, later, John Chrisler of 108 Adams Street identified the child as his adopted daughter, Anna Gunther, 9 years old. He said he had sent her to the butcher shop, a market near the scene of the accident.

Suit Charges Cruelty to Animals.

Suit was begun by the Government yesterday against George C. Taylor, President of the American Express Company, to collect penalties for an alleged violation of the act to prevent cruelty to animals. The defendant is accused of having kept 29 horses in a car of the Michigan Railroad Company en route from Chicago to this city for 37 hours and 42 minutes without food and water. The law limits the time in which animals may be deprived of food and drink to 28 hours.

A FEROCIOUS RABBIT NEW TERROR AT ZOO

Bunch Attacks Flock of Sheep, Bites Ankles, and Throws Them Into a Panic.

HE FIGHTS AND MAIMS DOGS

Engages in Victorious Combat with a Powerful Orang-Outang—Hind Legs His Weapons.

Bunch was exiled yesterday from the comfort and warmth of the hay house in the Central Park zoo to solitary confinement in the small house back of the zebu corral. Bill Snyder, animal lover and head keeper, gave a sort of farewell party to Bunch in the afternoon, when his friends gathered for their weekly talkfest in the hay house. As he held up Bunch by his long ears he explained that he was, so far as he knew, the only fighting rabbit in existence and that his banishment had been finally and reluctantly decided upon only after Bunch had nearly killed a champion and valuable gamecock.

When the rabbit started first upon his prize ring career Bill was very proud of his pet, but Bunch became such a ferocious bully of small animals and fowls that the keeper concluded that a beast so dangerous should be confined where he could do no more harm.

As Bill held the rabbit up for the inspection of his friends—Bill's, not Bunch's—the small fighter much resented his attentions. One of Bunch's ears is torn, and there is a scar across the entire top of his head, souvenirs of an encounter with Spot, Bill's fox terrier. One of the rabbit's hind legs is out of alignment also, from injuries received in a three-round bout with Judy, a fighting orang-outang now some time gone to rest. Bunch tried desperately to wriggle from the keeper's grasp, and it was plain to be seen that but for the man's superior strength the dauntless rabbit would have attacked Bill with great fury.

"Bunch once had a reputation for gentleness," Bill said. "That was when he was very young, however. I cannot tell what first awoke the fighting instinct in the little animal. I might remark that Bunch's mother was a very mild-mannered bunny, and heredity did not, I am sure, play any part in furnishing the little animal with his prize ring propensities. Unless something happened to Bunch, of which I know nothing, to develop his present disposition, he is just one of those freaks like the black sheep that now and then appear even in the families of clergymen."

"Perhaps Bunch's parents were too strict with him," suggested Robert Copeland, the park policeman.

"I have suggested to Bill that Bunch may have grown up in an environment analogous to that which makes gangsters of humans," said Bob Hurton, Bill's assistant.

Snyder said he did not think either theory would hold, but he admitted that he could not himself account for Bunch's character. The little creature, he declared, was one of the strangest animals in existence—a rabbit with a lion's spirit. Bill had to add more to stop the ensuing argument, that he did not believe in the transmigration of souls.

After Bunch had been carried off and put in solitary confinement, Bill related to his friends some of the exploits of the rabbit. Bunch, he explained, fights just like a kangaroo, using both hind legs. Not having, however, a tail like the kangaroo's on which to balance himself, Bunch has to use one leg at a time, and in this art he has developed a lightning like rapidity. So quick are his movements, Bill says, he can feint with one leg and then bring the other into action for an upper or lower cut with a speed that is simply amazing. Equally rapid is he in circling about to meet attacks from the rear.

Secretly Bill is very proud of Bunch, and his present exile is only for the protection of other animals. Bill confessed to Hurton. Something had to be done, because the rabbit could not be permitted to "lick all creation." Bill is also proud of the fact that Bunch comes from New York State, the rabbit having been born on a farm in Westchester County. Rumor has it that Bunch was once the pet of a very small boy, and the opinion has been advanced that his disposition changed the day his youthful owner put a red ribbon about his neck.

One of the exploits of Bunch consisted in putting a flock of sheep to flight. At that time Bunch was one of several rabbits which were wont to gambol in the sheepfold in the park. One day one of the shepherds came to the office in agitation and said that a wild rabbit was busy chasing the sheep all about the green. He said he had tried to rescue his charges, but that both the rabbit and the terrified sheep, pursued by the fierce creature, had outwitted him. Snyder went to the sheep pasture. He found Bunch legging it after the panting and fear-frenzied flock, biting sheep on the ankles or kicking them with terrific force whenever he got within reach. Bunch, Bill said, was evidently gloating over his own frightfulness and reveling in the pain he inflicted on his helpless victims.

Two keepers with a net captured Bunch and prevented a mutton massacre. After that the sheepfold knew the ferocious rabbit no more. The monkey house became his home, and, being separated from his kind, did not make his disposition any better. It did, however, improve the spirit of the other rabbits, for Bunch had long been the bully of the rabbit run.

No one knows just how Judy got out of her cage, but her encounter with Bunch now forms a chapter in Bill's "Recollections of Zoological Animals." When Pat Keenan, the keeper, arrived, attracted by the sounds of battle, he found Bunch putting in short rib blows on Judy, while Judy was trying vainly to get a strangle hold on the rabbit. Keenan agrees that it was a mighty combat while it lasted. He adds that, though Judy got out once again, she remained discreetly on top of her cage and made no attempt to renew hostilities. Bunch gnashed his teeth and glared at her from the ground.

Bunch's duel with the fox terrier was another event to make a pacifist shudder. In this the rabbit was also victorious. It was followed by the beating and maiming of a strange yellow cur who, until taught better by Bunch, thought all rabbits were legitimate prey.

$100,000 GIFT TO ENGINEERS

American Mining Institute Library to be Enlarged by James Douglas.

A gift of $100,000 to the library of the American Institute of Mining Engineers in this city from James Douglas of Arizona was announced last night at the annual dinner of the organization. At the Hotel Astor Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the Commission for Relief of Belgium, one of the speakers, was elected to honorary membership. After telling of the work accomplished in Belgium by the commission, Mr. Hoover said:

"While an army of two and a half million soldiers could not plant its flag in the hearts of ten million Belgians, we feel certain that the American flag has been planted there with the work of our thirty engineers."

$2,500 FOR LAFAYETTE FUND

A Throng Attends Entertainment at Home of Mrs. Burke Roche.

A benefit entertainment in aid of the Lafayette Fund was held last night at the residence of Mrs. Burke Roche, 23 West Fifty-third Street. Francis Roche is Secretary and Treasurer of the fund, and $2,500 was realized on the sale of tickets.

A large and fashionable assembly enjoyed the program. Mrs. Albert Claybourgh, Miss Criticos, and Leon Rennay appeared in a group of songs, and Miss Beatrice de Holthoir recited. John Heath, pianist, and Rex Townsend, who gave demonstrations in mental telepathy, also appeared.

"SANS-GENE" NEXT WEEK.

"Lucia," Also for First Time This Year, in the Repertoire.

The last two months of the Metropolitan opera season will open with a repetition of "Thais" next Monday followed by "Lucia" on Wednesday and "Madame Sans Gene" on Friday, both "first times" this year, as well as by "Meistersinger" on Thursday, with Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Urlus, and Whitehill, all new, and by "Aida" at next week's Saturday matinée, with Caruso, Muzio, Matzenauer, De Luca, and Didur.

"Lucia" will be sung, as last year, by Barrientos, Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier, Egener, and Bada, led by Papi, while "Madam Sans Gene" again has Farrar, Martinelli, and Amato, the latter as Napoleon, together with Curtis, Sparkes, Fornia, Braslau, Segurola, Leonhardt, Tegani, Begue, and others, under the direction of Polacco. This will make thirty-six different operas, besides a later "Lakme" and "Canterbury Pilgrims," now rehearsing.

Caruso goes on Tuesday to Brooklyn in Marta," with Barrientos, Perini, and Didur. The Society of Ancient Instruments takes part in Sunday's opera concert, with the French soprano, Gabrielle Gills.

MR. YSAYE'S REAPPEARANCE

The Belgian Violinist and Mme. Barrientos at a Benefit Concert.

The first public appearance this season in New York of Eugène Ysaye, the great Belgian violinist, who has been in this country for some time, was made last evening in Carnegie Hall at a benefit concert arranged by the Smith College Club. With him appeared Mme. Maria Barrientos, soprano of the company of the Metropolitan Opera House, and Maurice Dambois, a young Belgian pianist. Mr. Ysaye's reappearance was greeted with enthusiasm, and the addition of one of the greatest in his art to the number of visiting musicians was indeed an incident of more than ordinary importance in a season crowded with great artists.

There are reasons enough why inroads should have been made in Mr. Ysaye's art; but there were few evidences of them last evening. He showed many of the well-remembered traits of his playing. His most significant number was Gabriel Fauré's sonata in A: not a work of genius, perhaps, but one showing many interesting and musical qualities. Mr. Dambois's playing of the pianoforte part was exceedingly skillful. Mme. Barienntos sang "Ah, fors è lui" from "La Traviata" and some Spanish and French songs.

Margulies Trio's Final Concert.

The Adele Margulies Trio, at a third and final concert in Aeolian Hall last evening, brought forward Brahms's trio, Op. 101, in C minor, like a benediction at their season's early close, a Brahms in gracious mood, fresh, robust, stimulating. Equally a rarity of late was Rubinstein's melodious Op. 52, which followed, with Alwin Schroeder in both numbers, while Miss Margulies and Mr. Lichtenberg added Paderewski's sonata, in A minor, heard on the same stage the previous day. The players themselves enjoyed their hearty recalls and floral au revoirs.

Isadora Duncan to Aid War Relief.

Isadora Duncan, who recently returned from a tour of South America, will give a dance recital Tuesday night, March 6, at the Metropolitan Opera House, for the benefit of wounded soldiers of the allied nations. Miss Duncan's program will be that given by her at the Trocadero in Paris, and will include a dance to the music of "La Marseillaise." Oscar Spiresou will conduct.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

In response to many requests an evening performance of Molière's "The Imaginary Invalid" will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Coburn and their company next Monday night at the Harris. The play was originally announced for four matinee performances only.

The addition of Lucile Watson and Edward Gillespie completes the cast that will appear in A. H. Woods's production of "The Small Town Girl," which Eugene Walter and Crosbin Wilson wrote in collaboration. The play will be produced in Atlantic City on March 5.

The gross receipts from the matinee performance today at the Lexington will be donated to the American Jewish Relief Committee's fund.

The corporation which has taken over Madison Square Garden contemplates reopening the theatre that occupies the northwest corner of the big building. Negotiations are pending with several attractions that have been unable to find vacant stages uptown.

Oscar Straus's operetta, "The Beautiful Unknown," will be placed in rehearsal today by the Shuberts. Bart Petrass, who created the prima donna role in Budapest, has retired from the cast, which now includes Lois Ewell, Wilda Bennett, Charles Judels, Sam Edwards, Ned Munroe, and Horace Sinclair.

Tom Richards is playing the role in "Her Soldier Boy" at the Astor formerly taken by John Charles Thomas.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, WEST 42D ST. GALA HOLIDAY MAT. TOM'W. NO MATINEE TODAY account Ash Wednesday. KLAW & ERLANGER'S Incomparable MISS SPRINGTIME. CONCEDEDLY BEST MUSICAL SHOW IN NEW YORK! AFTER THE PLAY YIRTUE ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS MIDNIGHT FROLIC THEATRE.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. MATINEES THIS WEEK MAUDE ADAMS. THURSDAY SATURDAY A KISS FOR CINDERELLA. J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

HAVE A HEART. MERRIEST MUSICAL COMEDY IN TOWN! Liberty W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. 2:20. POPULAR MAT. TODAY. ENTIRE ORCH. $1.50. BALC. $1.00. Nights & Sat. Mat. 300 Balc. Seats $1 at Box Office. Holiday Mat. Tom'w.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Saturday 2:20. HOLIDAY MAT. TOMORROW. (No Mat. Today Account Ash Wed.) KLAW & ERLANGER present Elsie Ferguson in Hubert Postner's Comedy.

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St., nr. 8:20 M. Mats. TODAY, Thur., Sat. 2:20. Ruth Chatterton and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in Come Out of the Kitchen.

LYCEUM West 45th Street. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. Henry Miller IN THE GREAT DIVIDE. "MR. MILLER'S PERFORMANCE ALONE WOULD MAKE IT WORTH WHILE."—Eve. Journal.

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today, Thur. & Sat. 2:20. "Good Clean Farce." —Eve. Post. John Cort's Farcical Entertainment. Johnny Get Your Gun

CENTURY BROADWAY & 62D ST. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. POP. PRICE MAT. TODAY. DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD. Century Girl. ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; NAZEL DAWN; LEON ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY; VAN and SCHENCK. Xtr. Mat. Washington's Birthday. After Performance Visit Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.

Turn to the Right. GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. & Sat. at 2:20. Jane Cowl in "LILAC TIME."

Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners' Play. The Harp of Life. GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Thursday & Sat. 2:20. POPULAR MATINEE TODAY.

NAZIMOVA FULTON WEST 46th St. Evs. 8:30 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. in "Ception Shoals." HOLIDAY MATINEE TOMORROW 2:30. NEXT MON. NIGHT—Seats Tomorrow. WILLIAM THOS. A. COURTENAY—WISE in Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy. "PALS FIRST"

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30. "FRANCES STARR CAPTIVATING."—World. FRANCES STARR in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue

KNICKERBOCKER Broadway, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15. MATS. TODAY, TOMORROW & SAT. 2:15. LAST 7 TIMES. DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER. MONDAY, FEB. 26. Seats Tomorrow. GEORGE ARLISS in J. M. Barrie's The Professor's Love Story. Comedy

A COMEDY CLASSIC! Captain Kidd, Jr. Cohan & Harris Thea., W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today (Pop.), Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. Call Bryant 6344.

HARRIS West 42d St. NIGHTS at 8:30. Mats. Today, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. EXTRA MAT. Washington's B'day.) LAST 2 WEEKS. THE YELLOW JACKET. HARRIS THEATRE, SPECIAL MATINEE Friday, Feb. 23, and Tues., Feb. 27, at 2:30. And One Night Performance Feb. 26: Moliere's The Imaginary Invalid

YOU ARE CHEATING YOURSELF IF YOU DON'T SEE CHEATING CHEATERS. IT'S A WONDERFUL THRILLER AT THE ELTINGE Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Tomorrow, Sat.

LAST 2 TIMES. ELTINGE, Friday at 8. Sunday Night at 9. NORA BAYES AND HER COMPANY in a Unique Entertainment. Prices 50c to $2.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE. Sat. Aft., Feb. 24, at 2:30. CARNEGIE HALL. N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Walter Damrosch, Conductor. Soloist LEGINSKA. Office of Society, Room 1202, Aeolian Hall.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. DUET RECITAL. FLORENCE EASTON—and FRANCIS Maclennan. OF THE CHICAGO OPERA CO. Tickets 75c. to $2. Managem't Daniel Mayer.

Aeolian Hall, Friday Aft., Feb'y 23, at 3. PIANO RECITAL. Rudolph Reuter. Mgt. Maurice & Gordon Fulcher. Stieff Piano Used.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Evg., Feb. 26, at 8:15. Tollefsen Trio. Mgt. Maurice & Gordon Fulcher. Steinway Piano.

LITTLE Theatre, Friday Aft., Feb. 23, at 3. Unique and Charming Concert by SOCIETE des INSTRUMENTS ANCIENS. Tickets $2.50. Loudon Charlton, Carnegie Hall.

Aeolian Hall, Saturday Aft., Feb. 24, at 3. VIOLIN RECITAL. Gardner. SAMUEL. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, Inc. Baldwin Piano.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 66 West 66th St. ICE SKATING. Largest and Best of All Skating Rinks. Morns., Afts. and Nights. Music. Adm. 50c. Beginners Taught.

OPERA TICKETS PHONE 4129 GREELEY. SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS & Theatres; Sub. Bought & Sold. JACOBS' TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, B'way, 38th St. Seats for FARRAR and CARUSO TO-NIGHT.

OPERA TICKETS PHONE 7878 BRYANT. CHOICE SEATS for CARUSO in CARMEN and all OPERAS. SUB. BOUGHT, SOLD and EXCHANGED. CONSOLL, 124 West 46th St., near Broadway.

The Westminster Kennel Club's FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL Dog Show. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Feb. 20, 21, 22, 23. From 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. BARGAIN MATINEE TODAY 25c to $1. HOLIDAY MATINEE TOMORROW. A GORGEOUS, COLORFUL PRODUCTION WITH CO. OF 250 PEOPLE. THE WANDERER. Greatest Cast Ever Assembled in the History of the American Stage. PRICES 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1.50. $00 ORCH. SEATS $1. (Except Saturday.)

MATINEE TODAY 25c. $1.00 EVGS. SEATS. 100 Novelties. New Ice Ballet. Hippodrome. THE BIG SHOW. 1000 PEOPLE. with ANNETTE (Herself) KELLERMANN And 200 Mermaids IN A NEW SENSATIONAL AQUATIC SPECTACLE. BIGGEST SHOW—LOWEST PRICES.

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF, 10, 15, 25c. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. RUTH STONEHOUSE, "The Saintly Singer."

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:15. LADIES' REDUCING PARLOR. Eva Shirley, Maude Leone & Co., Waite & See, Others. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50.

Theatre Francais des Etats-Unis. THEA. 6224 GREELEY. New Garrick 35 St. & B'way. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Evs. 8:30. Beg. Tonight, Le Bonheur Mesdames. WITH YVONNE GARRICK.

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th Street near Lex. Tel. Lenox 8888. Every Evg. 8:15. THURS. & SAT. MAT. 2:15. ADOLF PHILIPP AND EXCELLENT CAST. 'ALMA WO WOHNST DU?' MIZI GIZI

ICELAND. ICE SKATING. Sessions 10-2:30-8:30. Except Sunday Morn. & Monday Aft. Instruction. Music. Luncheon. Supper. BROADWAY at 53D St.

IRVING PLACE. IRVING PLACE & 15TH STREET. Wed. 8:15. Thurs. Mat. 2:15. "The Concert." by Hyman Bahr. Thurs. Eve. 8:15. "Robert tanat Walzer." Operetta.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE. Evelyn Nesbit & Jack Clifford, Sallie Fisher & Co., Harry Cornell, Daily Connolly, Mrs. Castle in "Patria," others, and Mo-Daily Mats. 25c-$1. Intyre & Heath.

B'WAY & 47 ST.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE. Emily Ann Wellman & Co., Belle Story, Mr. & Mrs. Craig Campbell, Mildred Macomber & Co., others. and Clark & Hamilton.

B'WAY & 96 ST.

SANDROX, 57th St., E. of 3d Av. Evs. 8:30. Pls. $1.2 3 MATS. THIS WEEK. TODAY, THUR., SAT. THE LODGER. —LAST 2 TIMES—

Architectural League, 215 West 57th St. ANNUAL EXHIBITION. Open day and evening, February 4th to 24th, inclusive. Admission 75c. Saturdays free.

COLUMBIA B'way at 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices. "TUSS FURS" with Jean Bedini.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway and 50th. Evenings at 8. HOLIDAY MATINEE TOMORROW. SHOW OF WONDERS. With the Spectacular Sensation, SUBMARINE F-7. "Timely, thrilling and enlightening."—Times.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Tomorrow 2:15. MATINEE TODAY 2:15. Oh, Boy! "SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES." —Eve. Sun.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Tomorrow 2:15. Of the Young—By the Young—For the Young. LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music. Sparkling Youth, Beauty.—Herald. BEST JEROME KERN TUNES IN TOWN.

ASTOR Theatre, 45th & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Tomorrow 2:15. CLIFTON CRAWFORD Play with In HER SOLDIER BOY Music and ADELE ROWLAND Girls. "Hits the bull's eye."—Daraton, Eve. World. ALL THIS WEEK—SOUVENIR WEEK —CARTRIDGE "SOLDIER BOY" PENCILS TO ALL PATRONS.

LITTLE THEATRE, TONIGHT 8:45. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30. THE MORRIS DANCE. By GRANVILLE BARKER. Founded on Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne's Novel, "The Wrong Box."

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Tomorrow 2:15. "A great play, admirably acted."—Tribune. "Chesterton's gorgeous play."—Tribune. MAGIC and Galsworthy's THE LITTLE MAN.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Tomorrow 2:15. Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Tom'w 2:20. ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play. "A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

MOROSCO Thea., West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. OLIVER MOROSCO'S GREATEST MUSICAL FARCE WITH GIRLS. CANARY COTTAGE

39TH ST. THEA., nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Today & Tomorrow 2:25. EMMA DUNN IN "OLD LADY 31"

THE MAN WHO CAME BACK. Playhouse W. 48. Mats. Today & Tomorrow. Magnetic!

48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. The 13th Chair. By Bayard Veiller

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Popular Matinee Today 2:30. WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of All Farces. NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH. HOLIDAY MATINEE TOMORROW.

44th St. Theatre JUST WEST OF BROADWAY. TWICE DAILY (Incl. Sun.) 2:10 & 8:10. JESSE LASKY Presents GERALDINE Farrar —in— "JOAN THE WOMAN." Cecil B. DeMille's

BIG NEW BILL. WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS. COMEDY THEA., 110 W. 41st St. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30. Evs. 8:45.

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mat. Today, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing

The New York Times

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21, 1917.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE.

Some time our foreign trade must react from its maximum, but it is still increasing, and has now reached dimensions comparable only with combinations of nations. It seems sure that the land and sea embargoes must soon make a greater impression than in January, but the Feb. 10 returns do not show it. On the other hand, the breaking of the blockades would soon enlarge even the January figures. On the basis of a year of January's trade volume, our exports would exceed seven billions and our imports would almost reach three billions. It must be admitted that is abnormal in several respects. Its huge dimensions are within our powers of production, but not within the power of sustained payment by our foreign customers. The trade is as unbalanced as it is great, and the disturbance of the exchanges by a sustained balance of trade beyond all precedent would derange the globe's affairs.

In a normal year before the war the British Empire had a total trade of about ten billions. That is to say, the exports and imports of the United Kingdom and all British colonies nearly balanced at about five billions each. Goods paid for goods, and there was no disturbance of the flow of gold. That is the world unit most nearly comparable to our total. It serves to show the peculiar nature of our present foreign trade, and, therefore, necessarily of our domestic trade under present conditions. Ordinarily our domestic trade is our dominating economic factor, but not now. When the support of foreign purchases lessens, so will the inflow of foreign gold which finances our domestic trade. That is something for bankers and traders alike to bear in mind. British trade as above given is about 30 per cent. of normal world trade. The trade of the other Entente Allies adds 20 per cent., or a total of exports and imports of about seven billions. It follows that our trade now surpasses that of all the Entente except England. It also surpasses the exports and imports of the Teutonic alliance, which total about six billions, or some 17 per cent. of the world's trade.

There is interest, but little instruction, in these comparisons of hugeness. What it is better worth while to know, or to deduce, is the effect of the alteration of these conditions wherein we are receiving gold by the billion and credits by multiples of billions. What shall we do when foreigners cease buying and begin to pay their balances? The less they pay us and the more they owe us, the less disturbing will such a transformation prove. If they pay us gold, they really weaken us, for it inflates our affairs and increases their need of drawing back the gold they lose to us. On the other hand, the more good paper we take from them, the more we prevent inflation of our affairs now and the greater will be our ability to repay them as they now pay their bills, that is in something as good as gold, their own promises. Their practice with us is worthy of our imitation. The billion of gold they have sent us during their war purchases is but one-fifth of the paper we have received from them against our ten billions of exports. The exchanges have been balanced by our taking back two billions of our own securities and accepting more than two billions of their securities.

During each of the next several years our foreign customers have hundreds of millions to pay us, regardless of the balance of trade. On their short-term borrowings $100,000,000 falls due this year, $316,000,000 next year, half a billion in 1919, and the current account is still open. Any demand upon us for gold must follow our tender of their own obligations instead. The longer outlook is also reassuring. The accounting runs into the billions, and the total is fairly to be considered. In the first place, the interest must be paid if they are to remain solvent. And the prices of their own credit in their own markets must be maintained on a parity with our market. There will be a flow in either direction to the better market, and it will be their interest and their duty to maintain the prices of their paper. We know how that is. There are many who will remember how the day's first question used to be "How's London?" Hereafter the question for the world will be, "How's New York?" The state of New York will settle whether paper or gold shall cross the ocean in settlement of merchandise movement. It will be their paper that will move this time, not ours. Hereafter we can defend our gold as they used to defend theirs.

In short, the United States has followed England in passing from the agricultural to the industrial stage, from that to the mercantile stage, from that to the financial stage. It is difficult to foretell England's next stage or our own. The result to both will depend upon how far we make good our claim to be world bankers. England accumulated the immense wealth which is amazing even herself by freedom of trade. Reversion to protection, as some English authorities propose, would be a backward step. There are those who propose the same policy for ourselves. That is only a little less desperate. Protection of the exclusive sort is a confession of incompetence for the future which is within our attainment. We must regulate imports, not by duties, but by domestic production both for consumption and export, and we must invite imports that are to our advantage. Thus trade will be illimitable, and the profits will help us to assist with the world's financial problems when they may be referred to us. The alternative is to retreat behind our defenses, shrivel trade by prohibitory statutes in the name of protection. Thus we should resign into other hands the duties and the profits which trade conditions have thrust upon our astonished men of business, many of whom have yet to be born again into sympathy with world affairs.

THE COLOMBIAN TREATY.

The delay in the settlement of our long dispute with Colombia must be disturbing to the conscience of every upright American. Even if we were legally justified in taking possession of the canal strip in a summary way, and the attitude of influential Colombians had previously been provocative of such a proceeding, some reparation is due to the South American republic. The terms have been modified, the amount of the pecuniary reimbursement to Colombia has been materially decreased, and there are various other good reasons why the President's desire that the Senate shall ratify the treaty without further delay should be gratified. Nothing of benefit to the nation is to be gained by further parleying. We should not miss so good an opportunity to convince our Latin-American neighbors that the United States entertains only the friendliest feelings for them, that their interests are ours.

As the matter now stands, it seems that the opposition to the ratification of the treaty in the Senate is almost wholly partisan. We know that the President does not regard the ratification of the treaty as merely expedient. He believes it is right to grant this indemnity to Colombia. We are confident that a large proportion of his fellow-citizens agree with him. But if it were only a matter of expediency, in this hour when we need to cement our friendships among our neighbors, it would be shameful to have the treaty laid aside again for purely political considerations.

TWO SENATORS.

The Hon. ALBERT B. FALL, a Senator in Congress, has been one of the severest and most persistent of the Republican critics of Mr. WILSON. He has attacked the President's Mexican policy repeatedly and bitterly. He was a chief inspirer of the assaults upon that policy in the campaign of 1916. But he is much more than a partisan. He is a patriotic American, who in grave days of national difficulty, when the country faces perils without and more insidious perils at home, seeks to strengthen the hands of the President. In a speech in the Senate Monday on the Espionage bill, he said that "the people of the United States are now on trial; that it is a question now as to whether this democracy is capable of continuing and perpetuating itself."

He reviewed the increased powers conferred by the French and British democracies, more immediately popular than ours, upon their radical Premiers, increased powers made necessary by long proof of the shiftlessness, incompetence, and futility of institutions and limited functions unequal to the strain of a fight for national life. He told the Senate plain if unwelcome truth, and it is as true of the House:

> I say to you now that you yourselves, this legislative body, are incompetent and inefficient. You are proving to the people of the United States every day your inefficiency and incompetency to take care of the affairs of this Government. You are doing it either by acts of omission or acts of commission every day. It is a question as to whether we can preserve our form of government and protect ourselves in a crisis. While I have no reason personally to entertain any feeling of friendship for the present occupant of the White House, while I have been as severe in my criticisms of him, of his acts, or rather his failures to act, as any man in the United States, I believe that it is absolutely essential to the salvation of this Government now that some man who will act shall have the power to act in times of emergency.

Mr. FALL is resolved that the Republic shall take no detriment. He will not split hairs about arbitrary powers. He is willing to yield something of his previous convictions as to "one-man power." To the President whom as President he supports he is "willing to yield authority," "willing to vest him with the power necessary to carry it out."

In view of Mr. FALL'S past ardent opposition to Mr. WILSON, in view of the traditional Senatorial jealousy of the Executive, and full-orbed conception of the powers, privileges, and dignities of the Senate, his speech is remarkable. It is gratifying testimony to the merger of politics in patriotism; and the passage by the Senate yesterday, by a six to one majority, of the Espionage bill, which confers upon the President arbitrary powers, proves that there is a substantial solidarity of that body for national defense.

Senator HUSTING of Wisconsin, in whose State are great numbers of persons of Teutonic birth or descent, heartened Americans of whatever origin last year by his exposure and denunciation of a parcel of Chicago pacifists or aliens who were swamping the Senate with telegrams against Mr. WILSON'S submarine policy. He has been brave and steady for the assertion and protection of American rights, which his colleague, Mr. LA FOLLETTE, is always eager to abandon. In a letter to a constituent who had sent him resolutions for an embargo on shipments to the belligerents and to exclude American ships from the war zone, Mr. HUSTING set forth clearly the situation and the national duty: "We are not invading Germany's rights. On the contrary, Germany has been invading, and threatens to continue to invade, our rights."

The President has striven and is striving for peace. His efforts have been and are seriously hampered by the persons who, by their clamors against war and their willingness to yield to Germany in order to prevent war, are unconsciously doing their utmost to bring on war. They are stiffening the back of Germany. They are convincing her that the American people are not united "in support of the Government, that they are divided "in spirit, purpose, and allegiance." The case of the United States against Germany, the case of peace or war, has not been stated more lucidly or fairly than by Mr. HUSTING:

> While we have already severed diplomatic relations with Germany, war may even now be averted if Germany should become convinced that our people stand back of our country against Germany as unitedly and determinedly as the German people stand back of their country against the United States. The German people are a unit in their loyalty and obedience to their Kaiser and their country. And so they are back of their Government in its ruthless submarine warfare, notwithstanding it may lead to war with the United States and bring them in conflict with their brothers in blood in America and notwithstanding the proposed action of their Government is contrary to international law and the laws of humanity.
>
> Let the people of Germany insist upon it that their Government cease its wanton killing of our citizens and desist from practices which are contrary of the rules of civilized warfare. Let not our citizens demand of their own country, which is admittedly in the right, to yield to a country which is concededly in the wrong. Peace and good-will between the United States and Germany can be secured only by wrong yielding to right, and not right yielding to wrong.
>
> The issue of war or peace in the present crisis lies with Germany and the German people, not with the United States.

The union of Americans for American rights against German wrongs, that is the way, if there be a way, of peace.

GENERAL FUNSTON.

The sudden death of General FREDERICK FUNSTON will be felt as a severe loss throughout the country. The people knew him better than any other active officer of our army excepting General LEONARD WOOD, and his fame rested on achievements which stirred mightily the public mind and heart. He captured AGUINALDO, with a handful of followers, when maturer military men had said that the Filipino leader could not be caught, and, apart from his intrepidity and the glory of that achievement, the people loved him then for the enemies he made. FUNSTON was the despair of the pacifists. He had drifted into soldiering after following other pursuits, but he was nevertheless a born soldier. In the crisis precipitated by the diplomatic break with Germany he has been regarded as a vital and potent force. There was no warning of his sudden taking off in the prime of his life. His adventurous spirit, his daring and impulsiveness were the qualities which first made him a popular hero, but since his elevation to a Generalship he had developed good capacity as a military commander. He was one of the very few we now have who had been well tried in important service. If he had lived, and war had been forced upon us, he would have been compelled to assume larger responsibilities than had yet fallen to him.

This country has reason enough to fear the havoc that can be caused in a sudden alarm of war by hastily appointed political Generals. It is not likely that we shall ever again have to endure such scandals as the nation was afflicted with in 1861; probably commissions will not be distributed again so freely among distinguished townsmen and favorite sons; but we had some political officers in 1898, though most of them, happily, did not get out of camp. We are not referring to THEODORE ROOSEVELT, for he was and is sui generis.

The loss of FUNSTON, however, when the question of national defense is uppermost is deplorable. His place will be filled in time, of course, but he leaves a vacancy which a reassignment of officers cannot fill. PERSHING is wholly competent to command the Southern Department. That is only a detail. Brave men of sound judgment, schooled by experience to do the right thing in a sudden emergency, are rare. Nothing that FUNSTON did in war times was more serviceable to the country than his ordering of the troops in his command at the Presidio to help the police and firemen after the San Francisco earthquake. There was no law to justify this except the law of humanity. It was one of the little Brigadier's noblest acts.

FOUR STATES FROM TWO.

The annual tragi-comedy in the Idaho Legislature for the division of the State, the annual bickering between the representatives of the fruit raisers, stockmen, and farmers of the south and the lumberers and miners of the north, would ordinarily have drawn the meed of one melodious tear or laugh from students of the hearty Western genius. If a member from South Idaho introduced a bill to remove the State University from septentrional Moscow to some meridional site like Boisé or Nampa, he merely furnished a pretext for the inevitable annual effort of hardy Northern Idaho to tear and deracinate itself from the soft south. Why can't brethren dwell together in unity?

And when division rears its horrid head in West Virginia, when a bill in the Legislature proposes to allow Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, and Ohio Counties to form themselves into a separate State if they will take upon themselves West Virginia's $12,000,000 debt to Virginia, surely some more sympathetic explanation should have been given than The Pittsburg Gazette's, that the people of Wheeling and other citizens of the Northern Panhandle are so incurably thirsty under "bone-dry" prohibition that they would cheerfully pay $12,000,000 for a new and wet State. These velleities or passions of division are curious and unusually permanent.

HELP FOR A NEIGHBOR.

Military occupation of Santo Domingo by United States forces, which have restored order there, is now accompanied by the negotiation of a treaty that will establish a virtual protectorate, almost a counterpart of the one for Haiti. All customs duties will be under the control of a receiver nominated by our President, a Financial Adviser appointed in the same way will be attached to the Cabinet, there will be an urban and rural constabulary commanded by Americans, and the republic's foreign relations will be subject to supervision at Washington. Our Government is to assist in the development of natural resources and in making public improvements under the direction of American engineers. It will also promote education, greatly needed where more than three-fourths of the people are illiterate.

Already there has been a beginning of the good work. A commission to plan an educational system has been appointed, new energy is seen in agriculture because planters and farmers are no longer at the mercy of organized groups of bandits, foreign capital is coming in, and a railroad across the island from north to south has been projected, which will open much good land for cultivation. It is said that in Haiti less than one-tenth of the area that invites cultivation has been used. In Santo Domingo large tracts have been neglected. What our Government is doing in these two countries is mainly for the benefit of their inhabitants. We are helping them by maintaining order, protecting those who desire to work, striving to educate the ignorant, and developing natural resources. The whole world must see that we do not seek to acquire territory, and that the heavy cost of the necessary military and naval operations is paid by our people.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Sympathy Quite Withheld.

When the Breton gunner on the Guyane fired the shot that saved his ship by sinking a German submarine, the excellence of his marksmanship had also another effect—one which, at another time than this, would have been the cause of much comment in most parts of the world that had knowledge of it. Now, significantly enough, nobody outside of one land from which comes not much of what may be called personal news, seems to have any particular thought of the fact that, within a few minutes after the Breton's shot hit its target, twenty-five men, or a few more or less, died a death about as miserable as could be imagined.

When, as has not infrequently happened in the past, submarine crews have perished through one or another mishap to their fragile craft, they have been the objects of general and sincere pity. In this case, words of commiseration are wanting. Few people, indeed, if any, go so far as plainly to express satisfaction over the drowning of the crew in question, for it is realized, of course, that the real responsibility for what they were doing, as for what other crews of like kind have done, rests elsewhere than on themselves. And possibly it was because some regret mingled with his exultation over a good deed well done that the Breton sailor who sank the submarine refused to be known to the American reporters more definitely than as "gros Jean." That, however, is probably to ascribe to him more of sentimentality than he has—or than he should have.

The men on the under-sea boats may not differ much, perhaps, from other human beings of their class and profession, in doing the work assigned to them, regardless of its moral quality, but, rightly or wrongly, in this and some other countries there is an instinctive assumption that our own bluejackets would show intense repulsion for such "duty" as the German submarine crews have been performing, and some of us like to think that our own men would refuse outright to do at least the worst of it.

Be that as it may, one hears over here, just as one reads in the London and Paris papers, only that a U-boat has been sunk, not that a group of helpless men were drowned. That is one of the penalties of conducting war as Germany has been carrying it on ever since the invasion of Belgium began.

Germany Asks for Gold.

German financiers have taken, or made, frequent opportunity to tell the world that so far as money is concerned the Empire is getting along considerably better than fairly well—that its loans are promptly and enthusiastically oversubscribed as they come out one after another, and that the gold reserves of the Imperial Bank, instead of diminishing under the drain of war, are steadily increasing. But that in this direction, too, as in so many others, Germany is feeling the strain of the great struggle can be deduced from the fact that her national bank has just issued an appeal to all the men and women in the country to sell it such articles of gold as they possess and do not value far beyond the intrinsic worth as metal.

This request more than implies, it clearly demonstrates, the inability of the Imperial Bank to get by ordinary means the gold it must have. Already, it should be remembered, there has been a voluntary turning in of jewelry, including, according to the dispatches sent out at the time, that of their wedding rings by many women who were glad to wear iron on their fingers instead of gold as a manifestation of patriotism. These offerings, evidently, were not enough, and a further call, differing little from a command in a country as thoroughly disciplined as Germany, has been made.

That exceptions are admitted, and that "articles of historic, artistic, and ethical interest" are not as yet to be turned over to the State, is open to two interpretations—it may mean that a gathering in of all available gold is still unnecessary, or the meaning may be that there is a disinclination to reveal the real seriousness of the situation. Owners who were so inclined might say that all the gold they have which is not in the shape of coin came under one of the three exemptions named, but the majority, if they choose, could easily convince themselves that none of their gold was in such form as now to justify withholding it from public service. That the Government asks instead of demanding and taking may be taken, however, as proving that the financial situation of Germany might be worse than it is.

There are legends of women in a beleaguered city who gave their hair in order that from it new bowstrings might be made for the defending garrison. That was probably more nearly an ultimate sacrifice than even the selling of a wedding ring or ancestral jewels.

They're Not So Fond of "Ottawa."

Dispatches from Newfoundland indicate the existence among the people there of no eagerness to grant the desire of the British Government that they give up their status of independent colony and join their fortunes with those of the Dominion of Canada. Indeed, they seem distinctly unwilling to make this change, and the chances are that a lot of argument will be required to make them do it.

In Newfoundland, even more than in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, there is a tendency to speak unlovingly of what they usually call "Ottawa," and the common feeling is that the interests of the maritime region are not as carefully considered and guarded as they should be by the rulers of the Dominion.

The people in the coast cities do most of their business with the United States, or rather with New England, and among them, more than now and then, can be heard whispers of annexation—not to Canada, but to the Republic on the south. Of course these are not very serious or very sincere. The feelings of which they are the expression, however, will delay the new arrangements now proposed by London, and may prevent them altogether, unless their necessity can be plainly proved.

An Emergency Army Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A plan for quickly training a mobile army in an emergency:

1. The territory of the United States to be divided according to population into as many districts as there are regiments of regular infantry, cavalry, and field artillery, exclusive of those serving abroad.

2. Each regular regiment of infantry, cavalry, and field artillery to be transported to a selected training centre in a district and there under direction of its Colonel train four other regiments of its arm, at the same time being itself filled to war strength.

3. For this training the Colonel would use all of his trained officers, noncommissioned officers, and other enlisted men to the best advantage.

4. At each training place would be gathered the recruits from the district and wooden cantonments would be erected for their shelter.

This plan possesses simplicity, celerity, economy, efficiency:

1. Simplicity—By this plan no orders or details are required except the sending of each regiment to its new station and the order to its Colonel to take charge of the recruits, organize, and train the regiments.

2. Celerity—The regular regiments can be quickly assigned and transported to their stations. Construction of cantonments could begin at once; training could be started as soon as the recruits came in.

3. Economy — Transportation of peace strength regular regiments to stations; of recruits short distances to central places in each district; construction of cantonments—each involves the minimum of expense. The quick training resulting will reduce the term of service and hence the pay and other expenses to a minimum.

4. Efficiency—By this plan is utilized at once the entire available trained personnel of the mobile army. We put into the effort all we have, put it in without delay or confusion and in a way to produce a maximum result at a minimum expenditure of time and money.

Nothing has been said about how the recruits are to be obtained; the plan is one for their training after they have been secured.

It multiplies the total peace strength of the regiments used by about eight and should give us after a year 600,000 trained men.

DE R. C. CABELL,
Colonel Tenth Cavalry.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Feb. 16, 1917.

The Kaiser's Temptation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A newspaper headline last week quoted the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin as saying that the sailing of our American merchantmen in defiance of the German submarine blockade is an act "most wickedly tempting God." This reported statement alongside of "Me und Gott" tells us that the old partnership still exists, with the Kaiser as spokesman. Let us hope that his "temptation" will not prove insurmountable, but that his connection with the upper world will soon be so real that his diabolical hand on the under world will no longer put the freedom of the seas on the contraband list. TAU MU KHO.

Brooklyn, Feb. 19, 1917.

FOR A PROTEST MEETING

To Counteract the Effects of the Pacifist Propaganda.

New York, Feb. 19, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Do you not think it is time that something was done? I am satisfied that the great mass of the residents of New York have been waiting with strained patience since the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany for satisfactory evidence that the United States intends properly to protect its honor, to say nothing of its rights.

Has not the course of the authorities in Washington been influenced somewhat by the complete failure of those who believe in an emphatic maintenance of our rights to enter any protest against their present policy of inaction? Have we not allowed ourselves to be fed up by hopes, born more of what we felt ought to be done than of anything that has been or seems likely to be done?

In the meantime, the only voice heard in the land is that of the peace-at-any-price advocates, assisted by the so-called pacifists, or peace-with-dishonor clique, under guise of which classifications will be found practically every pro-German in the country.

Is it to be wondered at that the Administration should be somewhat influenced by the large number of so-called peace meetings which are being held under varying auspices as the result of a pacifist propaganda more or less surreptitiously supported by those more anxious to see the Central Powers victorious than for the honor and good name of the United States?

Is it not time to protest in the name of the people of New York against a cabal conducted in our national legislative halls of such a dishonorable nature that, if it is not curbed, will lead to national disgrace? Is it not time to protest against the halls of Congress being the forum from which sentiments of such an unpatriotic nature are proclaimed that not alone are they likely to destroy the respect of the world at large but to furnish the nations that have already insulted us beyond measure with a feeling of confidence that they can add to their insults with impunity?

Is it not possible for a meeting of protest to be called? Could it not be held under the auspices of some representative body, such as the Chamber of Commerce, or a grouping of clubs and associations which would rob it of any partisan aspect, such as the Union League and Manhattan Clubs or the Republican and Democratic Clubs? Even if such auspices do not seem practicable, would it not be possible to hold a meeting under a committee of public-spirited citizens who could be counted upon to lend proper force and dignity to the occasion? GEORGE H. RICHARDS.

The Great Referendum.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every citizen joining Bryan in brazen clamor for a referendum to the people, before this country shall undertake any forcible preservation of its rights, either overlooks or ignores that in the adoption of the Constitution a referendum once and for all has been had. The Constitution was ratified and adopted by the people of the several States. In that fundamental law it was specifically provided, by the people, that the power to declare war shall rest in their representatives in Congress assembled. What can be more ridiculous than insistence that when a solemn emergency arises for which provision was made by one referendum there must be a second referendum to confirm the first? GEORGE H. BARTHOLOMEW.

New York, Feb. 19, 1917.

Admiral Chadwick's Criticisms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Admiral Chadwick says we are over-emotional. We play baseball. We live in and for the present, not in and for the virile days of the Revolution or in and for the momentous year 2137. Shocking! Aren't you ashamed to have forgotten your duty to the year 2137? Also, we allow women teachers to exist in the land. He speaks of them as though they were a plague, like the locusts. Do the women teachers make the boys play baseball, or is it the baseball that drives women to be teachers?

I ride every day in the street cars, sometimes in the subway; in neither of them have I noticed that the crowd is effeminate. They cuss as elaborately and with as much virile abandon, they bowl over opposition in as truly manly a manner as do the most manly crew of the most manly battleship that the manly Admiral ever commanded.

Personally, I happen to believe that in answer to a patriotic call boys who have learned geography from women school teachers will respond with quite as good heart as if they had been taught in the most thorough donner-und-blitzen manner half a dozen General Staffs could devise. As to golf, I'm not an expert and never will be; if that doesn't entirely negative my opinion I would remark that probably it's as healthy as drawing plans for military ditches that some one else is going to dig. I don't disapprove of military ditches, you know; it's just that I don't see why we must choose between them and golf. H. F. A.

New York, Feb. 18, 1917.

PIERROT WOUNDED.

Adapted from the French of P. Alberty by Walter Adolphe Roberts.

Pierrot has wakened, stricken in the night—
Wounded and stricken in the pale moonlight!
See, with the mud,
The crimson flood,
That, drop by drop, is fed by his young blood!
A thicket shields his bed upon the ground.
He will not listen to the cruel sound
Of shells on high,
That shrieking fly
And rend the sombre velvet of the sky.
Frail, in his soldier's cloak, as in the gay,
Poetic masquerade of yesterday,
A final boon
Of his loved moon
Poor Pierrot asks in plaintive roundelay:
"If, peradventure, in your silvern sheen
Slumbers Pierrette tonight, and you, unseen,
Touch tender-wise
Her tired eyes,
So that a dream of Pierrot may arise:
Ah, let her see me as the debonair,
Bohemian troubadour of days that were,
Drunk with the strong,
New wine of song,
Joyous withal, although love's fasts were long.
"For she will know her poet has been true
To the fair flag of red and white and blue.
A son of France,
Through all mischance,
He has been proud to be a soldier too."
Pierrot falls silent, as in sudden wrath
A bitter wind brings snowflakes from the North,
Which, lightly pressed,
Cradle to rest
The stricken one. . . . But, see! upon his breast
The crimson blood, still welling to the light,
Has wrought a symbol, mystical and bright!
La croix de guerre
The brave may wear
Shines forth against his shroud of purest white!

CUBA'S FUTURE.

Can She Afford to Invite American Intervention Again?

New York, Feb. 18, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to correct the erroneous interpretation made of my recent statement to THE TIMES by T. Estrada Palma in this morning's TIMES, in which he says "neither can real Cubans, with the heroic sacrifices of two wars for independence still fresh in their minds, accept Mr. Deavernine's calm assertion as to an end of the Republic of Cuba."

A definition of the legal and political status of Cuba in the family of nations will correctly construe the meaning pregnant in my statement.

It cannot be denied that the United States is the sole judge of whether or not the Government of Cuba is "adequate to maintain life, property, and individual liberty," so that as a practical matter intervention is arbitrary with the United States. The United States, however, conclusively proved, by the intervention of 1906, that she is not arbitrary in her judgment and in the exercise of her conceded right, but will only intervene as a last resort and means to save Cuba from suicide. She has never denied to Cuba the right to solve her own domestic questions. She has only saved Cuba from herself.

Appreciating Cuba's international status, I intended by my statement to THE TIMES, which is now so severely criticised, to suggest that if the existing political crisis is permitted to become more critical, American intervention will not only be necessary for the salvation of Cuba but it will be the duty of the United States.

Can Cuba afford to thus embarrass the United States at this critical moment in American history? Can Cuba afford to give the United States the impression that she is incapable of self-government? The United States has twice intervened in Cuba, and has twice returned Cuba to the Cuban people. Cannot the patience of a nation, as well as an individual, become exhausted? In this respect, I employed the expression "an end of the Republic of Cuba." For the love of Cuba, I pointed to the handwriting on the wall.

Permit me also to state that Mr. Palma's reference to Dr. Ferrara's "personal history" is entirely unjustified by the facts. Dr. Ferrara has been a most potent power and beneficial influence in Cuba. Undoubtedly, he is now following the dictates of his conscience, and has at heart the well-being of Cuba. This must be even conceded by his political opponents, who, although they can criticise his selected means to attain power, nevertheless must admire him personally.

RAOUL E. DESVERNINE.

HEALTH WORK HAMPERED.

The Post Office's Adverse Ruling on the City's Bulletins.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recently published letter of Dr. Charles F. Bolduan of the New York City Department of Health regarding the threatened discontinuance of second-class mailing privileges for the monthly and weekly bulletins of that department calls attention to the danger of a definite setback to the cause of health education in this city.

It so happens that during the administration of Commissioner Ernst J. Lederle the undersigned had occasion to handle the details of the application to the Post Office Department which resulted in the entry of the monthly and weekly bulletins as second-class matter. On looking up the regulations to see if this important advantage could be secured for the health educational publications of the department, we were surprised to find that a specific provision of the rules allowed State Health Departments to enter their publications, but that the only possibility of a city department obtaining similar privileges was to qualify under a general classification coverng scientific and educational organizations. We made the application under that clause, having noticed that health departments of smaller cities, such as Toledo, had already succeeded in entering their bulletins as second-class matter. The application was duly referred to Washington and eventually granted for both the monthly and weekly bulletin of the New York Department of Health.

According to Dr. Bolduan, the Post Office Department now indicates that the application should never have been granted, since the rules (on the present interpretation) clearly imply the exclusion of municipal health departments from the category of scientific and educational agencies. If this interpretation is found correct, the rules should certainly be amended. On the face of the matter it seems preposterous that the highly organized Health Department of New York City, with its constant and commendable efforts to reach a population of 5,000,000 with sound instruction in matter of personal and public hygiene, should be denied postal facilities which are specifically made available to the health department of a State like Nevada, with its population of 80,000.

CURTIS E. LAKEMAN.
Executive Committee American Society for the Control of Cancer.

New York, Feb. 17, 1917.

Short of War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose herewith extracts from a letter of Clifton R. Breckinridge, our Minister to Russia under Cleveland, which present a rather novel view of President Wilson's policy in his handling of the German situation.

WILLIAM J. COOMBS.

Brooklyn, Feb. 19, 1917.

[Inclosure.]

Our relations with Germany have reached a very unusual condition. An "overt act" is not to be followed by a declaration of war. The German Government is running amuck, for which the German people should not be held strictly responsible. Hence overt acts are to be resisted as they arise and Germany to be left to declare war on us if that way of meeting the situation is not agreeable to her. This is a very narrow and precarious strip of ground to stand on; but I can see it. Nobody but President Wilson could ever have thought of it. It would be "tit for tat," but no "war." If war is never declared the fighting can stop whenever the aggression stops; and the resultant questions would be fit subjects for arbitration.

Of course President Wilson has made some mistakes. Who would not? But take it all in all and I think the man has been guided by a wonderful sagacity. He has stuck to the fundamentals of American ideals and principles, and amid difficulties and embarrassments almost immeasurable.

No Misunderstanding.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Germans assert that Americans "misunderstand" the submarine warfare. Neither true Americans nor so-called German-Americans "misunderstand." They understand only too well that the German Government will recognize neither law nor humanity in its ruthless effort to lay low that nation which it hates and fears. It is high time that this talk of "misunderstanding" the German should cease. C. H. N.

New York, Feb. 19, 1917.

THE ELECTRIC DRIVE.

Frank J. Sprague Defends the Battleship Experiment.

New York, Feb. 20, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I must gently protest the implication in your editorial article of Monday's issue on "The Experimental Battleships."

You are not only in error when you state that "Mr. Sprague says the department cannot rely upon him," and his authority is the highest cited," but you unduly exaggerate the importance of my judgment and do others of superior experience in this matter, as, for example, Mr. Emmet, a grave injustice.

I have not by word or suggestion indicated the remotest doubt as to the practicability of building and successfully operating an electric equipment of the power indicated. I have, on the contrary, not only stated that these engines and motors can be built, and, if necessary, controlled by push buttons, but I will go further and state that although I am not now a manufacturer I would not hesitate to take the contract for their supply.

There seems to be a quite unnecessary misunderstanding as to certain essentials. It is assumed that there is something insuperable or untried in the project to build a 180,000 horse power electric generating plant, and some difficulty in distinguishing between a unit mechanism of that power and an assemblage of units of the same total capacity. The generating equipment proposed is not a single unit, but is composed of four duplicate units carried in different parts of the ship, each of a size of which a number are already in practically continuous use, while others of larger size are under construction.

Whether one, two or all of these units, each absolutely complete and self-contained, are operated is simply a question of steam supply and distribution, the former the same in amount as that required for any other form of drive of like power, and the latter possibly less difficult for the electric system. There is not an engineer in the United States who is familiar with modern practice who can state with any degree of authority that this electric equipment cannot be built, operated and tested, nor would the American Institute of Electrical Engineers dare to go on record to that effect.

As to the motors, if one of 22,500 horse power can be built, as is certain, eight may be as readily assembled. If one can be controlled two or more may be, and such is the flexibility of the electric system that any number of these motors, from one to all, may be operated in any desired combination from any one or all of the generators.

My assertion in this matter will not be seriously questioned by my engineering brethren. They are, without exception, aware that the system now used on every elevated, subway, and other electric train in existence where the equipment of two or more cars or electric locomotives is under a common control, whether on the urban railway of this city or the giant locomotives of any of our trunk line electrical equipments, is of my creation, and that exactly similar principles of control are applicable to a battleship, if remote instead of localized control should be required. * * *

Now a word as to geared turbines. You speak of the "substitution of the experimental electric drive for turbines for the well-tried geared drive." The phrase is neither correct nor felicitous, and the reference to the geared equipment is, in so far as experience in this country is concerned, hardly warranted, for although there are a hundred or more ships for which electric drive of comparative moderate capacity is under actual construction, there are in the waters of the United States so few that there would be difficulty in finding them.

I have, indeed, said that I believe it is possible to use geared turbines in these ships, but I am strongly of the opinion that the problems incident to the delivery by gears of 45,000 horse power a shaft, so far as the actual experience of engineers and shipbuilders in this country is concerned, present more serious difficulties than would be met by its competitor; and it is safe to say that for every man who is in any degree equipped to express a favorable opinion upon this matter there are a dozen who are equipped to speak with equal or greater authority affirmatively upon the electric equipment.

The question is not whether the electric equipment can be built and operated, for it can be; nor, so far as I am concerned, the possibility of geared turbine construction, difficult as I believe it to be for powers of this size, but broadly whether, granting both drives are available—and I fail to see how any outside expert advice or knowledge can go much further than to affirm this—the department can, should or will permit reference to a lay board of engineers of a vital naval decision embracing the resultant of a number of features on a large number of which few engineers are capable of giving advice, or that, for the purpose of such reference, it shall assume that electric equipment is impracticable.

FRANK J. SPRAGUE.

EXPOSED BOILERS

Considered a Serious Objection to the Electric Drive.

Tenafly, N. J., Feb. 19, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The questions which you raise in this morning's TIMES with reference to the drive to be used by our new battle cruisers should receive the most thorough discussion by engineers. Not only is it necessary to consider the points raised by you, but the even more important matter with reference to the protection of the boilers must be most carefully examined.

A battle cruiser is a ship having light armor, great speed, and heavy guns. Anything which makes it necessary to increase the weight of the armor either diminishes the speed or compels the use of lighter guns, and any construction which requires the exposure of the engines or boilers to direct gunfire so increases the hazard that a single "hit" will render the ship practically useless, since the element of speed is lost. This element of speed is most vital, and adds tremendously to the cost of construction. Why, then, design the battle cruisers with half their boilers above the water line and exposed to direct gunfire?

Even when the heaviest armor is employed it has been hitherto the recognized practice to place the engines and boilers not only below a protective deck but below the water line. The protection afforded by the water is very much more important than any protection which may be obtained by the use of armor, for a projectile will ricochet on contact with the water, and will not submerge except at the longest ranges, when the last portion of the trajectory is almost directly downward. But the chance of hitting the side of the ship at the longest range is remote, while the possibility of making a "hit" at a shorter range is always present.

The principal objection raised by the suggested use of the electric drive is that the space required compels the installation of half the boilers above the water line, where they are exposed to direct gunfire. This looks like placing "all the eggs in one basket," for with one good hit the battle cruiser has lost the necessary element of speed for which millions of dollars are to be spent. In any kind of a sea

MARDI GRAS REIGNS AT DAWN OF LENT

King and Queen Crowned at Ball at the Ritz in Aid of Mountaineers' Children.

COURT ABOUT THE THRONE

Carnival Spirit Also at Skating Contests on the Waldorf Roof for Benefit of Suffrage.

The Mardi Gras spirit prevailed at most of the entertainments held last night, bringing the Winter season to a close. Society will faithfully observe Ash Wednesday, although the social activities will continue throughout Lent, but in a modified form.

The largest and most picturesque affair, which had all of the gayeties of Mardi Gras, was the ball given at the Ritz-Carlton under the auspices of the New York Auxiliary of the Southern Industrial Educational Association, the proceeds of which will be devoted to establishing schools for the children of the Southern mountaineers.

The program of the tableau, in which the king and queen were crowned, began at 10 o'clock, and was followed by various divertissements, ending with a polonaise, in which the entire court took part.

The coronation took place on a stage at the south end of the ballroom, and the arrival of the royal party was announced by heralds. Miss Zillah Townsend Thompson, a débutante of the season, was the queen. She wore a magnificent robe of white satin heavily embroidered in gold and pearls, a costume which had been worn at one of the famous balls given by the late Mrs. William Astor, and a train of purple velvet and ermine. The king, S. Duncan Marshall, Jr., was decked in purple and ermine.

The Royal Couple's Court.

The royal couple occupied their throne, while around them were grouped their court. Miss Muriel Conkling was the grand duchess, and Marcel Steinbrügge the grand duke. Miss Elizabeth Senn acted as the king's page, and B. Hewitt Parsons, Jr., and Horace Barnard, Jr., were pages for the queen.

The maids of honor included the Misses Constance De Lancy, Adelaide Wilmerding, Sally Baltzo, Adelaide Allen, Maude O'Brien, Beatrice Beck, Genevieve Clendenin, and Beatrice Pynchon. Appearing as dukes were Caspar L. Kielland, Raymond Cox, Elbert Jackson, Edward Sykes, Leon Abbott, Rodney Williams, Robert Carrère, and J. Berry Underhill.

There were also ladies and gentlemen of the court, Mrs. William A. Graham and Mrs. Charles J. McLain, appearing as the former's two daughters, Van Alstyne and Isaac Handy, as the officers. Harmon Bassett and Walter Zahn were the heralds, and E. Vincent Siedle the court jester.

The tableau was arranged by Mrs. James Harman Dinwiddie, the General Chairman, and the divertissements were given under the direction of James Murray Anderson.

A Dance of Sixteenth Century.

First came a court dance of the sixteenth century, La Pavane, which reached its height of popularity during the reign of Henry III. In this were the Misses Eleanor V. Chapin and Clara S. Guthrie, with George Harris, Jr., as the singer.

In a gavotte, copied after the dance in which Marie Antoinette appeared in public, to music composed for her by Glück, were the Misses Helen and Gertrude Carrère and Jack Vincent. Miss Grace Cowie gave a classic dance arranged by Symmings. Miss Dorothy Noyes, and Miss Josephine Gibson, Señorita Guerra, and Speed Gaynor took part in other special dances.

General dancing followed the Mardi Gras features, and supper was served at midnight.

The Reception Committee was made up of Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, President of the association; Mrs. Livingston R. Schuyler, Mrs. J. M. Ceballos, Mrs. Eugene Meyer, Mrs. Edward McClure Peters, Mrs. James E. Pope, Mrs. G. Tracy Rogers, Mrs. Urbain Laroussini, Mrs. William N. Guthrie, and Mrs. James A. Trowbridge. Edward Simmons Hall was Chairman of the Floor Committee.

Ice Carnival on Waldorf Roof.

A smart social event which was for the benefit of suffrage was the Mardi Gras ice carnival at the Waldorf Roof Garden last evening. It was under the auspices of the Junior Campaign Association of the New York Woman Suffrage Party, Miss Camilla Morgan, President. It is a youthful organization, 25 being practically the age limit of its members. Its officers are much younger than the average. For the fair, the girls wearing smart skating costumes, Miss Morgan, the President, being all in white. At 10 o'clock Bror Mayer of St. Moritz, with his partner, gave an exhibition of skating in fancy costume, and at 11 Mrs. Seton Beresford gave a single exhibition, and there was an open waltzing competition for prizes, with a waltzing quadrille and other features. Miss Morgan is also the suffrage leader for the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, the youngest leader in the party.

Other officers of the Junior Association who were present were Miss Charlotte Delafield, Vice President; Mrs. Albert B. Kerr, Treasurer, and Miss Eleanor U. Greene, Secretary, and members of the Board of Managers, Mrs. Gordon Auchincloss, Miss Helen Byrne, Mrs. Alfred Ely, Miss Yvonne Matthrews, Miss Edith P. Morgan, Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. Pleasants Pennington, and Mrs. Katharine M. Tweed.

The patronesses were Mrs. A. C. Bartlett, Mrs. Charles S. Brown, Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Mrs. William A. Delano, Mrs. J. Lloyd Derby, Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. Meredith Hare, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Mrs. Victor Morawetz, Mrs. Lewis G. Morris, Mrs. Gertrude Parsons, Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. Arthur Scribner, Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mrs. Harrison Tweed, and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse.

Preceding the carnival were a number of dinner parties, Mrs. Gordon Auchincloss entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Howland Auchincloss, Mr. and Mrs. Lanier Winslow, Walter Davis, and Mr. and Mrs. Courtlandt Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. Montague Flagg and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Thomas dined with Mrs. Alfred Ely, and Mrs. Walter Damrosch and Mrs. E. P. Morgan entertained.

PALM BEACH CASINO OPENS.

Mrs. E. R. Bradley Gives a Ball at Handsome New Floral Park.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 20.—The gayest ball the season has produced so far was given tonight by Mrs. Edward R. Bradley of New York, opening the Floral Park Casino recently built by Ross Campbell of Philadelphia. An orchestra furnished music all night and at midnight a supper was served from the Beach Club.

The Casino revealed a ballroom that is one of the handsomest in the South, of 100 feet square and with a balustrade running around three sides. Connected with it are parlors, reception rooms, and piazzas looking out on a tropical garden, being the first place of its sort in Palm Beach. Decorations for the ball were green and red, with hanging baskets of palms and potted plants. There was lighting in soft tints around the balustrade and showers of ruby lights from the centre.

The dance, attended by 150 persons, was opened with a grand march, which Mrs. Bradley and Ross Campbell led. Later there was a dancing contest and after supper a butterfly cotillon figure with handsome favors.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs gave a dinner and dance at the Palm Beach Country Club last night; entertaining Mrs. Harry Darlington, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte, Mr. and Mrs. Russel G. Colt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lorimer Worden, Miss Dorothy Stone-Smith, J. Stevens Ullman, Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley Macomber, Miss Margaret Bennett, John Bradley Kitchel, Mr. Bowen Tuck, Miss Ethel Carhart, and Channing P. Wiley.

Gordon Douglas, John Prentiss, C. Nevara, and James McCrea have arrived and are living on Payne Whitney's houseboat anchored in Lake Worth. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney expecting to be down shortly. The men have been shooting for the last two weeks at Thomasville, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Dilworth, who have just returned from a short yachting trip, gave a dinner tonight. Other dinner hosts were Mrs. Julia Batcheldor, Mrs. William Lowe Rice, Robert Swayze, C. H. West, John C. Calhoun, John E. Liggett, Edward B. Close, Lee Thompson, and Mr. and Mrs. Frak D. Frazier.

Mrs. Richard Crocker, who was widely spoken of at the time of her marriage as an Indian Princess, this evening delivered a lecture on Indian music to the Music Study Club, and also sang.

HOST TO EX-JUSTICE HUGHES

Gen. O. B. Bridgman Gives a Dinner Dance at Sherry's—The Guests.

General Oliver B. Bridgman and Mrs. Bridgman entertained at Sherry's last night with a small dinner dance for ex-Justice Charles Evans Hughes and Mrs. Hughes. There were more than 100 guests, and the dinner was served in the tapestry suite at six tables gay with yellow and white Spring flowers. After dinner there was dancing.

The guests included United States Senator-elect and Mrs. Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Mayhew Wainwright, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Prentice, General Nelson H. Henry and Mrs. Henry, Colonel Lorillard Spencer and Mrs. Spencer, the Rev. Herbert Shipman and Mrs. Shipman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Jr., Colonel O. H. Ernst and Mrs. Ernst, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Elliott Warren, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon Battle, Major De-Witt X. Falls and Mrs. Falls, Mr. and Mrs. Wise Wood, Captain Prentice Strong and Mrs. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Francis G. Landon, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Nicoll, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Roelker, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Davison, Major Harrison K. Bird and Mrs. Bird.

The Misses Carita Spencer, Alice Williams, Anna Kirk Bridgman, Phoebe Lawrence, Annabella Olyphant, Helen Eughes, and the Misses Cunningham; also Captain Theron G. Strong, Colonel Selden E. Marvin, Albany, Lee Nichols of London, Major Alfred R. Whitney, Captain Frank Outerbridge, and Franklin Plummer.

MISS HEWITT BETROTHED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hewitt to Wed Oliver W. Bird, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hewitt of this city have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lois Virginia Hewitt, to Oliver W. Bird, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver W. Bird of Hempstead, L. I. Miss Hewitt has taken part in many of the outdoor activities of the Meadow Brook colony.

Mr. Bird is a brother of Miss Claire Bird, whose engagement to Reginald M. Lewis was recently announced. His clubs are the Racquet and Tennis and Knickerbocker.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs Grant to Wed E. H. Baker, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Grant of 875 Park Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lina Wellington Grant, to Edwin Howard Baker, Jr., son of E. H. Baker of Greenwich, Conn. Mr. Baker is a graduate of Yale, class of '15. No date has been set for the wedding.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $11 from "J. F.," $10 from "J. F.," and $1 from "R. S. C.," to reimburse Mrs. Kernan for her loss, and $1 from Anonymous to be applied for the relief of Mrs. Fred F.

FUNSTON'S MEMORY HONORED BY TEXANS

Body Sent to San Francisco for Burial After Services at San Antonio.

LIES IN STATE IN THE ALAMO

President Sends Letter of Condolence to Widow—Tributes Paid in House.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 20.—A military funeral service, in which regulars at Fort Sam Houston, National Guardsmen at Camp Wilson, and thousands of civilians from San Antonio joined, was held this afternoon for the late Major Gen. Frederick Funston, commander of the Southern Department, whose sudden death occurred last night from a heart affection.

The honor paid the General's memory here was the placing of his body within the Alamo, the first time that historic structure has been used for such a purpose. There, while men from the Nineteenth Infantry formed a V-shaped guard to the old stucco doorway, a file of people passed in and out of the building from 5 o'clock until nightfall.

The only religious services held today were at General Funston's official residence at Fort Sam Houston. There Chaplain Barton W. Perry of the Third Field Artillery read the regular army burial service. "Lead, Kindly Light," played by the Nineteenth Infantry Band, was the sole musical offering.

A procession formed at the house after the service, in order as follows: Police, mounted orderlies, Nineteenth Infantry band, Thirty-seventh Infantry, Battery E, Seventh Field Artillery; Squadron A, Alabama Cavalry; the coffin, carried on a caisson; General Funston's horse, pall bearers, officers of General Funston's staff and of the Southern Department. The procession reached the Alamo at 4:45 o'clock, and the coffin was carried inside by six noncommissioned officers.

General Funston's personal popularity with San Antonio citizens extended to all classes, as was evidenced in the floral offerings, which almost filled the Alamo. Costly floral pieces were side by side with the simple tributes of humble workmen who, hats in hand and with bowed heads, filed into the building.

Mrs. Funston, now in San Francisco, asked that the body be sent there for burial. A special funeral car was taken west on the Southern Pacific train that left here at 8:30 tonight. It was accompanied by Captain Fitzhugh Lee, aid to General Funston, and a guard of six enlisted men.

According to the schedule the train will reach San Francisco Friday and a military funeral will be held Saturday.

The Texas Legislature at Austin today adopted a joint resolution of respect to the memory of General Funston.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 20.—Major Gen. Pershing issued an order today directing that all flags at all army posts and camps in the Southern Department be lowered to half-staff and left there until the body of General Funston has passed out of the department.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 20.—Following receipts of telegrams from Secretary of War Baker and Mrs. Frederick Funston, which approved a request of the Kansas Legislature that the body of General Funston be sent to Topeka to lie in state in the Capitol, Governor Capper and Colonel Wilder S. Metcalf of the Kansas National Guard this afternoon telegraphed General Pershing asking that if possible he make the necessary arrangements.

The mother of General Funston may be unable to attend the funeral of her son. She is ill and confined to a bed at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. A. Eckdall, in Emporia, Kan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20.—Mayor James Rolph, Jr., today requested Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the Western Department of the army, to permit the body of Major Gen. Funston to lie in state for a day in the rotunda of the City Hall.

WILSON SENDS CONDOLENCES.

Writes Mrs. Funston in Praise of Her Husband's Career.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Throughout official Washington expressions of regret were heard today over the sudden death of Major General Frederick Funston. The White House made public the text of the following letter from President Wilson to Mrs. Funston, who is at the Presidio, San Francisco.

The White House, Feb. 20, 1917.

My dear Mrs. Funston:

May I not tell you with what genuine grief I have learned of the death of your distinguished husband? I feel confident that I am expressing the feeling of the whole country when I say that we have lost in him an officer of unusual gallantry, capacity, and loyal devotion to the interests of the country. He had repeatedly in very recent months proved his ability to handle situations of unusual delicacy and difficulty with discretion and success.

May I not express my warm personal sympathy for you in your irreparable loss?

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Mrs. Frederick Funston, The Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

Debate on the Army bill in the House today was interrupted by tributes to the memory of General Funston, and the House applauded a half dozen speakers who referred to the services of "Fighting Fred."

Congressman Julius Kahn, ranking Republican of the Military Affairs Committee, disclosed that recently General Funston had modestly discouraged efforts of brother officers to see that Congress rewarded in some way his services on the Vera Cruz.

Mr. Kahn said that General Funston's services during the San Francisco fire and earthquake in 1906 "prevented the destruction of perhaps millions of dollars worth of property and the looting of the business house of the city."

Congressman Fess of Ohio reviewed Funston's early career and said the General was "one of the representatives of the possibilities of American life."

Congressman Borland of Missouri said Funston's manhood, record, and fame were secure in history. Congressman Slayden of Texas told the House that "the frontier had confidence in Funston. It felt secure while he was on guard."

"It is these times when the State troops are so disparaged, when they are spoken of with so much contempt by critics, some of them unqualified to pass judgment, it is well to remember that General Funston did his first great work and won his first great recognition as a soldier with troops from the State of Kansas," he said.

Major Gen. John J. Pershing has taken over the duties of the late General Funston, and will remain indefinitely in command of the Southern Department. Although he stands at the foot of the list of Majors General, it was indicated today that he would be appointed to permanent command of the department on account of his familiarity with the Mexican border problem.

The death of General Funston creates a vacancy in the list of Majors General. This will be filled by Presidential appointment. The promotion will be selective. Secretary of War Baker said tonight that no consideration had been given to the appointment.

General Funston is not to be buried at Arlington. A telegram from Colonel Malvern-Hill Barnum received at the War Department today reads:

"In accordance with Mrs. Funston's request, communicated by General Bell, General Funston will be buried in National Cemetery at Presidio, San Francisco, by the side of his son, Arthur MacArthur Funston. Captain Lee, aid to General Funston, and a guard of two noncommissioned officers and six privates will accompany the remains on special car to San Francisco, leaving San Antonio tonight and arriving at San Francisco at 1 P. M. Friday." Funeral in San Francisco Saturday."

RIDING AND HUNT BALL.

Club Gives the Last of Large Dances of Washington Season.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The last large ball of the season took place tonight at the New Willard under the auspices of the Riding and Hunt Club, and for the benefit of that organization, which brought its two days' exhibition to a close with this entertainment.

The decoration of the ballroom and the pink coats of many of the men gave an added interest to the occasion. A number of dinner parties preceded the ball.

The principal dinner party of this evening was that given at the New Willard by Attorney General and Mrs. Gregory, who entertained in compliment to Chief Justice of the United States and Mrs. White. Governor of Maryland and Mrs. Harrington and Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Harley of Baltimore came to Washington to attend the dinner.

Vice President and Mrs. Marshall were dinner guests this evening of Senator and Mrs. Warren, who entertained a company of thirty.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Vrooman entertained at dinner in compliment to Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing.

Other dinner hosts of the evening included General and Mrs. Scott, who entertained in honor of General and Mrs. Garlington; Dr. and Mrs. Lowndes, who entertained for Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels; ex-Ambassador to Germany and Mrs. David Jayne Hill, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Leigh Palmer, and Representative and Mrs. Ira Copley.

Mrs. Wilson occupied the Presidential box at the National Theatre this afternoon for the piano recital of Miss Ethel Legenska.

MISS CONNICK A BRIDE.

Weds Dr. William G. Doran in Church of the Blessed Sacrament.

The wedding of Dr. William Guy Doran and Miss Constance Catherine Connick, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Connick, was celebrated at noon yesterday in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, in West Seventy-first Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Terence Gilmartin.

The bride wore a short white satin frock draped with chiffon, edged with pearls about the neck and sleeves, a long satin train edged with tulle, and a tulle veil held at the back in Spanish comb effect with a point lace ruche. A band of pearls encircled her coiffure and forehead, and her flowers were orchids and lilies.

Miss Helen Connick, sister of the bride and her maid of honor, wore a cloth of gold gown veiled with gold net. The bridesmaids were the Misses Helen McGuire, Mildred Kline, Dorothy Downing, and Madeleine and Marion Fagan. They wore mauve chiffon frocks over mauve.

Dr. Doran had his brother, Henry Doran of Chicago, as his best man, and the ushers were John F. Galvin, Jr., whose engagement to Miss Eugenia M. Bannin of Brooklyn was recently announced; Louis Connick, Frank Doelger, Daniel Morrison, Frank L. Cunningham, and Cecil Arthur.

A reception was held at the Connick residence, 328 West Seventy-second Street. The honeymoon will be spent in the South.

BRIDE OF ROBERT B. BOWLER.

Miss Gladys Stout Weds in Church of the Ascension.

The marriage of Robert Bonner Bowler, a son of Mrs. Robert Bonner Bowler of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Miss Gladys Stout, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Neill Stout of 12 West Twelfth Street, was solemnized at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Ascension. The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the church, performed the ceremony in the presence of the families and intimate friends.

The bride wore a gown of white and silver broadcloth, a tulle veil, and carried white pansies, gardenias, and lilies of the valley, and was unattended. Mr. Bowler had Gustavus Kirby as his best man, and the ushers were Williams S. Groesbeck Fowler and Louis H. Hosmer.

After their bridal journey Mr. and Mrs. Bowler will occupy the Stout residence in Twelfth Street during the absence of the bride's parents.

Ferger-Hutton Wedding.

Miss Helen Livingston Hutton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kerr Hulton of Kingston, N. Y., was married to Roger Henry Ferger of Cincinnati, Ohio, at 8 o'clock last evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Philip Strong of Plainfield, N. J., following which a small reception was held. After their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Ferger will make their home in Cincinnati.

Edw. S. Brogan Weds Miss O'Neill.

Miss Marie Blanche O'Neill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul F. O'Neill of 123 West Seventieth Street, and Edward Shannon Brogan, who is an Assistant District Attorney on the staff of Edward Swann, were married last evening at 7 o'clock in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Seventy-first Street and Broadway. The Rev. James Barry officiated.

Proskauer-Harris Wedding.

Miss Edith Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Harris, and Richman Proskauer of this city and New Rochelle were married yesterday at the Hotel Gotham by the Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris. Mrs. David A. Schulte was matron of honor for her sister, and Joseph Proskauer, the father of the bridegroom, acted as his best man.

A Benefit for Russian Orphans.

Under the patronage of Mme. Bakhmeteff, wife of the Ambassador, the Russian Charity Society gives a concert and dance tonight at the Plaza Hotel for the benefit of the Russian orphans in America. Besides the artists on the program members of the society will appear in national costume, serving Russian delicacies and tea.

Married at the Hotel Savoy.

The wedding of Miss Helen Friedman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Friedman of 146 West 118th Street, to Jack Davidowitz of this city took place last evening at the Hotel Savoy. The Rev. Dr. Philip Klein, the Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman, and the Rev. Dr. Leopold Zinsler, assisted by the Rev. Joseph Rosenbladt, officiated.

Miss Mae Lewin Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Lewin of 600 West 116th Street announce the engagement of Miss Mae Lewin, one of their twin daughters, to Frederick Lipner of this city. The wedding will take place in June.

Adolph B. Ansbacher.

Adolph B. Ansbacher, founder of the firm of A. B. Ansbacher & Co., dry color merchants, and one of the founders of Mount Sinai Hospital, of which he was a Director for many years, died on Monday at his home, 135 Central Park West, in his sixty-sixth year. He was born in Bavaria, and established his firm here in 1852. Mr. Ansbacher was one of the oldest members of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Arrivals from Liverpool.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Cunarder Orduna from Liverpool were:

H. W. Brainerd, Thomas Doolittle, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dugdale, Mrs. F. A. Baron Fry, Miss M. A. B. Fry, Samuel Gibbs, J. B. Lang, Hugh G. Levick, Harold J. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. G. McGregor, H. L. Murray, Ernest Orr, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Pilgrim, Mr. and Mrs. James Turnbull, Captain H. H. Turnbull, Thomas Ensor, J. H. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Smart.

Passengers for Cuba and Mexico.

Some of the passengers booked to sail today for Havana and Vera Cruz on the steamship McIntery are:

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Tuscano, Miss R. Tuscano, Miss E. Tuscano, Miss Marie C. Guzman, G. W. F. Hellmund, F. W. Wardfield, William Seymour, William Layer, W. G. Van Zeelen, Alfred N. Turse.

BENJ. N. DUKE STRICKEN.

Capitalist Taken to North Carolina Home While en Route to Palm Beach

DURHAM, N. C., Feb. 20.—Benjamin N. Duke, the New York capitalist, was brought here today from Jacksonville, Fla., said to be suffering from a nervous breakdown. Accompanied by Mrs. Duke, he was en route to Palm Beach, but on arrival at Jacksonville it was deemed advisable to return here. Members of his family said he was resting easily.

Mr. Duke is actively connected with many large corporations and is President of the Citizens' National Bank and the Durham & Southern Railway. In addition he is President of the Fidelity Bank of Durham, N. C., where he has a home; the Piandome Heights Company of this city, the Southern Power Company, and is a Director in a number of other companies.

He has been prominent as an art collector, and late last year bought John Hoppner's "Portrait of Mrs. Carey," for which it was said he paid $100,000.

Ex-State Senator Dennis J. Harte.

Ex-State Senator Dennis John Harte died on Monday at his home, 350 Stevens Street, Long Island City. Mr. Harte was born in Manhattan in 1866, and at the age of 17 he became identified with a wholesale importing house and rose to the position of confidential man, which position he held for nearly twenty years. In 1905 he was elected to the Assembly and the following year was elected to the State Senate. He was reelected in 1908 and again in 1910, and received the distinction of being the only Senator from Queens County elected for three consecutive terms. Mr. Harte was active in the Royal Arcanum, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Knights of Columbus, and the Elks. He is survived by his wife and five children.

The Rev. Joseph Rushton.

The Rev. Joseph Rushton, senior curate of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West Fifty-seventh Street, for almost fifteen years until last July, died yesterday in St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, after an operation, in his sixty-ninth year. He was born in Colne, Lancashire, England, and was educated in St. Boniface's College, Warminster, and St. Augustine's College, Canterbury. In 1907 he received the degree of L. H. C. from Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. He was ordained deacon and then priest in 1872 at Fredericton, N. B., and during 1872-1883 was rector of Christ Church, St. Stephen, N. B. In 1888 he became rector of Christ Church, Chicago, and in 1898 he was appointed secretary to the Bishop of Chicago.

Capt. Edward E. Capehart, U. S. N.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Captain Edward E. Capehart, U. S. N., retired, died today at the Naval Hospital, this city. Captain Capehart was born at Bridgeport, Ohio, Feb. 18, 1859, and was graduated from the Naval Academy June 15, 1883. He was promoted to Lieutenant on Aug. 28, 1897, and served during the Spanish-American war on the U. S. S. New York. He was promoted to Captain on March 4, 1911, and served at the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, until 1911; in command of the battleship Michigan from 1911 to 1913, and as President of Special Board on Naval Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., from 1913 to 1915. Captain Capehart was retired Dec. 7, 1915.

Obituary Notes.

Captain JAMES H. STEVENS, a civil war veteran and formerly Commander of Phil Kearny Post No. 8, G. A. R., died Monday at his home, 1,259 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, in his ninety-second year. Captain Stevens enlisted as a Sergeant in the Eighty-third Regiment of New York Volunteers, and at the end of the war was discharged as a brevet Lieutenant Colonel for bravery in battle. He was formerly in the banking business in this city.

The Rev. JOHN C. WILLMAN, founder of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Sorrows in Brooklyn, died on Monday at the home of his brother, Jacob Willman, 899 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, in his seventy-third year. He was at one time rector of St. Boniface R. C. Church, and later for eleven years was assistant rector of the Holy Trinity Church. He was a native of Bavaria, Germany.

Mrs. ANNA LOUISE BEST DEXTER, widow of Edward Dexter, a civil war veteran, and mother of Dr. Thurston H. Dexter, a well-known bacteriologist and pathologist, died at her home, 411 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. She was 65 years old and had lived in Brooklyn for forty-five years.

JOHN BUTLER, a retired business man and the author of many poems, died on Monday at his home, 293 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease. He left a widow, a son, and two daughters.

HARRY CLOUGH, who died in Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, was a well-known resident of Glen Cove, L. I., and active in Republican politics in Oyster Bay. He was 46 years old.

Mrs. JULIA BARTABY NICHOLAS, wife of Harry Nicholas, an instructor in the Murray Hill Evening Trade School, and a daughter of the late Captain James R. Bartaby, who was in command of the bark Saranac when it was captured by the Spanish during the war with Spain, died on Sunday at her home, 635 Dean Street, Brooklyn, in her forty-second year.

JAMES SWEENEY, 57 years old, in the lumber business and a member of the New York Maritime Exchange, died on Monday at his home, 121 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. He was a member of Brooklyn Lodge No. 22, B. P. O. Elks, and of the Board of Directors of the Pontiac Club, a Democratic organization.

JOHN B. SUNDALL, formerly for many years in the employ of the Old Dominion Steamship Company as chief engineer, is dead at his home, 901 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, aged 74 years.

Colonel CHARLES A. WALSH, a real estate broker of the Greenpoint section, died yesterday at his home, 48 Hausman Street, Brooklyn, aged 55 years. He was a native of Portland, Me., and was formerly aid de camp to General Lake at Washington, D. C.

CHARLES J. MEYER, a Brooklyn jeweler and member of the Flatbush Volunteer Firemen's Association and the Royal Arcanum, is dead at his home, 1,599 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, leaving a widow, three sons and two daughters.

JOHN BARTLEY KOLB, a veteran of the Spanish-American War and for the last seventeen years employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died yesterday at his home, 60 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. LYDIA MARIA BARRON, widow of Asa T. Barron, formerly a hotel owner in the White Mountains, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frederick E. Thompson, 340 West Eighty-sixth Street, in her eighty-second year.

ORVILLE B. PINE, formerly assistant cashier of The World, died at his home in Port Richmond, Staten Island, in his forty-fourth year.

HENRY W. KRUMWIEDE, a retired grocer, died at his home, 859 West End Avenue, in his seventy-second year.

A. JONES YORKE of Concord, N. C., died in Baltimore Monday night, after an operation. He was 50 years old, and head of a large number of North Carolina concerns.

Mrs. SARAH LUSK of Unionville, Conn., who attained the one hundred and first anniversary of her birth on Nov. 16 last, died yesterday of pneumonia.

Miss SALLY BROWN HERRESHOFF, sister of Captain Nathaniel G. Herreshoff, yacht builder, died on Monday at her home in Bristol, R. I., in her seventy-second year.

HUNTER BRADFORD, Jr., representative here of the Cox Multi-Mailer Company, the Challenge Machinery Company, and the Toledo Webb Press, died on Monday at his home, 1,615 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, in his forty-sixth year. He left a widow and son.

JOHN E. WYMAN, President of the New York Railroad and Timetable Distributing Company, died on Monday night at his country home at Port Chester, N. Y.

THOMAS E. DAVIS, editor-in-chief of The New Orleans Picayune for thirty years until it was merged with The Times-Democrat in 1914, died on Monday night at his home in New Orleans, in his eighty-third year.

THEODORE STEIN, a resident of Long Island City for thirty-five years, died on Monday night at his home in Long Island City, in his seventy-second year.

ANTHONY GILBERTI, an employe of the New York Architectural Terra Cotta Works, died on Monday night at his home in Long Island City, in his sixty-sixth year.

GEORGE W. PIERSON, a veteran of the civil war, died on Monday night at his home in Morristown, N. J., in his seventy-fourth year.

Mrs. GRACE WORTHLEY, wife of Montague W. Worthley, of The New York Herald, died on Sunday in Roosevelt Hospital.

LEWIS LYONS, a retired cigar manufacturer, died yesterday at his home, 158 West 123d Street, in his eighty-eighth year. He was born in Lubeck, Germany, and came here before the civil war, during which he served as a Lieutenant of the Sixth New York Volunteers. Mr. Lyons was a member of Maccabee Lodge, No. 71, I. O. B. B., the Olympic Lodge of Odd Fellows, the United Hebrew Veterans, and Manhattan Lodge, No. 328, Knights and Ladies of Honor.

BENJAMIN HOWE, manager for the Whiting Paper Company of this city and a former Mayor of Mount Vernon, died on Monday night in Hartford, Conn., in his fifty-ninth year. He left a wife and a son.

HERMAN STERNHAGEN, a hotel proprietor and real estate dealer in Mount Vernon, died yesterday in the Mount Vernon Hospital in his seventy-second year.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BERGH.—To Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bergh, 200 West 94th, on Feb. 17, a daughter.

FRANK.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacquin Frank, (Sarah Katz,) announced the birth of a daughter, Feb. 17, at Lloyd's Sanitarium, 8 St. Nicholas Place.

HERZOG.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Herzog, (nee Sadye Sturtz,) 45 West 110th St., announce the birth of a girl on Feb. 19.

SOKOLSKI.—Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Sokolski, nee Anna Frieder, a daughter, Feb. 19, at the Lying-in Hospital.

Engaged.

BIRD—HEWITT.—Lois V. Hewitt to Oliver W. Bird, Jr.

SCHOENBERGER—DOLAN.—Gertrude Dolan to Dr. F. J. Schoenberger.

SOKOLOW—TURKELTAUB.—Dorothy Turkeltaub to Harry J. Sokolow.

Married.

BOWLER—STOUT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1917, at the Church of the Ascension, by the Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, Gladys, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James N. Stout, to Robert Bonner Bowler.

NASH—AUCHINCLOSS.—Saturday, Feb. 17, 1917, at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Henry Sloan Coffin and the Rev. Endicott Peabody, Esther J. Auchincloss to Edmund Witherell Nash.

PROSKAUER—HARRIS.—On Tuesday, Feb. 20, by the Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris, Edith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Harris, to Richman Proskauer.

SMITH—REYNOLDS.—At Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., by the Rev. Alexander G. Cummins, rector, assisted by the Rev. John Lewis of Waterbury, Conn., Dorothy Millard Reynolds, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harris S. Reynolds, and Robert Lansing Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Smith, both of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Brooklyn.

CLARK—QUAST.—Feb. 19, Anna A. Quast to Paul F. Clark.

Died.

ANSBACHER.—On Monday, Feb. 19, after a short illness, at his residence, 135 Central Park West, Adolph B., beloved husband of Frances E. Ansbacher. Funeral service will be held at Temple Emanu-El, 5th Av. and 45d St., on Wednesday morning, Feb. 21, at 9:30 o'clock.

CARROLL.—Feb. 18, at her residence, 318 West 145th St., Louise Carroll, (nee Dingee,) beloved wife of Alfred T. Carroll. Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 21, Requiem mass 10 A. M., at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway. Interment Calvary.

CARY.—On Tuesday, Feb. 20, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. John R. Hegeman, Jr., 249 West 82d Av., Benjamin H. Cary of Upper Montclair, N. J., in the 83d year of his age. Funeral service at above address on Friday, Feb. 23, at 2 o'clock.

CLEMENCE.—In Brookline, Mass., Sunday evening, Feb. 18, Edward George Clemence. Funeral from All Saints' Memorial Church, New Milford, Conn., Thursday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

CLINCH.—Frank M., suddenly, on Monday, the 19th inst. Services at his late residence, 114 East 83d St. Wednesday evening, 21st, at 8:30. Interment private.

COWL.—William Henry, late of New York City, on Feb. 18, husband of Mary Ludium Cowl, on Feb. 17, in his eighty-third year, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Lloyd M. Robbins, San Francisco, Cal. Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th St., near 5th Av., at 2 P. M., on Thursday, Feb. 22. Interment at Woodlawn.

CRAVEN.—Mary Addie, in her 54th year, (nee Hosner.) Remains lying in state at Dockrell's Funeral Chapel, 310 Willis Av., at 140th St. Eastern Star funeral services, 8 o'clock, Thursday evening. Members of Alpha Chapter, No. 1; members and friends are requested to attend. Albany and Rensselaer papers please copy.

DAVIDS

2,500 BUSINESS MEN IN RALLY TO FLAG

Merchants' Association, at Its Greatest Meeting, Pledges Support to President.

"GOLD ONLY AN INCIDENT"

So Says Gen. Wood, Adding That We Must Be Fit to Defend What We Have.

The call to the colors was sounded yesterday at the greatest meeting of the Merchants' Association ever held in the history of that organization. Nearly 2,500 business men of the city overflowed the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Astor, filled the adjacent rooms, and with their women friends and relatives lined every foot of space in the flag-hung galleries and boxes. The occasion was the luncheon meeting of the Members' Council of the association, and so great was the demand for seats about the small tables that some 1,100 could not get tickets.

Under a canopy of flags the diners, cheering, drank to the health of the President, sat silent when the speakers referred to pacifism, or broke into wild cheers when the necessity of having a trained force behind the flag was emphasized.

The climax came when the speech-making was finished. Then, with almost one accord, came the thundering demand for a speech from Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Commander of the Department of the East. The other speakers were Mayor Mitchel, Senator-elect William M. Calder, and Martin W. Littleton. William C. Breed, Chairman of the Members' Council, presided.

The meeting, by resolution, pledged its support to the President, affirmed its loyalty, and declared its belief in "the patriotism of the individual citizen, of whatever birth or former nationality."

"As American citizens, resident in New York," the resolution continued, "we declare our readiness to make any sacrifice in defense of those principles of individual liberty and freedom on land and sea, for which this nation has fought three wars, and which constitute the sacred badge of American citizenship. New York wishes to place itself before the nation as unequivocally devoted to the principles of peace, but only upon condition that peace can be maintained without the sacrifice of national honor or principles."

In introducing Senator Calder, Chairman Breed said: "The merchants and business men of New York, and even some of their great dailies, have been subjected to the charge of commercialism. What worse commercialism could there be than the commercialism which fears to take a part in the struggle, which believes in peace at any price, which does not believe in an act of self-sacrifice, which believes in the principle of letting their own business stand as it is, whether it be on the farm or in the factory?"

The Defense of New York.

Mr. Calder spoke for the nation, but mostly his remarks had to do with New York.

"Today," he said, "laws are being enacted at Washington which will require our city, during the present year, to contribute by direct tax upward of $250,000,000 to the cost of conducting the Government. We are told that these laws are being enacted for the defense of the country; and while we think perhaps we are asked to pay more than our share, in the crisis we do so with little more than protest.

"These are trying times, gentlemen, and I am sure that this audience stands with me in the prayer that we may not become involved in armed conflict. I am not for war, but if things should so develop that war must come, I know that the President will have behind him a united citizenship here in this great metropolis.

"New York, which has served the Republic so well in the hour and in the way of peace, is ready, no less, to give service of the same quality in the hour and in the way of war, if it shall come."

Every man in the room was on his feet cheering when Mayor Mitchel got up to speak for "the city." He spoke of the efforts that were being made to mobilize the resources of the city through the police and other city departments, and there was another outburst of cheering when he said that the City Government was better able to meet a war situation than any of the citizens believed it to be.

There was laughter when Martin W. Littleton said that he had been trying to persuade himself that he did not wish to go to war and at the same time convince himself that he did not wish to run away in case of war.

"I have heard," he said, "a great many of the utterances of the gentlemen who are proclaiming the doctrine of peace. They seem to stand upon the basis that war is not a good substitute for peace, and, when I have established that as the proposition which they wish to debate, they then proceed to arraign every other individual who holds a different view, as occupying the position that war is the substitute for peace. War is not a substitute for peace. We will join them in their prayers for peace, if they will join us in our preparations for war. And if their prayers are answered we will thank God for the inestimable blessings of peace, but if they are not answered, they will thank us for our preparedness."

"These Are Days of Iron."

General Wood said this was a time for actions and not for words. He spoke with feeling of the death of General Funston, who, he said, was a man of action and one sorely needed at this time. The Mayor, he said, was the voice of the Plattsburg idea.

"These are days of iron," he continued, "such as the world has never known before. Gold is only an incident. It is an age of the survival of the most fit, and the law, but it governs living things and everyday things at this time. It is a case of being fit to defend what you have, and by being fit I mean both morally and physically. You cannot do it by resolutions.

"We are all one in standing behind the President, in standing behind the Government, but we must be all one in bringing about a condition which is rather voiced in the words of the swiss, 'We trust not to treaties or to promises, but to the justice of our cause, and, above all, to the iron of our swords.'"

Some of those at the guests' table were: Lieut. Commander Louis M. Josephthal, Jean Beaumont Spencer, Earl D. Babst, Major Halstead Dorey, U. S. A.; Nelson S. Spencer, President of the City Club; General Thomas L. Watson, Colonel John H. Foote, Fourteenth Infantry, N. G. N. Y.; Drake Warner, Franklin Q. Brown of the National Security League; Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, James Speyer, S. Stanwood Menken, Vice President of the National Security League; George W. Wickersham, William H. Baldwin, Henry L. Towne, William Hamlin Childs, William A. Marble, Samuel W. Fairchild, Jacob H. Schiff, Colonel W. G. Bates, Seventy-first Infantry, N. G. N. Y.; George M. Cassatt, Stephen Farrelly, and Major Gen. Charles F. Roe.

Herbarman's Library Brings $2,577

The sale of the library of the late Charles G. Herbarman, professor of the Latin language and literature at the City College, and editor of the Catholic Encyclopaedia, was concluded at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The grand total was $2,577.65. E. P. Vining paid $20 for Catalogue Number 526, the memorial edition of "The Anglo-Saxon Classics." Dr. Joseph Martini gave $33 for No. 643, "Septem Psalmi," a manuscript on eighty-five leaves of vellum, written in large gothic characters, red and black, and executed in Italy about the end of the fifteenth century or beginning of the sixteenth. Frederick W. Morris obtained for $32 No. 653, "Quarto Facsimiles of Shakespeare's Plays," reprinted by Charles Praetorius and W. Griggs. J. P. Horn gave $27 for No. 662 "William M. Sloane's "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte."

ECKERSON ESTATE TANGLE.

Properties in Late Realty Man's Care Alleged to Have Lost Heavily.

An order was signed yesterday by Surrogate Cohalan directing Mrs. Edith C. Eckerson, widow of John C. R. Eckerson, realty broker and member of the firm of Thomas & Eckerson, who died on Oct. 14 last, to furnish a bond of $190,000 if she wished to qualify as executrix under her husband's will. In the papers presented to the court it was asserted that there were shortages amounting to $190,000 from two estates under Mr. Eckerson's care, and that other estates under the control of Mr. Eckerson had lost from $10,000 to $20,000 each.

The proceedings against Mrs. Eckerson were instituted by E. Dulany Whiting, a lawyer, who was co-executor with Mr. Eckerson of the estate of Richard Denham, who died Sept. 21, 1915. Mr. Whiting said that from Sept. 11, 1915, to the date of Mr. Denham's death Mr. Eckerson, his confidential business manager and attorney in fact, and by reason of that fact was able to withdraw $7,000 of Mr. Denham's funds.

Mr. Whiting alleges that from Mr. Denham's death to Mr. Eckerson's death the latter "without the consent and knowledge" of the co-executor, converted $6,000 of the funds of the estate to his own use. He did not learn of this condition until the decedent's death, he said, and then demanded a settlement with Mrs. Eckerson. He received six one-thousand-dollar bonds and one five-hundred-dollar bond, he said.

Mr. Whiting said that the decedent's life had been insured and that payments on some of the policies had already been made to Mrs. Eckerson. He said further that prior to the decedent's death his mother deeded to him property valued at $85,000. His mother was declared incompetent soon afterward, and the committee of her property, in behalf of all her heirs at law, were now suing the estate of John R. Eckerson for return of this real estate.

Mr. Whiting said that because of the complicated condition of Mr. Eckerson's financial affairs his widow was not qualified to administer his estate, and if she were appointed a bond for $190,000 at least should be required, since Mr. Eckerson had not accounted for $135,000 from the estate of John H. Snyder alone, of which he was an executor. He said that, even if Mrs. Eckerson won the action against her for the return of the property deeded to her husband by his mother when she was alleged to be incompetent, the decedent's entire estate would not amount to more than $100,000.

WON WAR NURSE BRIDE.

Nephew of Princeton University's Head Arrives from Athens.

Paxton Hibben, an American war correspondent, a nephew of President John Grier Hibben, of Princeton University, returned yesterday from Athens on the Fabre liner Patria, with his bride, who was Miss Cecilie Craik of Mobile. Mr. Hibben said that it was difficult to get any news out of Greece because every dispatch had to pass through the hands of five censors. With Mr. Hibben in company with three other Americans, he left Athens on Jan. 21. They were the first persons to leave after the Allies had blockaded the ports.

After he went on board the Patria at Naples Italian officers informed him that he would have to be searched. His clothing was examined and he was sponged with some chemical solution to make sure that nothing had been written on his skin.

Mr. Hibben was taken ill in October last in Athens. His fiancée was an auxiliary nurse in the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly and had just volunteered for service in Serbia. Instead of going there she went to Athens to nurse him. They were married in the Greek capital after he recovered.

FOR PRESIDENT AND SENATE

Federation of Churches Pledges Its Unswerving Support in Crisis.

A resolution indorsing President Wilson was passed by the Directors of the New York Federation of Churches of 200 Fifth Avenue at their annual meeting last night. The resolution in part says:

"The federation declares its loyalty to the President of the United States in his purpose to maintain the sovereignty of our nation, and deprecates any attempt to interpose embarrassing limitations upon the exercise of the powers conferred on him by his great office, or upon the Senate in the use of its Constitutional functions. We offer to the President our confidence, our sympathy, and our unswerving support at this critical time in the nation's history."

The Rev. Nehemiah Boynton of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, was re-elected President; the Rev. Dr. Ernest Fremont Tittle, of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Vice President; the Rev. David Baines Griffith, pastor of Edgehill Church, Spuyten Duyvil, Recording Secretary; John Nicolson, Counsel, and Dr. Walter Laidlaw, Executive Secretary.

HARVARD PROFESSORS DRILL

Forty Members of the Faculty Are Training for Army Reserve.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 20.—Forty Harvard professors have formed a military organization of their own, in connection with the Reserve Officers' Training Camps, and are in drill twice a week under Captain Constant Cordier, U. S. A. The initial drill took place this evening in the Hemenway Gymnasium.

Several of the professors are conducting courses in conjunction with the military department. In their ranks are William B. Munroe, head of the department of government; Ralph B. Perry of philosophy, William J. Cunningham of transportation, Henry L. Smyth of mining, Robert H. Lord of history, Alfred M. Tozzer of anthropology, William M. Cole of accounting, and Chester N. Greenough of the English department.

Some of the athletic stars are taking the training, including Coolidge, Snow, Robinson, and Harte of the football forces, Captain Abbott of the baseball nine, and Captain Cabot of the crew.

TO GRAFT SKIN ON CROZIER.

Ordnance Chief Will Undergo Operation for Old Burns Today.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.—Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance of the army, entered Johns Hopkins Hospital tonight and will undergo tomorrow a skin grafting operation for burns received fifteen years ago, when he underwent an operation in which the X-ray was used. The burns are on the abdomen.

General Crozier has constant occasion to use X-ray apparatus in his work at Washington, it is said; but Mrs. Crozier said tonight that he had not been injured in that way. It was said that portions of skin will be removed from his legs and thighs to be placed on the parts affected.

RECORDS BIG EARTHQUAKE.

Georgetown University Seismograph Indicates a Violent Eruption.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Very violent earth shocks were recorded by the seismograph at Georgetown University observatory this afternoon from 2:34 to 3:15 o'clock. The distance was estimated at 1,900 to 2,000 miles from Washington. The needles of four of the five instruments in the observatory were thrown off by the unusual vibrations.

College Men to Talk Peace.

Under the auspices of the Emergency Peace Federation, college men and women will gather at Cooper Union tonight for a mass meeting prior to leaving for Washington on special trains to take part in a collegiate peace demonstration in Washington tomorrow. Max Eastman will preside, and among the speakers will be Jacob Panken and Professor Henry R. Mussey. The federation announced last night that there would be in the demonstration delegations from Harvard, Massachusetts Tech, Johns Hopkins, Goucher College, University of Virginia, City College, Columbia, New York University, Cornell, Princeton, and the University of Pennsylvania.

WORLD COURT BODY SHIES AT PACIFISTS

Protests Announcement That Meetings at Same Time and Place Are to be Joint.

PROCLAIMS ITS 'PATRIOTISM'

Prominent Men Cancel Promises to Speak at Peace Rally After League Repudiates It.

The plan of the American Peace Society, which is backed by Andrew Carnegie, to link a two-day pacifist rally, to be held at the Hotel Biltmore tomorrow and Friday, with a conference to be held at the same place tomorrow by the World's Court League, met with failure yesterday when the World's Court League issued a statement disowning any connection with the pacifist gathering. As a result, a number of prominent men canceled their engagements to address the pacifists.

The repudiation by the league, issued by its Secretary, Dr. Samuel T. Dutton, said that months ago the World's Court League had planned a luncheon and discussion, and had fixed on Washington's Birthday as the time and the Biltmore as the place. Subsequently the American Peace Society picked the same meeting place and fixed the same date. Dr. Dutton admitted that the pacifists had been invited to the league luncheon and to the conference, but denied that the league and the Peace Society were cooperating in a joint conference, as announcements of the peace organization had indicated.

It was said yesterday that the Emergency Peace Federation had asked for representation at the World's Court League luncheon and that it was denied. Dr. Dutton said the league would go ahead with its plans regardless of what the pacifists did. Incidentally, it was stated to be speak at the pacifist meeting, but he says he will do so as an individual and not as representing the World's Court League.

When notified last night of the action of the World's Court League Dr. George W. Kirchwey, President of the American Peace Society, expressed great surprise. He said Dr. Dutton himself had arranged with him to invite the pacifists to the luncheon and to the joint conference.

"We agreed that we should have a joint discussion," said Dr. Kirchwey. "Of course I have my own ideas about it. I want to say also that Hamilton Holt, Professor Clark, and Dr. Talcott Williams and others, who have announced they will not now appear, accepted invitations to speak at the meeting of the Peace Society. The trouble with some of the pacifists is that they are afraid of being called pacifists."

Dr. Kirchwey added that mention of the World's Court League meetings in the pacifists' program was not intended to mean that the Peace Society was trying to absorb the World's Court League meeting, but was intended merely to notify the delegates to the pacifist meeting of the other meeting.

John Hays Hammond is President of the World's Court League; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler is President of its International Council.

Dr. Dutton's statement, after reciting how the two meetings were to be held at the same hotel, explained that "out of courtesy" to delegates coming from long distances the officers of the World's Court League had invited representatives of the American Peace Society to attend the luncheon.

"It was also proposed," the statement continued, "to hold a short joint conference late in the afternoon, but this part of the program has not been organized, and for various reasons the proposed joint conference may not be held at all, so far as the World's Court League is concerned.

"The World's Court League is not, in the ordinary sense, a pacifist organization. Several of its officers are very ardently devoted to military and naval preparedness, and are members of the National Security League, while many more are members of the League to Enforce Peace.

"The present strained relations with Germany have, of course, created a tense atmosphere, and some persons who dread war, and dread the thought of having the United States get into war, have joined with Mr. Bryan in propaganda for a referendum and other ill-considered projects.

"I wish to make it distinctly understood that the World's Court League has nothing to do with this agitation, and its officers have taken no part therein. The World's Court League has one great purpose namely, to assist in establishing an international court after the war is over, and such supplementary institutions as may be necessary.

"Plans are on foot whereby the League to Enforce Peace and the World's Court League will come into pretty close co-operation. About two weeks ago, at a meeting of joint committees presided over by Mr. Oscar S. Straus, a plan for such co-operation was prepared. It has been fully accepted and approved by the Executive Committee of the League to Enforce Peace, and will undoubtedly be so approved by the World's Court League at a meeting to be held in the near future.

"The speakers selected for the luncheon and dinner of the World's Court League may be relied upon to voice true patriotism and the absolute necessity of standing solidly by the Federal Government, believing that whatever is done will be done on the basis of right and justice."

Dr. Dutton said the speakers at the luncheon and the World's Court League luncheon—would be Dr. Charles H. Levermore, Professor Paul Monroe of Columbia University, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston, Henry Clews, and Dr. Leighton Williams. He said that for the dinner tomorrow night—the World's Court League dinner—the speakers would include James Brown Scott, Special Adviser to the State Department; ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, Dr. T. Iyenaga, who will speak for Japan; Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer of Pennsylvania, and Bernard H. Ridder, editor of the Staats-Zeitung, whose topic will be "America United in a Patriotism and Faith in the Future."

At 70 Fifth Avenue, headquarters of the pacifists, it was said that they were going ahead with their meetings at the Biltmore, regardless of what the World's Court League did. They laid emphasis on the fact that Dr. Dutton was one of their speakers and voiced the sentiment that "militarists who happened to be officers of the league" had caused all the trouble. It appeared last night that the solution of the mix-up would be that there would be two luncheons and two dinners at the Biltmore tomorrow.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair and colder, Wed. Thurs. cloudy; moderate w. winds, becoming s. Thurs.

S. Car., Ga., Fla., and Ala.—Fair and warmer Wed. and probably Thurs.; moderate winds, mostly s. w. to s.

Miss.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs. cloudy; colder in the afternoon or night; moderate w. winds.

Tenn.—Fair and warmer Wed. Thurs. unsettled and colder.

Ky.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs. unsettled and colder.

Ohio—Cloudy Wed., probably followed by snow in n., snow or rain in s. Thurs. rain or snow; colder by night; winds becoming fresh e.

Ind.—Cloudy Wed., with snow or rain in n. and cent. Thurs. snow and colder; moderate to fresh e. winds, shifting to n. w. Thurs.

Mich.—Snow and warmer Wed. Thurs. probably snow and colder; fresh s. winds Wed., shifting to n. w. Thurs.

Wis.—Snow Wed. and probably Thurs.; warmer Wed.; colder Thurs.; fresh, shifting winds.

Minn.—Snow Wed.; warmer in s. and colder in w. Thurs., cloudy and colder; fresh, shifting winds.

Iowa—Unsettled Wed., with rain or snow warmer in s. and colder in extreme w. Thurs., cloudy and colder; fresh shifting winds.

N. Dak.—Snow and much colder Wed. Thurs., cloudy and cold; fresh n. winds.

S. Dak.—Snow and much colder Wed.; cold wave in w. Thurs., cloudy and cold; fresh n. winds.

Neb.—Unsettled and much colder Wed.; cold wave in n. e. Thurs., cloudy and cold; fresh, shifting winds.

Kan.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; colder Thurs., and in w. Wed.; fresh, shifting winds.

Okla.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs.; probably rain or snow in n. and cent.; warmer Wed.; colder Thurs.; fresh winds.

Mo.—Fair in s., unsettled in n. Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Wed.; colder Thurs.; fresh winds.

La.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ark.—Fair Wed., warmer; Thurs. fair, colder, and Texas—Fair Wed. and Thurs. W. Texas—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Hurley<Tug W A Jameson.
Nat Steam Nav Co<Intern Paper Co.
Prince<Hartmann.
Bowyer<H Steers, Inc.
NY C & H RR<Tug Washington.
D, L & W RR<Rockwood.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. —Equity calendar.

Vacuum Cleaner<Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 223, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Mulligan<NY C RR.
Omers<Tug S T C Co 16.
L V Transp Co<SS Santa Clara.
Penn Coal Co<SS Mohegan.
Re Stmbt Keansburg (limitation.)

Acti. &c. Kaupinger<Marden.
Centen Transp Co<Ferry to Wyoming.
La Fontaine<Tug Dan Willard.
Cornell Stmbt Co<Tug Robert Parsons.
Fallin<Cargo of RR Ties.

DISTRICT COURT—Aldrich, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. —Equity calendar.

Victor Talk Mach Co<Globe Talk Mach Co.
Brown<Fletcher, (2.)

Mut E & I Corp<Mut E & I Corp of Am.
Autoplano Co<Story & Clark Piano Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Witte<Penn RR.
Nelson<Hoffer.
R Lawrence Smith, Inc<Grand Trunk Ry
Clark<Standard Oil.
Fernandes<same.
Lanaido<New Jersey Express Co.

O'Leary<Thompson.
Robert Morris Trust Co<Clements.
Frank<Lavy Haulage Co.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co<Morris I & S Co.
O'Hanlon<Southern Pacific Co (2.)

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Common law. Case on—Flay<Staten Island Md Ry.
Bankruptcy, 2 P. M.
Re Gussie Nankin.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg. Motions:
McDonough<Salem et al.
Same<Sea Witch et al.
Same<Sea Gull et al.
Same<Pacific et al.
Ohlsen<James Everard
Jensen<same.
Wakeman<Doubleday.
Baxter et al<SS Clematis.
Bishop & Son<J J Clark.

Same<N Y Recorder.
Peterson<Hilni.
Mitchell<Bethlehem Steel Co.
Kever<Phila & Read C & I Co.
Individual D C Co<Public Serv Corp N J.
Western Mfg Co<Thos H Wentworth.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, Scott, Smith, Page, and Davis, JJ.—At 2 P. M. Enumerated motions.

McBreen<Supreme Council Royal Arca.
Smith<Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsner Brew, (2.)
Re Bronx Parkway Commission.
Heilbronner<Fidelity & Casualty.
Duncan<Int'l Com of Young Men's C Assn.
People<Hirsch.
People, &c<De George.

Cassel<CNY.
Ex parte.
B'way Apt Ray<Rickert, Finlay Rty.
Voight<Johnson.
Onondaga Litholite<Staub.
Shaw<Ansaldi Co.
Janowsky<Brown.
Werthheimer<NY Rys.
Silverman<Pitts Life & Trust.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of disposing of adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motion calendar disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

R Dollar Co<Canadian Car & Fdy Co.
Lowenfeld<Sullivan.
Fries<Bell.
Schnitzer<Postal Tran Service, Inc.
Re Perot.
Re Maltbie.
Washington<W P Auto Sales Co.
Berman<Un El L & P Co, (3.)
Siegel<Hillside Coal & Iron Co.
Rosenblum<Sloane.
Coppola<Ernst, (2.)
Goldberg<Jarmulowsky.
Pascarella<Hendrickson, (3.)
Gordon<Gordon.
Eliefant<Pisitz.
Schatsberg<Chemical Co of New York.
Wolper<Davis.
Mullaney<Taylor.
Carey<N Y Rys.
Hurewits<Behlen.
Nodene<Brunie (2).
Herrman<Lesser-Wiles Biscuit Co.
Lavine<Ginsberg.
Same<N Y Rys.
Schwartz<Phillips.
Weber<Bleakie.
Benarosh<Scott.
McNamara<Hinckley.
Niedermann<Vaugh.
Rudolph<Carleton Terrace Rest Co.
Dearie<Third Av Ry.
Raphelson<Int'l Nassau Elec Co.
Saland<Hebrew Pub.
Hulasky<Marx.
Martin<Taylor.
Harris<Barcugh.
Mount<Schmidt.
Di Branco<Leh V RR.
Levy<N Y Rys.
S Peristein<Suffield.
H Peristein<same.
Tylutki<Corn Exch Bank.
CNY<Man.
Liguori<Ludwig Baumann Co.
Love<Schlosel.
Lukasek<Kraut.
Porter<Bennett.
Walsh<N Y C & H R R Co.

Levy<Knickerbocker Stable Co.
Shattuck<N Y Edison.
Marquise<Auto Warr Mfg Co.
Nadler<Fischman.
C. T. David<A. Campagna Const Co.
E. A. David<same.
Tremmel<Ruhl.
Callier & Co, Inc<CNY Motor Car Co.
Fogg<Winston.
Kammen<B, Q Co & S RR.
Part IV.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Neuowich<Cohn.
Part V.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Part VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
Part VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Part VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
Part IX.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
Part X.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Part XI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
Part XII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Jones<Emery.
Part XIII.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
Part XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.
Hall<Kenny.
Knight<Emmons Bros
Goldstone<Arkell & Douglas.
Sobray<Concrete & Foundation Co.

Levy<Comm'l Tr Co.
Lipka<Epps.
Bowen<Cunningham.
Norman<Platzman.
Coffee<Van Tassel.
Lucas<New Ams Cas.
Drillman<Brit-Am Co.
Glucksman<Gossett.
Papich<Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
Varney<Wayne Oil Tank, &c, Co.
Silver<Carmans Rty.
Wall<Fletcher.
Levering-Garrigues Co<Century H Co.
U S F & G Co<Wheldon.
McDonald<N Y Society Relief, &c.
Mayleas<Zulinski, (3.)
Goodman<NY Gas, &c, Co.
Dopitz<Mennasse.
Katz<Bee Publishing Co.
Werner<Munro.

Lambert<N Y Rys.
Yalumkowitch<I R T.
Kleinmetz<CNY.
Hellman<Wolffsmith.
Grabowska<Ridley.
McCluskey<Lodge.
Bednarski<Ederle.
Kowalczyk<Smith & Skalla<CNY.
Senson<Levy.
Rocco<Sobray.
Kamenou<Baukel.
Case on.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Rosenblatt<Sobel.
Fagen<Gordon.
Diets<Levy.
Levy<Comm'l Tr Co.
Lipka<Epps.
Bowen<Cunningham.
Norman<Platzman.
Coffee<Van Tassel.
Lucas<New Ams Cas.
Drillman<Brit-Am Co.
Glucksman<Gossett.
Papich<Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
Varney<Wayne Oil Tank, &c, Co.
Silver<Carmans Rty.
Wall<Fletcher.
Levering-Garrigues Co<Century H Co.
U S F & G Co<Wheldon.
McDonald<N Y Society Relief, &c.
Mayleas<Zulinski, (3.)
Goodman<NY Gas, &c, Co.
Dopitz<Mennasse.
Katz<Bee Publishing Co.
Werner<Munro.

Miller<Reliable Amus Co, (2.)
Levanthal<Cohen.
Nell<Helzlich.
Bender<Dock Con Co.
Bender & Co<Logie.
Szodzinski<Rytwinski.
Robinoff<Chernick.
Cit R E Co<Lea.
Lefkowitz<Man Construction Co.
Ruppert<O'Brien.
Benson<Moffitt Rty.
Williams<Moselevsky.
Finkelstein<Lee Bros, &c, Co.
Frankfeldt<Cohen.
Nielsen<Con Co.
Goldstein<Federal Mail, &c, Co.
Francini<Sherwood.
Rabinowitz<Epstein.
Ellington<Bing & Bing Con Co.
Gluck<Geller.
Mirgalante Import Co<Winne, (2.)
McCready<Heinman.
Troll<Balderesohl.
Scherer<Teder.
Mulcahy<Chemoff.
Glasgow<Koerner.

Part III.—Blaur, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Hendrix<Man Beach Dev Co.
Kessler<Edelstein.
Tagliavia<Maresca.
Stanger<Sun Print & Finney<Finney.
Re Dexter, (810 East 26th St.)
Re Steves, (Club de Vingt, &c.)
Cosgrove<Ashburn.
Rosenblum<same.
Amanna<Amanna.
Hopkins<Hopkins.
Robbins<Lay Fish Co, Inc.

Wolff<Wolff.
Vickers<Bonomolo.
Antenucci<Antenucci.
Sortore<Sortore.
Mautner<Mautner.
Preferred Assets<Hofmann<Backmann, Entmacher<Apisdorf.
General calendar.
Hoyt<Hoyt Wagon Co<J P Smith Co.
Wagner<NY Rys.
Lassman<Barkin.
Pechter<Pechter.
Keating Musical Mut Prot Union.
Brand<same.
Reid<Reid.
Case on.

PART IV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Recess.
PART VI.—Ordway, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PARTS VII and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Sanborn<Rinehart.

Clear.

PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached.

Hoff<3d Av Ry.
O'Connell<Hurlburt Motor Co.
Stuart<Hoff.
Enoc O'Riordan.
Schramm<Burns Bros.
Lopez<Brewer.
Garcia<Mathiessen.
Goldstein<N Y Rys.
Wolper<Davis.
Mullaney<Taylor.
Carey<N Y Rys.
Hurewits<Behlen.
Nodene<Brunie (2).
Herrman<Lesser-Wiles Biscuit Co.
Lavine<Ginsberg.
Same<N Y Rys.
Schwartz<Phillips.
Weber<Bleakie.
Benarosh<Scott.
McNamara<Hinckley.
Niedermann<Vaugh.
Rudolph<Carleton Terrace Rest Co.
Dearie<Third Av Ry.
Raphelson<Int'l Nassau Elec Co.
Saland<Hebrew Pub.
Hulasky<Marx.
Martin<Taylor.
Harris<Barcugh.
Mount<Schmidt.
Di Branco<Leh V RR.
Levy<N Y Rys.
S Peristein<Suffield.
H Peristein<same.
Tylutki<Corn Exch Bank.
CNY<Man.
Liguori<Ludwig Baumann Co.
Love<Schlosel.
Lukasek<Kraut.
Porter<Bennett.
Walsh<N Y C & H R R Co.

Goldberg<N Y Society Architects.
Hough<Rosenheimer.
McClellan<McClellan.
Rosenbluth<Rosenbluth.
Dressel<Hauser.
Mounts<Mounts.
Roth<Roth.
Kunts, Jr<Kunts.
Miller<Messacapo.
Petti<C Y Co Inter R T Co.
Casey<same.
Kennedy<same.
Van Houten<Miller.
Becker<Noonan.
Bassel<Union Ry.
Vogel<Benenson Rty.
Steinfeld<Shatkin (2)
Furlong & Furlong<Carvel Co.
McHale<Petrowskii & Konop Co.
Hofstedter<Union Ry.
Putger<Sittig.
Goodstein<Greenberg.
Ritter<Inter R T.
Harding<Ross.
Levi<Adler.
McKegney<Van Buren & N Y Bill Post Co.
Deffas<Blumenthal.
Inservitis<Westchester Fish Co.
Upson<Inter R T.
Beller<Dorenberger.
Harding<CNY.
Schlanzbusch<Browning Co.
Shapiro<Benenson.
Borowsky<B. Holl & Co.
Glasgow<Koerner.

Weeks<Ward.
Kugler<City.
Riordan<B U Gas Co.
Re 64th-65th Sts.
Re E. 98th St. (Carmarie Lane.)
Shields<West.
Re Meyers, (Morrow.)
Eagle S & L Co<Hildebrandt.
Seitz<Gondek.
Same<Kaplan.
Same<Klenk.
Same<Acquevella.
Menzella<J. and J. Realty Co.
People's Nat Bank<Egbert.
Conroy<Levy.
Re Lawrence Av. (Lumley.)
Cochrane<Cochrane.
N Y Mun Ry Co<Lind et al.
Star Towel Supply Co<Wright.
Peterson<Skelly.
Blau<Stephens.
The Modern Dental Laboratory<Rodin.
Hollinger<Surus.
Schnurle<Meier.

Part IV.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:
Root.
Davies.
Epstein.
Kuhn.
Byrnes.
Davis.
Abrahamson.

La Teore.
Lungershausen.
Porte.
Curiel.
Maltese.
Schmidt.
Velden.
McCauley.

Findings and judgment must be submitted at the time cases are tried or they will not be heard.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Giglio<Giglio.
Dunn<East Side Savings & Loan Co.
Rockefeller Co, Inc<Lancashire Realty.
Foster<Foster.
Liebman<CNY.
Fowler<Fowler.
Krus<Krus.
Lisak<Geverman.
Cape<Cape.
Robinson<Jackson.

Greenfield<CNY et al.
Thompson<Thompson (2.)
Weinstein<CNY et al.
Belfer<CNY.
Turturo<Turturo.
James<James.
Nenninger<Rich.
Tames<Tamse.
Geiger<Walter.
Citara<Citara.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 8301.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Kapper, J.; Part III., Kelly, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Cropsey, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Aspinall, J.

Charnes<Rose.
Coyle<N Y Con RR.
Maher<B H RR.
Hartley<N Y Con RR.
Reilly<B H RR.
Grimaldi<NY Con RR
Shepard<CNY.
O'Toole<Nassau RR.
Anderson<Gen Chem.
Machen<Fraas et al.
Easterday<Waterbury.
Bryers<Sokolow.
Plaisance<Nat RR.
Misheloff<same.
Modica<Looser & Co.
DeStefano<NY Con RR
Highest number reached on the day calendar stands over until Feb. 22.

Lyman<Nassau RR.
Zucca<Fisher.
Kaufman<Paul & Co.
Samuels<N Y Con RR
Gibbons<same.
Beard<Salisbury.
Parshelsky Bros<Ring-Gibson Co.
Scheck<Prudential Ins CNY<Nenez et al.
Delaney<Nassau RR.
Schwalbe<Schnaler.
Carberry<Gordon.
Hrewniak<Board of Education et al.

Highest number reached on regular call 8437.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Bank of L. (Rimmel, Pijoncosk<Pijoncosk.
Home Title Ins Co<Tuxhill Rty Co.
Barchansky<Azinoff.
Duffy<N Y & Q Co Ry
Harnett<same.
Ruckstuhl<Ruckstuhl.
Titcomb<Lowerre.
Voss<Desmond.
Davidoff<NY Cons RR
People<Simons.
Werth<Werth.
Schuster<Muller.
Baichun<Shoser.
Epstein<Richard Schmitz, Inc.
Cooper<Biour.
Davis<Trinidad Shipping & Trading Co, (ad.)
Hirons<Roccela Rty.
Richter<B, Q Co & S RR Co.
Knight<C I & S R R.
Joel<N Y Cons RR Co.
Scherer<B, Q Co & S RR Co.
Brinsky<same.
Hirsh<Union Holding.
Lavin<Cross.
Reiter<Prospect Bldg Corp.
F. Wedin & Co<Meagher.

Undefended divorces:
Root.
Davies.
Epstein.
Kuhn.
Byrnes.
Davis.
Abrahamson.

La Teore.
Lungershausen.
Porte.
Curiel.
Maltese.
Schmidt.
Velden.
McCauley.

Findings and judgment must be submitted at the time cases are tried or they will not be heard.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Giglio<Giglio.
Dunn<East Side Savings & Loan Co.
Rockefeller Co, Inc<Lancashire Realty.
Foster

SOUTHERN GIVES UP BIG MORTGAGE PLAN

Present Condition of Investment Market Found Unfavorable for Project.

SHORT-TERM LOAN ARRANGED

To be Used to Renew Maturing Notes and Provide Additional Capital for Improvements.

Directors of the Southern Railway yesterday decided to withdraw the plan provisionally adopted last Fall for the creation of a new blanket mortgage and the exchange of bonds under that mortgage for outstanding development and general mortgage 4s.

The action will come as a surprise to Wall Street, since approval of the plan to create a refunding and improvement mortgage for $500,000,000 was voted at a meeting of the stockholders held on Jan. 5. The company has arranged a short-term loan to renew its maturing notes and to provide additional capital to carry on the plans for the continued enlargement of the physical plant to handle expanding traffic.

After yesterday's meeting President Harrison made the following announcement of the abandonment of the plan:

"The board has concluded that, in the present condition of the investment market, long-term bonds cannot be sold on terms sufficiently advantageous to the company to justify the assumption at the present time of the additional fixed charge contemplated by the plan for the creation of a refunding and improvement mortgage and for the exchange of the development and general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds which has been under consideration. Consequently, although the deposits of development and general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds in response to the circular of Oct. 25, 1916, have been very satisfactory, the board has determined not to proceed at once with the creation of the proposed refunding and improvement mortgage, and therefore the deposited bonds will upon request be released and no further deposits will be accepted."

WE make advances on your Outstanding Accounts, Raw Materials, Staple Manufactured Goods.

Besides, we open credits for your *foreign purchases*. With this service you are financially "care-free" to extend your business.

Booklet on request

Lichtenhein and Stern
BANKERS
26 Exchange Place
New York City

David Berdon
Certified Public Accountant

Modern bookkeeping systems installed.

Books closed, and CERTIFIED financial statements prepared.

Periodic audits made for merchants, lodges, professional men, etc.

Partnership dissolution statements prepared.

Confused records disentangled.

Investigations for prospective investors.

INCOME TAX REPORTS EXPERTLY PREPARED (must be filed by March 1).

Phone Worth 3585
277 Broadway

References in More Than 25 Different Industries.

MANUFACTURERS COMMERCIAL CO.
299 Broadway
MONEY and SERVICE
Accounts Receivable Collateral
WORMSER & CO.,
COMMERCIAL BANKERS
68 Fifth Ave. (Phone Stuyv. 3380.
Accounts financed. Advances on merchandise.
ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS
Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

British Restrictions and American Exports

The restrictions that the British Government has placed on imports, owing to the scarcity of the necessary tonnage to carry them, will not prove an unmixed evil to the United States. Domestic orders for manufactures for home consumption, which have been relegated to second place, can now be filled, and any slack resulting from the falling off of foreign orders made up in this way.

SEE
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BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BUTTONS, Novelties, Beads.—Any quantity, cash, for jobs. Phone Spring 7980.

CLOAKINGS.—Open for jobs of Fall cloakings; quantity no object. D. Pankin & Sons, 37 West 20th St.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on snappy style coats. 26 West 32d, 3d floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at better grade coats and suits every morning before 12. 132 West 27th St., one flight up.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will buy jobs for cash all week; call with samples. Room 803, 1.1-3 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will look at lines all day. 145 West 30th, 11th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Will place orders. Third floor, 28 West 25th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber placing orders; mornings only. 4th floor, 6 West 32d.

COATS, Suits.—Jobber looking at new Spring samples. 16 East 33d, 8th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at high-priced cotton dresses; stock orders placed; bring samples. Room 1,004, 38 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Contractors on silk dresses; heavy orders given out on original samples. 6th floor, 120 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Contractors on sport dresses, submit samples; placing orders. Simon Co., 137 West 27th St.

DRESSES,—M. Silverman & Son, 18 West 27th St., want for spot cash jobs in silk dresses.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at cloth dresses all week. 10th floor, 8 West 30th St.

DRESSES.—Looking at wash and silk sport dresses. Levin, 140 W. 36th.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handals, 336 6th Av.

DRESSES-SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders; call all week. 39 West 34th St., Room 617.

LAWN and Organdy, white and colored; case lots. Tel. Gramercy 3905.

PLUSH, Broadcloths.—Open for quantity. Simon Shapiro Co., 18 West 27th St.

POPLINS.—Wanted, poplins in black and navy; any quantity. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

POPLIN wanted; high shades, for cash. W. Rubens, Madison Square 7145.

SERGES.—1408 and 1443 wanted. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th St.

SHANTUNGS.—Open to buy quantity, Majestic Dress Co., 129 West 29th St.

TAFFETAS.—We are open to buy for spot cash 1,000 (one thousand) pieces at a price, all colors. Majestic Dress Co., 129 West 29th St.

WAISTS.—Only those who sell jobbers need write for appointment, N 53 Times.

WOOLENS.—Open to buy staples and fancies in men's and women's wear; any quantity; call with samples at any time. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St.

WOOLENS.—Open for good quality tricots, navy and black. Mad. Sq. 4544.

WOOL JERSEY CLOTH.—Open to buy lightweight wool jersey cloth for cash. Apply Hyman W. Ginsberg. 25 West 31st.

Offerings to Buyers

ADDRESSOGRAPH machine for sale with over 10,000 names, plate and stencils; used by waist and dress house; very good opportunity for any ladies' wearing apparel firm who sells retail trade; can be bought for $300 cash. P. B., 207 Times Downtown.

AMOSKEAG SERGES.—Styles 6301, 7301, 7002, 7333, 7614, pacifics cotton warp and all wool, storm and French serges in 36 and 54 inches; also P. P. L. poplin; right prices. A. Agress & Sons, 27 West 26th.

BROADCLOTH.—White, Kelly green, gray, tan, Copen, rose. Republic Novelty, 230 5th Av.

BROADCLOTH, white, all wool, 56 inches, for immediate delivery. Stuyvesant 4520.

CAMP COTS and blankets for sale. 800 army camp cots, 400 telescopic camp cots, 1,400 camp cots, iron frame, canvas centre, spring hung; 270 folding camp cots, iron frame, canvas centre, spring hung; all full size; immediate delivery; all new and unused. Also blankets, 2,750 new, immediate delivery. Call or write I. M. Brown, Room 211, 55 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLOAKS, Corduroys; silks; satins; printed goods; sell cheap. Lessler, 130 West 25th.

CLOTHS.—Wilson & Lawrence Spring plaids and mixtures; will sell at low price. Phone 4237 Gramercy.

COATS.—Fall line ready for jobbers; children's, juniors', and ladies' cloth and pile fabric coats; see the line that's winning on comparison. D. Pankin & Sons, 37 West 20th St. Phone for appointment Gramercy 4237.

COATS.—See our wonderful American woolen poplin coat, $5; other great values in coats and suits. Modern Cloak & Suit House, 15 West 26th St.

COATS.—Wonderful silk and cloth coats of the better kind; worth while seeing; from $4.50-$20. I. Novick & Co., 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—We are ready to show, jobbers only, silk plush coats, trimmed bottom, $8.75 up. Metropolitan Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers, call to see our smart Spring coats; very low prices. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—American woolen poplin coat, $4.75, suits $7.75; smart styles. Talbot, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Esquinette, plush, plain, fur and beaver trimmed; cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Stouts in poplin and taffetas; lowest prices. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS.—All wool poplin suits, $7.50; all wool poplin coats, $5; immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 W. 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—All kinds of Spring coats and suits on hand to close out; very reasonable prices. Ulin Brothers, 55 East 11th.

COATS AND SUITS.—All wool poplin suits, $7.50; all wool poplin coats, $5; immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 W. 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—100 to close out. 78 5th Av., 3d floor.

CORDUROY.—Will sell Julliards 9000, Hackmeyer 200, reasonable. Heyman Cohen & Sons, Gram. 3060.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Three-thread white, flesh colors; 90c. regular. D 22 Times.

DRESSES, in Novelties in children's and misses' for immediate delivery; also samples to close out. Subin, 36 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Five hundred silk and serge dresses in stock. Spring merchandise, at a bargain. Lubarsky Bros., 155 West 34th.

DRESSES.—100 dresses, serges, silks, formerly $15, to close out at $6.50. 124 West 18th, 6th floor.

DRESSES.—Silks, for immediate delivery; reduced prices. Theodore Wolfert, 39 W. 32d.

DRESSES.—Silks and serges; close out. Merchandise Sales Exchange, 18 West 27th.

DRESSES, (500,) serges and silks, to close; good bargain. Queen, 149 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Fine serge and silk dresses to close out. L. Schwartz, 12 West 31st St.

DRESSES AND SPORT SUITS in stock for delivery, $8.75-$10.75; wonderful value. Fan Tan Dress, 142 West 24th.

GEORGETTE.—White and flesh; good quality. Sam Lipp. Farragut 2210.

GUNNIBURL.—Will exchange magenta, green or copen for light or dark gray and rose. Farragut 554.

JERSEY CLOTH.—All worsteds; quick deliveries; all new shades; cheap. The Loquiter Co. Phone Spring 4442.

JUILLIARDS.—Attoman 4058, at a price; all colors. Farragut 3816.

PIQUE.—White, good cloth, cheap. Spring 2640.

POIRET TWILLS.—Gabardines, serges, poplin, and bedford cords in white for immediate delivery. Gram. 2460.

POPLINS.—Silk and wool meteors, wash satins, all grades; immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

POPLIN, Gabardines, Serges. Farragut 8857. Wellington Woolen Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SERGES.—Garfield 528 serge for sale, all colors; very reasonable. Farr. 2362.

SERGES.—F. and H., quality 7013, color 673 and 674. Orchard 2083.

SERGES for sale cheap; American No. 2091/2. Phone Chelsea 7346.

SERGES.—54221 and W. F. X.; all colors. Farragut 3816.

SILKS.—All shades; crepe meteor; special prices. Phone Madison Square 925.

SILVERBLOOM. — Lesher Whitman, 100 pieces, solid colors, cheap. Jacobus Brothers, 1,261 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—500 discarded samples and poplins. S. A. Miller, 8 West 19th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Finest quality only; lowest prices for cutting-up trade, also special inducements to dealers. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. 'Phone 1808 Williamsburg.

SNAP FASTENERS, all sizes, carded or bulk; very lowest quotations. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway. Greeley 2682.

SUITS.—You will surely buy our $6.50 suit if you see it; call around. A. H. Hollander, 28 West 25th.

SUITS AND COATS.—Better grade jobbers will place orders; call with samples. 19 West 24th St., 11th floor.

TAFFETAS.—100 pieces evening shade taffetas; colors, pink, light blue, maize, and nile; Herman Hoffman's goods, 90 cents. Telephone Madison Square 4945, ask for Mr. Singer.

TAFFETA.—We have for sale flowered taffeta 40 inches wide; Pelgram & Meyer minuette cloth; chiffon double double; high shades. Madison Square 9250.

UMBRELLAS.—Willing to close out American taffetas at old prices. M. A. Lux, 334 East Houston St.

VOILE.—Ten cases of fine voile; exceptionally low price. Phone 1866 Chelsea.

Offerings to Buyers

WAISTS.—Tub silk, $16.50 and $17.50; ten styles in stock. Belmore Waist Co., 27 West 24th.

WAISTS.—Jap silk, 3½ Mommie, $7.50; immediate delivery. Globe Waist, Tremont 3186.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN wants silk waist or sport blouse line without drawing account; big trade Middle West; references. D 90 Times.

SALESMAN, coats and suits, for city and vicinity; commission basis. Y 266 Times Annex.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.4G4½ per cent. for the best names
Monday...4G4½ " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

The Wise Buyer.

A piece goods buyer who was asked if he needed some worsteds told the mill agent that he had bought a large proportion of his requirements some three or four months ago. He took occasion to ask the mill man if his early purchase was not a wise step. The mill man told him that as conditions have shown it was the wisest course to buy early and at lower prices. He said: "You were wise, all right, and a lot wiser than the man who sold the goods to you. He could have obtained a much better price by holding off until now."

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Price Limits All Upset.

Clothiers who in the past have stuck firmly to their recognized price limits have had these standards all upset by developments in the woolen trade. One clothier, for instance, asserted last season that he never paid and never would pay more than $1.75, but before the season was over he was well over the $2 mark. Other manufacturers accustomed to a limit of $2.25 found their prices boosted over $3. As a general thing, the clothiers have little complaint to make concerning advances because they have learned the reasons why these are necessary. But they have contented themselves with taking smaller quantities at the higher prices to "see if they will go." They have gone, and when prices step a bit higher they make their purchases in the same way.

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Milder Weather Helps Out.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the milder weather in the last few days has made it a little easier for retail dealers to get along with the reduced supply of anthracite resulting from transportation difficulties, but it will take a continuance of relatively high temperatures to bring about any noticeable easing in the wholesale market. Steam sizes in particular are so scarce that there is no possibility of an adequate supply being available at tidewater for some time to come, regardless of weather conditions. As regards car supply, embargoes and transportation troubles generally, the last week is perhaps without parallel in the history of the soft coal trade.

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They Are Not the Same.

While more buyers are realizing, as time goes on, that to give the stout women who come to their stores really stylish apparel they have got to make definite provision for them, there are said still to be many who think that they can do this simply by ordering extra sizes in regular models. It is further said that certain manufacturers who do not go in for stout merchandise are encouraging the latter class of buyers in this belief, to their own profit, but the buyers' loss. According to men who know, it is out of the question to make in size 40 a model that looks well on a 36 figure, and that will look the same on the larger one. This, it is said, is due to anatomical obstacles that cannot be overcome merely by adding an extra yard of cloth. On the other hand, several definite changes are required to give the proper "lines" when fitting a stout figure.

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Big Season for Men's Fur Coats.

Barring unforeseen events, the fur manufacturers are looking forward to an even larger business on men's fur and fur-lined coats this year than they had last. They expect this increase in spite of the fact that prices are going to be higher on both kinds of coats, due to the higher cost of furs, and, in the latter case, to the increased cost of the outer fabrics as well. Especially good buying of men's motor coats is looked for, the expectation being based on the paucity of retail stocks following the heavy consuming demand of the closing months of last year. Raccoon coats, it is predicted, will repeat their 1916 success, which practically emptied the stocks of these goods. Men's coats with fur collars are also in the list of merchandise that is expected to go big.

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Says Long Skirts Won't "Take."

American women have stood for a lot at the hands of the principal French dressmakers in days gone by, and probably will in the future. According to a well-known local dress manufacturer, however, Paris faces the possibility of a revolution when it tries to force them into long skirts again. Several of the newest models shown on the other side embody skirts that come very close to sweeping the ground, if they do not actually do so. "One of the things that caused American women to accept short skirts so quickly," said the manufacturer in question, "was the fact that they made them look younger. The same reason has kept short skirts in style for several seasons, and some women would probably take them knee length if anybody would make them that way. It is my opinion that the average woman has got too much pleasure out of looking like her 16-year-old daughter, because of the short skirts vogue, to give them up at once in favor of styles that will make the difference in ages obvious, even at a distance."

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Like the Convenience of Dresses.

One of the reasons that have been advanced by leading factors in the dress manufacturing trade as to the continued success of this merchandise for Spring is that women have become so accustomed to the convenience of separate coats and dresses that they are loath to give them up. In other words, the average woman is said to have more to do these days than to change from one costume to another for different parts of the day. According to one of the leading dress men, a woman who wears a dress and a separate coat in the morning is every bit as well dressed for that time of day as the woman who wears a suit. In the afternoon, the first woman has merely to discard her coat to be dressed for the rest of the day, while the woman who wears a suit has to change to a dress to be attired properly for the afternoon.

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Gray Goods Trading Keeps Up.

Gray goods buying continued active in this market yesterday, printcloths again contributing a large share of the business. One of the features was the movement of 38½-inch 64-60s at 7¼ cents for delivery in March and April. For 38½-inch 60-52s and 60-48s, 6¾ and 6¼ cents respectively, was paid. Nearby sales of Eastern 39-inch 56-44s were reported at 6 cents, sales of other wide goods, including 39-inch 68-72s for February delivery, at 8¾ cents. Among the sheetings sold were 56-60 four-yards, which sold at 9 cents. Further buying of 48-square, four-yards was told of at the full price. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	10¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	7¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	9¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	6¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	8¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	6¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	6c	38½-inch, 60-48s	6¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	7½c	27-inch, 64-60s	5½c

*Asked.

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Shopping for Woolens Pays.

At the present time in the piece goods trade it will pay the buyer, as a seller expressed it, to shop around before placing his orders. Owing to the different methods pursued in selling by the mills, there are a number of examples of price variations on similar goods. The organization that sold up a large percentage of its production at the start of the season now is asking high prices compared with the mills that sold only a very small portion of their product before the opening. In selling large quantities to large operators the mills are accustomed to offer a certain price inducement. Whatever business is taken afterward is small, but is made to yield a better than average profit. On the other hand, the mill that aims at distribution gets a fair price from the start, and as a rule finds no reason for making advances, though its price at the end of the season is lower than some competing lines.

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Fall Silk Season Opens.

Spurred on by the inquiries of buyers regarding Fall prices, the silk manufacturers have named their figures and are taking business for the new season. On the basis of Spring opening prices, present quotations are all the way from 8 to 15 per cent. higher. This means that the manufacturers have found it necessary on account of rising costs to advance their prices some 2½ to 5 per cent. over those that ruled lately on Spring silks. Values are higher today than they have ever been in the trade, but the increase has come gradually. Taffetas and satins are expected to be the leaders for the Fall season, and the development of crêpes will, according to the best market opinion, continue in a satisfactory way. Fall orders are being received in large volume. It will be two or three weeks before novelty lines for the season will be ready.

TRADE WITH VENEZUELA.

Chances Said to be Good for Keeping It After the War.

Great Britain has lost its grip on the cotton piece goods market in Venezuela, according to Homer Brett, United States Consul at La Guaira, who is in this country on leave of absence. Mr. Brett, who spent yesterday at the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House, said:

"Before the outbreak of the European war American cotton piece goods had little sale in Venezuela. The British goods were firmly established, and the outlook for competing American cloths was poor. This British trade has now been transferred to American manufacturers, and will not easily be gotten back by the British exporters. It is no secret that Venezuela has long been partial to things American, and business men in my district tell me they feel sure the newly made trade, or at least a good part of it, will remain after the war.

"England was not able to maintain deliveries due to curtailment in shipping facilities, while, on the other hand, steamer communication between Venezuela and the United States has not only not been interfered with, but actually augmented. American exporters of cotton piece goods have nothing to fear from European competition for a generation. Attention should be called to the fact, however, that it is useless for Americans to attempt under present conditions to build up an export trade with Venezuela in ready-made wool clothing or shoes, as the tariff duties intended to protect the native tailors and shoemakers are prohibitive."

The Consul said that one of the gratifying features of the shipping situation was that vessels engaged in trade between the two countries had "every inch" of available space taken up both ways, by cargo. Formerly, he said, this was not the case. In addition to the weekly service between New York and the ports of Venezuela, Mr. Brett reported that a steamship line may be put into operation from New Orleans.

"With the improvement of the roads in Venezuela," continued the Consul, "an increasing demand for American automobiles is noted. About 40 cars per month are now being received. At the present time the Government is constructing a road 1,200 miles long across the country, and when this is completed it is expected the improvement will give a great impetus to the use of the motor vehicle.

"Venezuelan coffee, which is of high quality and mild flavor, formerly used largely in France, is now being sent to the United States, the other chief exports to this country being cocoa and hides. Representatives of American leather interests are seeing to it that not a hide that can be spared out of the country is sent elsewhere than to the United States. Seven companies are now in the sugar-grinding business, and a big expansion in this industry is looked for. Most of the sugar is sent here.

"The work of developing Venezuela's oil fields is progressing, and the companies concerned expect before long to start production. Venezuela is rapidly reducing its national debt, and otherwise getting into an excellent position."

SUIT AGAINST ROCK ISLAND.

Colorado & Southern Railway Asks Payment of $5,980,485.

The Colorado & Southern Railway Company filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday to restrain the Reorganization Committee of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company from carrying its new plan into effect until it had made provision for the payment of a claim for $5,980,485 alleged to be due in connection with the construction of the Brazos line in Texas, in which the two railroads were partners.

An application for a temporary injunction in the case will be made shortly.

Charge Broker with Larceny.

Jeroms P. Goodhart, a broker operating under the firm name of Goodhart & Brager at 45 Pine Street, was arrested yesterday by Detective Flood and arraigned in General Sessions before Judge Mcintyre on an indictment charging him with grand larceny. He entered a plea of not guilty and was held in $5,000 bail for trial. According to Assistant District Attorney Ryttenberg of the Bureau of Commercial Frauds, Goodhart agreed to purchase 100 shares of Magma Copper Company stock at $50 a share from Benjamin Manowich of 115 Broadway. Manowich delivered the certificates the next day, Mr. Ryttenberg said, but has never received his $5,025 though he has made several demands upon the broker.

Spaniard's Estate Escapes Tax.

The estate of Rafael Zamoray de Quesada, the Marquis de Valero de Urria, a Spanish nobleman who died on Aug. 3 last in England, was declared exempt from inheritance tax in New York by Surrogate Cohalan yesterday. While the Marquis owned valuable securities in this country, he had not been in New York for more than twenty-five years. His home for many years was at Bayswater, Middlesex, England. He had stocks here valued at $60,190. He left the bulk of his estate to charitable institutions in England and Spain.

Garbage Fight Goes to Albany.

A delegation of seventy-five members of the Staten Island Civic League and other organizations on Staten Island will leave the Grand Central Station in Manhattan at 8:45 o'clock this morning to appear in Albany before the Senate City Committee to advocate the bill which prohibits the erection or operation of a garbage disposal plant in any of the counties of the State without permission from the State Health Department, and by consent of the people.

Active Demand for Merino Wool.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—There was an active demand for the fine selection of merinos offered at the wool auction sales today. Prices were firm. New South Wales greasy selling as high as 8s, South Australian at 2s 6d, and Queensland scoured at 4s 6½d.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Strauss & Blecher, 1,133 Broadway, have been appointed selling agents for the Famous Knitting Mills, Brooklyn.

With the recent election of nineteen firms, the membership of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade shows a net gain of thirty-four since Jan. 1.

Universal Discount Co.
JACOB ROSENTHAL
100 Fifth Ave., New York

Partitions for Office and Showroom
All Qualities—Rock Bottom Prices.
H. Katz & Son, 132 Prince St. Spring 4288

SEWING MACHINES BOUGHT, SOLD EXCHANGED.
Riddess & Chessin, 511 W. B'way. Phone Spring 5228

Jewish Morning Journal Best Help Wanted Medium in N. Y.

BUYER TO SELLER.

Out-of-town buyers needing goods should send a prepaid day lettergram to The New York Times stating requirements. Next morning a short advertisement will appear on The Times Business Page and be read by the parties for whom it is intended. Cost only 50 cents for each line of 6 words. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Bros.; Miss A. S. Sinka, laces, embroideries; 23 E. 26th.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—Holzheimer & Shaul; W. W. Fredericks, laces, neckwear, ribbons, hdkfs., art goods, notions; Breslin.

APPLETON, Wis.—Gloudemans-Gage Co.; S. A. Little, silks, neckwear, embroideries; 43 West 34th.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Ogus, Rabinovich & Ogus; M. Ellis, millinery; 621 Broadway.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Hutzler Bros.; Miss B. Goldsmith, hosiery, merino underwear, hdkfs.; St. Andrew.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. Fry, cloaks, suits; F. Robinson, notions, stationery; Miss T. Pelo, Mrs. M. Steel, women's wear; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Joel Gutman & Co.; I. Metzger, notions, ribbons, hosiery, leather goods; C. Reinhardt, rugs, upholstery goods; 200 5th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Stewart & Co.; T. H. Krumm, merchandise manager, 18 West 35th.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Stewart & Co.; M. McGrath, silks, woolens; W. H. Reed, rugs, carpets, upholstery goods; Miss M. Fairdry, ribbons; McAlpin; F. D. Allen, silverware; 18 W. 35th.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazier, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 354 4th Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Brothers-Weldon Co.; A. Roberts, carpets, draperies; 220 5th Av.; Latham.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Vincent, women's suits; Miss Jansen, toilet goods, perfumery; Miss Lyons, hdkfs.; Mr. Michaels, fabric bags; Miss Mahoney, skirts; Miss Nelson, knit goods; Miss Bent, misses' silk lingerie dresses; Miss Murphy, jobs misses' cotton dresses; Miss Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Miss Beck, negligees, bathrobes, kimonos; C. E. Bradley, men's furn. goods; Miss O'Regan, women's suits; Mr. O'Callahan, misses' suits; Miss Griffin, women's waists; Miss Reddington, misses' waists. Basement buyers—Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear; Miss Kasanof, women's neckwear; A. C. Smith, infants', children's, juniors' coats, dresses, petticoats; H. Hahn, jewelry, leather goods; H. Levy, waists, sweaters; Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. Koenigstein, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Silverman, skirts; Mr. Post, suits; Mr. Thomson, house dresses, corsets; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. A. Burdick, women's coats; B. J. Cuteliffe, linens; H. Owens, ribbons; C. H. Hurd, women's hosiery, knit underwear; Miss McHugh, misses' dresses; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—W. & A. Bacon & Co.; P. L. Buchert, silk dress goods; D. Murphy, toys, sporting goods; W. McCahey, drugs; Mrs. M. Coulter, art embroideries; 16 West 22d.

Neil, hair goods; Mrs. J. Hearn, misses' and juniors' dresses; W. B. Kay, merchandise manager; 1,133 Broadway.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. Stearns & Co.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits, skirts, costumes, furs, waists; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White Co.; L. F. Hill, dresses, girls' coats; C. H. Jennings, domestics, linens; Miss L. Sweeney, corsets; M. M. Healy, representing; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Butler's; Miss McDonough, infants' wear, muslin underwear, corsets; 1,150 Broadway.

BRADDOCK, Penn.—E. Mendel, coats, suits, dresses; McAlpin.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland Dry Goods Co.; A. A. Sprague, toys; 404 4th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss R. Buchauer, art goods; 18 W. 35th.

CANTON, Ohio—W. R. Zollinger & Co.; W. R. Zollinger, dress goods, silks, linens, wash goods, laces, gloves, merchandise manager; 404 4th Av.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Robert Schwartz; Miss Chauncey, millinery; Vanderbilt.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss O'Neil, waists; 404 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—S. E. Silverman & Co.; S. E. Silverman, manufacturer cloaks, suits, skirts; New Strand.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; W. W. Millicamp, men's wear; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Charles A. Stevens & Bros.; Mr. Willard, suits; 40 E. 22d.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Model Skirt and Suit Co.; D. Jacobs, cotton, linen, sport dresses, wash skirts; Room 408, 1,150 B'way.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Ogus, Rabonivich & Ogus; L. E. Sontag, millinery; 621 B'way.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—M. Englander & Co.; M. Englander, manufacturer skirts, girls' dresses; Aberdeen.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Greenhut Cloak Co.; A. Pollack, manufactures cloaks, suits, skirts; Wallick.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Higbee Co.; C. J. Staerker, jewelry, men's furn. goods, toys; 230 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; Mrs. C. E. Thompson, infants' wear; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Higbee Co.; Miss A. Schiedecker, furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear; 200 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Printz-Biederman Co.; A. Printz, woolen piece goods; 200 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; W. S. Berry, silks, dress goods; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Hirsch Co.; P. Hirsch, coats; suits; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Miller Cloak Co.; P. Miller, S. Miller, manufacturers cloaks; Arlington.

DAVENPORT, Iowa—B. & H. Abrahams; B. M. Abrahams, cloaks, suits, dresses; 308 5th Av., Netherland.

DAYTON, Ohio—Surprise Store; E. C. Hilb, clothing, furnishing goods; Somerset.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Carley's; W. Carley, coats, suits, dresses; 15 East 26th.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; O. Brownhill, (basement.) ready-to-wear; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—H. Baets & Brother; A. A. Baetz, men's, women's, children's clothing, furnishing goods, shoes; Wallick.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. Kiedan; A. Kiedan, coats, suits, dresses; Knickerbocker.

DUBUQUE, Iowa—J. Lenz Son Co.; Mr. Chaput, housefurn. goods, china, toys; 1,133 B'way.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Stevens Jobbing Co.; E. M. Stevens, notions, housefurnishing goods, pottery, woodenware, &c.; Grand.

EL PASO, Texas—E. B. Welch Co.; E. B. Welch, carpets, furniture; Marlborough.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; Mrs. H. Mackenzie, wash goods; J. Greely, representing; 404 4th Av.

FREEMAN, S. D.—Kutcher & Kutcher; L. C. Kutcher, ready-to-wear; Grand.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Langley Millinery Co.; Mrs. I. Langley, millinery; McAlpin.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—Boston Store; P. F. Sheehan, dress goods, silks, wash goods; Marlborough.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; J. Lurie, cotton, linen, sport dresses, wash skirts; Room 408, 1,150 Broadway.

HANNIBAL, Mo.—L. Rubenstein & Co.; M. Goldstein, ready-to-wear; 39 W. 32d; Aberdeen.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; J. Bacon, china, glassware, lamps; 33 Mercer.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thomson & Co.; W. L. Ledger, leather goods; 230 5th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown-Thomson Co.; J. M. Strong, domestics; H. H. Chapman, shoes; 230 5th Av.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thomson & Co.; F. W. Fass, ribbons, laces, embroideries, neckwear; 230 5th Av.; Wallick.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. H. Bennethum, women's waists, clothing; 230 5th Av.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—M. B. Cody Co.; B. E. Cody, millinery; Wallick.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Rothschild Brothers Department Store; D. Rothschild, dry goods, carpets, millinery, general merchandise; Imperial.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; E. L. Cahen, lacer, embroideries, notions, voiles, leather goods, gloves; 7 W 22d.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. N. Newcomer Co.; P. W. Newcomb, art goods, embroideries, ribbons, stationery, books; 43 W. 34th.

LANSING, Mich.—The Parisian; Miss A. Verbison, suits, millinery; Aberdeen.

LEWISTON, Me.—The Fashion; A. Singer, dry goods, notions, fancy goods; Breslin.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Bullock's; C. E. Knailes, coats, suits, dresses; 26 Madison Av.

LOWELL, Mass.—J. L. Challfoux Co.; N. M. McColgan, housefurnishings, china; 1,289 B'way.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Lynchburg Crockery Co.; D. D. MacGregor, china, &c.; Cumberland.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa—Levine Dry Goods Co.; Mr. Levine, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Leader Mercantile Co.; H. M. Higgins, coats, suits, dresses; M. Cohen, jobs silk, cotton dresses, waists; 38 W. 32d.

MOBERLY, Mo.—J. S. Bowers & Son; Mr. Bowers, basement, jobs dresses, waists, suits, knee pants; 23 E. 26th.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Solomon Bros. & Kahn; F. Solomon, wholesale dry goods, notions; 60 Worth; Herald Square.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Castner, Knott Dry Goods Co.; Lehman, millinery; 23 E. 26th.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Burk & Co.; R. Fensterwald, general merchandise; St. Andrew's.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; A. Sandbach, men's furn. goods, hosiery, gloves, umbrellas; 220 5th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; S. Muhlfelder, wash goods, ribbons, umbrellas; 404 4th Av.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Niagara Dry Goods Co.; F. J. Fisher, merchandise manager; 432 4th Av.

NORFOLK, Va.—Watt, Rettew & Clay; S. G. Lackey, domestics, wash goods; Mrs. H. C. Turner, millinery; 23 E. 26th.

NORFOLK, Va.—New York Sample Store; M. Samet, ready-to-wear, furs, millinery; Herald Square.

NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; A. Sharpe, ready-to-wear; J. Bussey, wash goods; W. J. Jamison, J. W. Sheridan, representing; 404 4th Av.

NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; Miss G. I. Kinnan, millinery; Martha Washington; A. Sharp, ready-to-wear, furs, petticoats; 404 4th Av.; Continental.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Earle Store; A. Weinberg, silk dresses; 1,140 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Blauner's; Miss Weiss, jobs

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1917 Official List

of bonds which are believed to comply with the requirements of this law. Quite a number of changes have been made since the 1916 Official List was published.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong and More Active —Looking to the Free Resumption of Our Trade.

The public is beginning to show interest in the market again. That and continued covering by traders who were short accounted for the increased activity which was shown on the Stock Exchange yesterday at advancing prices.

Despite the caution from Washington that not too much importance should be attached to the gradual clearing up of the minor items in our case against Germany, more and more people in the financial district have been coming to look upon the danger of war with Germany as a thing which was rapidly passing. In the absence of an overt act of the sort which the American Government will regard as completing Germany's disregard of American rights the Street becomes more disposed each day to retreat from its first assumption that war with Germany was inevitable after our breaking off diplomatic relations. The fact is that the inactivity of our ships has greatly lessened the chance of the commission by Germany of the "overt act" and it has yet to be shown that Germany really means to refrain from carrying out her threat.

To the extent therefore that present optimism is based on the assumption that the danger of war has passed, it seems to be based on slight foundation. It is not certain, however, that that theory, undoubtedly a factor in the rise in prices, has been the main cause of the upward movement. In considering the course which the market is just now taking it is necessary to take into consideration the belief which many people hold that war would not seriously interfere with American trade, but that it might in some directions stimulate it just as the participation of the European countries in war did. Nor can the purely internal factors in the market be ignored; it was the existence of a very considerable short interest built up after the rise which followed the break in diplomatic relations which was the immediate cause of the recent change in the course of prices. The force of that influence steadily diminishes, of course, as the process of short covering proceeds. On the other hand, the speculative public which has been almost entirely out of the market since the liquidation which followed Germany's announcement of unrestricted submarine warfare, is again showing signs of interesting itself in the market. That is a factor which might quickly assume more importance than buying for the purpose of covering sales, but public buying may well be kept within relatively small limits unless a settlement of the international crisis becomes more clearly indicated than it is at present, or until the crisis is brought to the conclusion which until within a few days was almost universally regarded as inevitable.

Some further reports from industrial companies and the extraordinary figures of our foreign trade for January published yesterday were reminders of the huge business which the country has been doing and of the profits which have already been realized without regard to what may follow. They likewise suggest, of course, the huge dimensions of the structure with which freight congestion has been interfering, including that due to the tieing up of many American ships. That, however, is a phase of the matter which seems less and less threatening as more and more American ships venture upon the seas again, and their number, as the market has not failed to notice, is increasing. In the estimation of some observers in Wall Street about the best news which the market could get would be news that American passenger ships were again setting sail. That would not be accepted as proof that the danger from Germany's threat had passed, but it would be regarded as proof that the country was no longer submitting to that threat and that American trade was again proceeding according to its right.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

War Loan Results Create Good Impression on Stock Exchange.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Money continued plentiful today, as the banks have not yet paid over the war loan funds. Discount rates were quiet. Russian Treasury bills amounting to £10,000,000, which matured today, were easily paid.

The official announcement of the result of the war loan exceeded expectations and created a good impression on the Stock Exchange. Further gains were recorded on light purchases. Home funds, Argentine rails, and shipping and oil shares received the most attention. American securities were fractionally higher. There were a few markings of the low-priced shares.

The impression prevails that as a result of Arthur Neville Chamberlain's suggestion that the Stock Exchange consider closing the Exchange for a day or part of a day the committee may close the house Saturdays.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs for cash.; exchange on London, 27 francs 81½ centimes; 5 per cent. loan, 87 francs 75 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	2½	Last	2½
Low	2¼	Renewals	2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days	3¾@4	Sixty days	4½@...
Ninety days	3¾@4	Ninety days	4½@...
Four months	4 @4¼	Four months	4½@4¾
Five months	4 @4¼	Five months	4½@4¾
Six months	4 @4¼	Six months	4½@4¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3½@ 4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

60 to 90 days.....4
4 to 6 months.....4 @4½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....4½@4¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rate of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅞	$4.75⅞	$4.75⅞	+.0003%
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	....
Francs—				
Demand	5.85¼	5.85%	5.85%	—.00⅛
Cables	5.84	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	—.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	70.37½	69.75	70.12½	+ 2.00
Cables	70.50	69.87½	70.25	+ 2.06¼

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand	or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665 London		4.75⅞	4.76⅞
5.1823 Paris		5.85⅝	5.84½
95.28 Berlin		70.12½	70.25
20.26 Austria		11.05	11.08
China—			
Hongkong		57.25	57.35
Peking		93.50	93.62½
Shanghai		88.50	88.62½
19.295 Greece		20.00	20.05
40.10 Holland		40.43⅜	40.56¼
32.44 India—			
Bombay		32.25	32.37½
Calcutta		32.25	32.37½
3.1826 Italy		7.30¼	7.30
49.84 Japan—			
Kobe		50.75	50.87½
Yokohama		50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—			
Manila		50.12½	50.25
51.45 Russia		28.45	28.55
26.79 Scandinavia—			
Copenhagen		27.32	27.43
Stockholm		29.45	29.55
Christiania		28.00	28.10
19.205 Spain		21.20	21.30
South America—			
42.44 Buenos Aires		44.50	44.62½
42.44 Rio		23.62½	23.75
5.1826 Switzerland		5.01⅛	5.00¼

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¼	$4.69¼	$4.70½	$4.68¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $530,508,-892; balance, $26,739,533; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,063,590; Federal Reserve Bank debit balance, $7,813,345.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $3.75 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 38d, off ⅛d; in New York, 78⅛c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 60¾@63¾c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, FEB. 20, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	629,279	Holiday	222,701
Year to date	27,549,501	25,316,678	8,809,322

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
30	34	200	Advance Rumely pf	32	32	32	32	+1⅝
70	72	200	Ajax Rubber	70	70	70	70	...
8	8¼	1,000	Alaska Gold Mines	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	...
7½	7⅞	1,100	Alaska Juneau	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅜
26	26⅛	700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	25⅞	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
82	85	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82¾	82¾	82½	82¾	+ ¼
91½	92	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	91	91	91	91	—1
41½	43	200	Am. Banknote	42	42	42	42	— ¼
49	51¼	200	Am. Bankn'te pf	49½	49½	49½	49½	— ½
89¼	89½	3,550	Am. Beet Sugar	88½	89½	88¾	89¼	+1½
44¾	45	4,000	Am. Can	44¼	45¼	44	44¾	+ ¼
65¼	65⅞	1,300	Am. Car & Fdry	65¼	65⅞	65	65	—1
110½	111	50	Am. Car & Fdry pf	110	110	116	116	...
22⅝	22¾	6,000	Am. Cotton Oil	22⅝	22⅝	22	22½	+ ⅝
102¼	103	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	102½	103	102½	103	+1
67¾	68	20,800	Crucible Steel	67⅞	68	66⅝	67⅞	...
112⅜	114½	100	Crucible Steel pf	114	114	114	114	+3
43¼	43½	14,600	Cuba Cane Sugar	42⅜	43½	42⅜	43½	+1¼
91	91⅜	800	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	89½	91	89½	91	+1⅝
166	175	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	168	169	168	169	+4
96	96⅜	100	Deere & Co. pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	...
141	142	100	Delaware & Hud	141½	141½	141½	141½	+ ½
132	134	100	Den. & R. Gr. pf	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
135	138	2	Detroit Edison	138	138	138	138	...
...	...	200	Det. Edison rights	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
112	115	200	Detroit United Ry	114¾	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	—3½
26¼	27	1,800	Distillers' Secur	26½	27¾	26½	26⅞	+ ⅛
19⅜	20	100	Dome Mines	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
53	55	100	Driggs-Seabury	54¾	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+4⅞
62½	65	100	Elec. Storage Bat	63	63	63	63	+1
27	27½	4,200	Erie	26¾	27½	26¾	27½	+ ⅝
40½	40⅝	1,200	Erie 1st pf	40	40⅜	40	40⅜	+1
44	45½	400	Federal M. & S. pf	45	45	45¾	44¼	— ⅝
31½	32	100	Gaston, W. & W	32	32	32	32	...
250	260	200	General Chemical	250	250	250	250	...
166	167	1,000	General Electric	164¾	167	164¾	167	+2
112¼	113	10,500	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	107	113½	107	112⅞	+4⅞
80	80½	300	Gen. M. pf.temp.cfs	88¾	89½	88¾	89½	+ ¼
56½	57⅜	500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	56¾	57¼	56¾	56¾	+ ⅛
109¾	110	100	Goodrich pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+1¼
87	88	1,500	Graniby Consol	84	87	84	87	+3
113¾	114½	400	Great Northern pf	113½	114	113½	114	+ ½
33⅝	33½	1,800	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	33	33½	33	33½	+ ½
45¼	44	350	Greene-Cananea	43	43	43	43	+1
115	118	800	Gulf States Steel	113⅞	116	113⅞	116	+2
58½	58⅝	19,000	Inspiration Copper	57⅝	58⅝	57½	58⅝	+1⅝
13½	13⅝	600	Interborough Consol	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13½	+ ⅜
67	67½	300	Interboro Con. pf	66¾	67	66½	67	+ ½
15½	15⅞	300	Int. Agricultural	15½	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅝
40	43	100	Int. Agricultural pf	41	41	41	41	— ½
26¼	26½	11,100	Int. Mer. Marine	25½	26¼	25½	26¼	+1⅝
72¼	72½	11,000	Int. Mer. Marine pf	71¾	72⅜	71	72½	+ ⅝
41¾	41⅞	1,800	Int. Nickel	41¾	42	41½	41⅞	+ ¼
39¼	39½	4,100	Int. Paper	38	39¼	38	39½	+1½
97⅜	97½	700	Int. Paper pf	97	97⅝	97	97⅜	+ ⅛
65½	66½	100	Jewel Tea	66½	66½	66½	66½	+ ½
56	58	100	Kelly Springfield Tire	57	58	57	58	+3
45¾	45¾	14,600	Kennecott Copper	44⅞	45¾	44⅝	45⅜	+1¼
116	117½	100	Kings Co. E.L. & P.	116⅝	116¾	116⅝	116⅝	+ ⅝
116	117½	50	Do., odd lot	117	117	117	117	...
80½	80⅞	2,000	Lackawanna Steel	80	81	80	80½	+ ⅛
101	102	300	Laclede Gas	100¾	101	100¾	101	+ ½
17½	22	100	Lake Erie & West	18	18	18	18	...
74	74½	800	Lehigh Valley	73¼	74	73¼	74	+1
39½	39⅝	300	Long Island	40	40	39⅝	39⅝	— ¼
127	127½	400	Louis. & Nash	127	127	126½	127	+1
66	68	200	Mackay Cos. pf	66¼	67	66¼	67	+ ½
56¼	56⅝	3,150	Maxwell Motors	55¼	56⅞	55¼	56½	+1½
35	35½	300	Max. Motor pf	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	35½	+ ⅛
90	90½	8,900	Mexican Petroleum	89	90¼	88⅝	90	+ ⅞
38⅞	39	2,200	Miami Copper	38⅜	39	38⅛	39	+1
25	28	300	Minn. & St. L. new	24⅝	25½	24⅝	25	+ ¼
109½	110	300	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	109	110	109	110	+1
8	8½	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
14½	16¼	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	16	16	16	16	+2
29	29½	100	Mo. Pacific w i	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
54	55	100	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	54½	54½	54½	54½	+1
100	103	100	Montana Power	99	99	99	99	...
110	112	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	112	112	112	112	...
110	112½	40	Do., odd lot	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	...
31¾	32	6,000	Nat. Enam. & St	32⅜	33¾	30⅝	31½	—1⅝
58	58½	1,200	National Lead	56⅝	58½	56⅝	58½	+2⅜
25	25½	3,500	Nevada Con. Cop	24⅝	25⅞	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅝
142	147	100	N. Y. Air Brake	147	147	147	147	—1
95¾	96	4,100	N. Y. Central	95¾	96	95¼	95¾	+ ⅛
40¾	41	9,700	N. Y., N. H. & H	39	41½	39	41	+1⅝
24½	24⅝	600	N. Y., Ont. & West	24½	24⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
129½	130	1,000	Norfolk & Western	129¾	129⅝	129½	129½	...
69	70	300	North American	68⅝	69	68¾	69	+1
103¾	104½	1,000	Northern Pacific	104¼	104¾	103¾	104¾	+ ⅛
102⅞	103	4,450	Ohio Cities Gas	102	103¾	101½	103¼	+1½
53	53⅝	2,200	Ohio Fuel Supply	53	53⅜	52⅝	53	...
6¼	6½	200	Ontario Mining	6¼	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
99	100	300	Owens Bottle Mach	99	99½	99	99¼	+ ⅛
21	23	200	Pacific Mail	23½	23⅝	23	23	...
54⅜	54⅞	1,700	Penn. R. R.	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	...
92	93	1,100	People's Gas. Chi	91½	93	91½	92⅜	+ ⅞
39	39⅝	800	Philadelphia Co	38½	39	38½	39	+ ⅛
46⅜	46½	4,000	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	46⅜	46⅝	45¼	46⅜	+ ⅛
109¾	110	100	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of d	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	—1⅛
77	77¼	600	Pressed Steel Car	76⅞	77¼	76⅞	77	...
105	106¼	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	105¼	106¼	105¼	105¾	+ ¼
161	163	200	Pullman Co	161	161¾	161	161⅜	+1¼
49	50	1,000	Railway Steel Sp	48⅝	49	48⅝	49	+ ⅞
27½	27⅝	9,100	Ray Con. Copper	27	27⅝	26⅞	27⅝	+ ⅞
93¼	93¼	7,400	Reading	92	93¼	92	93¼	+1⅛
79⅜	79⅞	11,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	78⅜	79⅞	78⅜	79⅞	+1
101½	102	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	...
21⅞	22	500	St. Louis & San F	22	22⅜	22	22	+ ⅛
25	28¼	100	St. Louis Southwest	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅜
14½	15	100	Seaboard Air Line	15	15	15	15	...
33¼	33⅞	200	Seab. Air Line pf	33¼	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
27⅝	27⅞	3,100	Shattuck-Arizona	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	+1
62	63	500	Sloss-S. & T. Co	61⅜	62¼	61⅜	62¼	+1½
94⅜	94½	1,000	Southern Pacific	93⅜	94½	93⅜	94½	+ ⅛
29	29⅛	4,800	Southern Railway	28⅝	29½	28½	29⅛	+ ⅛
63	64	100	Southern Ry. pf	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	—1½
103⅜	104	3,850	Studebaker Co. x d	102⅞	104½	102¼	104½	+2½
15½	15⅝	400	Tenn. C. & C	16⅛	16⅜	16	16	...
232	232½	4,200	Texas Co	229½	234	229½	232	—2⅜
40	41	900	Third Avenue	40	40⅜	40	40⅜	+1½
53½	54	5,600	Tobacco Products	52⅜	54	52½	53⅜	+ ⅞
12¾	13	300	Union B. & P. Co	12½	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
138⅜	139	3,600	Union Pacific	138	138⅞	138	138⅞	+ ⅛
44	46	600	United Cigar Mfrs	41	44	41	44	...
106	106	100	United Cigar Mfrs. pf	105	105	105	105	+1
99	99½	1,600	United Cigar Stores	98¾	99½	98¾	99¾	+ ⅞
76	77⅛	100	United Drug	76	76	76	76	+ ⅛
141	142	300	United Fruit	142	142	141⅜	141⅝	+ ⅛
20	20¼	500	U. S. C. I. P. & F	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
60	60	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pfs	60	60	60	60	+ ⅛
15½	15⅝	19,700	U. S. Indus. Alco	126½	130	123½	129¼	+3¼
15⅜	15⅝	900	U. S. Rubber	14½	15½	14½	15½	+1½
41	41	5,600	U. S. Sm., R. & M	58¼	59⅞	58¼	59⅞	+1⅝
25½	25¾	113,400	U. S. Steel	107⅜	108½	107⅛	109½	+2⅝
117½	118¼	1,200	U. S. Steel pf	117½	118¼	117½	118¼	+ ⅝
112	113	28,100	Utah Copper	109¾	112¼	109¾	111⅝	+2¼
41¼	42	500	Va.-Car. Chemical	42¾	42¾	42	42	+1
55½	56⅝	700	Va. Iron, Coal & C	53½	56	53½	56	+6
12¾	12¾	200	Wabash	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
40½	40½	900	Wabash pf. A	40½	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
25½	26	300	Wabash pf. B	25½	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
100	102	70	Wells Fargo Exp	100	100	100	100	...
94	94¼	200	Western Union Tel	94	94	94	94	...
50⅝	51	16,900	Westinghouse E. & M	50⅝	51	50½	51	+ ⅛
16¾	16⅞	2,800	Wheeling & L. E	16½	17⅜	16¼	16¾	+ ⅛
44	45	1,800	Wheel. & L. E. pf	43¼	44½	43	44⅜	— ⅛
62¼	64	1,500	Wilson & Co	62⅜	64⅜	62⅜	63¾	+1⅝
33½	33⅝	1,400	Willys-Overland	33½	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	+1
97¾	99¼	200	Willys-Overland pf	99	99	99	99	— ⅛
49½	50	2,100	Wisconsin Central	47⅝	49⅞	47⅝	49⅞	+2
141	142½	120	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	142¼	142½	142¼	142½	...
26	26¼	200	Worthington Pump	24½	26½	24½	26½	+2½
55	56	200	Worth. Pump pf. B	55	55	55	55	+2

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	75.16	74.56	75.12	+.49
25 industrials	91.06	89.33	90.83	+.91
50 stocks	83.11	81.94	82.97	+.70

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Feb. 20	83.11	81.94	82.97	+.70
Feb. 19	82.54	81.59	82.27	+.82
Feb. 17	81.77	80.98	81.45	+.46
Feb. 16	81.32	80.39	80.99	+.44
Feb. 15	81.09	80.30	80.55	—.39
Feb. 14	81.52	80.82	80.94	—.44
Feb. 13	81.69	80.78	81.38	+.71

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Feb.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	83.11	Feb. 20	77.24	Feb. 3	82.97
1916	89.06	Jan. 3	84.16	Feb. 28	85.02
1915	82.78	Feb. 11	58.99	Feb. 24	80.02
1914	73.14	Feb. 4	60.33	Feb. 26	70.49
1913	77.30	Feb. 3	71.51	Feb. 25	70.49
1912	76.61	Feb. 20	72.54	Feb. 1	75.04
1911	82.60	Feb. 6	78.87	Feb. 24	80.05

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	90.46	Jan. 4	77.24	Feb. 3	82.97
†1916	91.83	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31	87.33

Bonds.

	High.		Low.		Last.
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	88.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 10	65.09	June 10	68.00
1912	85.83	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

Bonds.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Feb. 20	87.33	+.18	Feb. 14	87.25	+.07	
Feb. 19	87.17	+.05	Feb. 13	87.18	+.18	
Feb. 17	87.12	—.01	Feb. 12	Holiday.		
Feb. 16	87.13	—.05	Feb. 10	87.00	—.07	
Feb. 15	87.18	—.07	Feb. 9	87.07	—.36	

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1917	89.48	Jan. 20	87.00	Feb. 10	87.33
†1916	87.55	Feb. 4	86.68	Jan. 8	87.10

Full Years.

1916	98.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 28	88.64
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18	86.34

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Investment Buying of Stocks.

The substantial betterment of stocks on the Stock Exchange, according to observant brokers, was made under the leadership of investment purchases. Odd lots of the steel and copper shares were said to be in greater demand than any day recently. The brokers were not all of the opinion that purchases for the permanent long account supplied the greatest bulk of the day's transactions, but it was said that the price advances were scored first by this buying, and then timid shorts hurried to get under shelter. The general atmosphere of the Street was more cheerful than in many a day, although a definite reason for the change was difficult to find.

***

Seeking a Permanent Sale.

The improved investment market was a matter of gratification to the syndicate putting out the new Bethlehem $50,000,000 notes. A member of the group said that orders coming in throughout the day came from dealers who had the notes placed in advance or from consumers direct. In order to make certain the permanent lodgment of the issue with investors, it was stated, the syndicate would not hurry to close the offering. The bankers intend to avoid the sort of sale which the $50,000,000 Midvale Steel and Ordnance bonds experienced a year ago. An enthusiastic greeting from dealers quickly took the bonds out of the syndicate's hands, but too many of them stayed there for weeks, causing a decline of the price.

***

Paying Cash.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. let it be known in their report for 1916 that the current year would see substantial payments for explosives made in foreign Government securities. The presence of $37,600,000 British Treasury notes in the Bethlehem Steel treasury indicated that various corporations doing business in munitions might have extensive holdings of English and Russian paper. It is believed in some quarters that the sellers of shells, ordnance, and gunpowder have practically been forced to take promises to pay instead of cash frequently in recent months. Inquiries at offices of several companies handling war contracts yesterday brought the reply, however, that cash had been forthcoming in payment for goods, and where securities had been taken they were investments. An officer of a concern which has handled large Russian orders said that no effort had ever been made to pay for their shells in paper and that no Russian bonds were owned.

***

Berlin Exchange in Demand.

There was a marked improvement yesterday in the demand for German exchange. Dealers said that the recovery expressed the diminishing likelihood of war between this country and Germany. The selling pressure in evidence for the last two weeks seemed to have played out, and a better demand has sprung up. Marks closed at 70.12 for demand, up 2.00, and 70.25 for cables, up 2.06.

***

Defraying the Cost of Preparedness.

While no official intimation has yet come from Washington that a Government bond issue will be put out unless war creates the necessity for extraordinary outlays for the army and navy, inquiries have been made by Congressmen which show that the matter is being discussed in other quarters in Washington if not within the Cabinet. In response to such an inquiry a bond specialist yesterday wrote his correspondent that the best opinion he had been able to obtain was to the effect that if a huge issue were announced simultaneously with a declaration of war, upward of $40,000,000 could be sold on a 3 per cent. basis. On the other hand, this man thought that if the financing were held back for a fortnight after the declaration it would be necessary to make the rate 3 1-3 per cent. to offset the loss of patriotic fervor in that time. He advised that if a moderate-sized issue, say $300,000,000, were offered, the rate be made 3 per cent., but that in addition it should carry the privilege of conversion at par into any subsequent loans which might have to be made at higher rates of interest.

***

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LACKAWANNA ROAD EARNS 38 PER CENT.

Gross Business for Year Ended Dec. 31, 1916, $51,580,000, a Gain of $6,794,000.

STOCKHOLDERS GET 20%

Company Produces 9,428,462 Tons of Coal, the Largest Amount in Its History.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad earned more than 38 per cent. on its capital stock last year, or almost twice the 20 per cent. paid in regular and extra dividends. Its gross earnings for the period ended with Dec. 31 were $51,580,000, an increase over 1915 of $6,794,000, and the balance after fixed charges had been deducted, was $16,200,000, an increase of $3,237,000. After paying 10 per cent. regular and the usual 10 per cent. extra the company had a surplus left of $7,756,000, as compared with the $2,519,000 remaining at the end of the previous year.

W. H. Truesdale, President of the Lackawanna, asserted that 1916 would be conspicuous in the business annals of this country for many years to come by reason of the widespread activity and prosperity in all lines of business. He said:

"The railroads have all been severely taxed to perform the transportation service required of them in handling the business of the country, and their earnings have been larger than in any previous year. This company has enjoyed its share of the prevailing prosperity; its gross earnings show an increase of 15.17 per cent. over 1915. The earnings from the transportation of coal increased $1,111,261, notwithstanding that the rates of freight on anthracite coal from the mines to many points were reduced by the Interstate Commerce Commission, effective April 1, 1916.

"The tonnage of coal produced from Lackawanna collieries and washeries was larger than in any year in its history, aggregating 9,428,462 tons, an increase of 983,205 tons.

"The business and earnings of the company from the transportation of miscellaneous freight would have been larger during the last year had it been possible to make prompt deliveries at points of destination. The shortage of ocean vessels at all seaport ports, congestion at connecting lines and embargoes against deliveries to them existed more or less throughout the year.

"The war conditions in Europe and the demand from this country for foodstuffs and munitions of war of all kinds have constituted the chief cause for this increase in freight traffic and present indications are that this condition is likely to continue throughout the coming year."

The Lackawanna enjoyed an increase of 22 per cent. in express earnings as a result of the shipping of large amounts of commodities by express that would have gone by freight, except for the urgency of the demand.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.6	Aug.,	1919	96¼	96⅝	6.35
Argen.Gov.Dlsc.	Dec.	15,'17	99⅝	100⅛	5.40
Argen. Gov..6	May	15,'20	99⅝	100⅛	5.90
City of Mont.5	May,	1918	100	100½	4.10
City of Mont.5	Dec.,	1917	99¾	100¼	4.90
City of Que..5	Apr.,	1920	99	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.5	Aug.,	1917	100⅛	100½	4.00
Dom. of Can.5	Apr.,	1921	98¼	99	5.20
Gov. of N. F.5	July,	1919	98	98	5.85
Italian Gov..6	Oct.	15,'17	97	99	7.13
Norweg. Gov.6	Oct.	15,'17	99⅜	100¾	4.80
Norweg. Gov.6	Feb.,	1923	102	103	4.80
Prov. of Alb.5	May,	1926	98¾	98	5.28
Prov. of Man.5	Feb.,	1920	98⅛	98⅜	5.10
Prov. of Ont.5	Feb.,	1920	98⅛	100½	4.88
Prov. of N.B.	Dec.,	1919	99	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.5	Apr.,	1920	98½	100	5.00
Prov. of Sask.5	May,	1921	97½	99¼	5.20
Rep. of France.5	Is. of	1916	$147	$150	..
Russian Gov..6½	July,	1919	94½	95	8.50
Do rubles..5½	Feb.	14,'26	270	272	..
Swiss Gov...5	Mar.,	1918	99⅜	100¼	4.80
Swiss Gov...5	Mar.,	1920	99⅛	100¼	4.90

Corporation Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.5	Nov.,	1917	100	100⅛	3.85
Am. P. & L..6	Aug.,	1921	100	102	5.50
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb.,	1918	100⅛	100⅞	3.51
Am. Thread..5	Jan.,	1919	98	99	4.50
A. T. & S.F.5	June,	1917	100	100⅛	3.12
A.V.R.L. & P.6	July 1,	'19	100	101	5.62½
At. & Pac. T.6	June,	1921	102¼	102⅜	5.30
Braz.L.&T.Co.6	Nov.,	1919	97	98½	6.65
B'klyn R. T.5	Sep.,	1917	99⅝	100	5.00
C., B. & Q...4	July,	1921	97⅝	98	4.45
C. & W. Ind.5	Sep.,	1917	99⅜	100⅛	4.85
Cuba-Am.Sug.6	Apr.,	1918	101	102	4.10
Can. North..5	Sep.,	1917	99½	100¼	4.00
Can. North..6	July	10,'17	99½	101	3.90
Can. North..6	July	10,'18	99½	100⅜	5.25
Can. Pac. Ry.6	Mar.	2, '24	102½	102½	5.55
Driggs-Seaby.6	Dec.,	1918	96	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.6	Dec.,	1919	96	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.6	Dec.,	1920	96	100	6.00
East. P. & L.5	Mar.	1,'18	99	100	6.00
Erie R. R....5½	Apr.,	1917	100	100⅜	2.75
Fed. Sug. Ref.5	Jan.,	1920	98⅜	100	5.00
Gen. Rubber.5	Nov.,	1918	99⅜	100½	4.65
G. T. of Can.5	Aug.,	1918	99	100	5.00
Hocking Val..5	Nov.,	1917	100	100⅜	3.85
Int. Harvest..5	Feb.	15,'18	100⅜	101¼	3.50
L. Gas & El..	Apr.,	1918	100	101	5.37
Mich. Ry.....6	June,	1919	100⅜	101¼	5.40
Mo. Pacific..6	June,	1916	99⅜	100¼	5.15
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr.,	1917	97	98½	19.50
Morgan & W.5	Dec.,	1918	100	101½	4.15
N.Y.,N.H.& H.4½	May,	1917	99¼	100	4.50
New E. Nav.6	May,	1917	96½	98	14.00
Otis Elevator.5	Apr.,	1920	100	101	4.50
Penn. Co.....4½	June	5, '21	100⅜	101¼	4.20
P. S. C. N. J.5	Mar.,	1919	99⅜	100½	4.60
Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co..5	Feb.	1,'19	83	84½	..
United Fruit.5	May,	1918	100¼	101	4.15
Utah Sec. Cor.6	Sep.	15,'22	96	96⅜	5.05
Wabash R. R.4	May,	1920	95	96⅜	5.05
W'house El. & Mfg. Co....5	Oct.,	1917	100	100⅜	3.70
Win. R.Arms.5	Mar.,	1918	95	96	9.15
W. V.T. & E.6	June,	1917	100	100¼	6.00
W.S. G. & E.6	Oct.,	1917	100	101¼	4.50
Win. E. Ry..6	Jan.	15,'18	100	101	4.87½

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'26	4 @4½	4.40	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½@5	4.55	4.25
Canadian North.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Canadian Pacific	1917-'25	4½	4.60	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	4.55	4.40
Chi. & Northwest.	1917-'23	4½	4.30	4.05
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.10	4.60
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.45	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	4.62	4.40
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	5.50	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.80	4.10
Erie Railroad	1917-'26	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	4.80	4.50
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.62	4.15
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'25	5	4.35	4.15
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	4.55	4.30
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.50	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'24	4½@5	4.80	4.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'25	4½@5	4.55	4.30
Norf. & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.80	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@5	4.62	4.38
Pa. Gen. Freight.	1917-'23	4½@5	4.25	4.00
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.10	4.60
Seaboard A. L.	1917-'26	5	4.70	4.40
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.40	4.20
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	4.55	4.30

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday, Bid.	Asked.	Monday, Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	48.50	49.50	49.00	50.00
Lead	....	11.50	10.00	11.00
Spelter	12.00	....	12.00	....
Antimony	29.00	31.00	29.00	31.00
Quicksilver	*$135.00	....	*$135.00	....
Aluminium	*55.00	56.00	*55.00	56.00
Iron, No. 2X, fdy.	31.50	32.00	31.50	32.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at first quarter delivery, 35¼@37c; second quarter, 33@34c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Monday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	139	0	0	140	0	0
Copper, futures	136	10	0	136	0	0
Tin, spot	194	10	0	195	0	0
Tin, futures	194	10	0	195	0	0
Spelter	47	0	0	47	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Feb. 20, (via London.)—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany, issued Feb. 15, shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Total coin and bullion decreased	139,000
Gold increased	308,000
Treasury notes increased	28,363,000
Notes of other banks increased	618,000
Bills discounted increased	149,118,000
Advances increased	107,000
Investments decreased	3,889,000
Other securities increased	36,106,000
Notes in circulation decreased	11,373,000
Deposits increased	183,248,000
Other liabilities increased	45,349,000
Total gold holdings, 2,625,796,000 marks.	

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

		Increase.
2d week February	$321,055	$15,248
From July 1	2,191,580	295,310

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM, (Lines East and West)—

2d week February	1,855,863	89,877
July 1-Feb. 14	63,910,444	7,808,743

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN for the ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gr. op. rev.	$51,580,899	44,786,781	42,545,978
Oper. exp.	31,940,974	27,756,947	27,857,024
Net op. rev.	19,639,925	17,029,784	14,688,954
Taxes	2,517,883	2,116,894	2,097,040
Oper. inc.	17,114,593	14,912,945	12,591,915
Other inc.	7,532,565	5,008,574	6,978,439
Total inc.	24,647,158	19,916,519	19,570,354
Int., rent, &c.	*8,447,010	8,953,879	7,900,716
Balance	16,200,148	10,963,140	11,909,639
Dividends	8,444,080	8,444,080	8,444,080
Surplus	7,756,068	2,519,060	3,525,559

*Includes additions and betterments amounting to $1,701,968, against $1,616,056 in 1915.

Public Utilities.

COAST COUNTIES GAS & ELECTRIC Co.—Gross for 1916 was $364,408, compared with $338,210 for 1915, while the surplus after operating expenses, taxes, bond, and other interest, was $88,385, compared with $79,201 in the preceding year.

DETROIT EDISON CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross rev.	$10,066,186	$7,759,932	$6,495,815
Net revenue	3,795,693	2,948,713	2,821,064
Sur. aft chg.	2,714,213	1,848,658	1,938,751

LAKE SHORE ELECTRIC RAILWAY SYSTEM for December—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	149,816	123,812	26,004
Net after tax.	51,900	46,920	4,979
Sur. after chg.	15,342	10,825	4,517
12 mos. gross	1,618,552	1,387,143	231,409
Net after tax.	593,840	489,007	106,833
Sur. after chg.	159,192	55,804	103,388

PACIFIC TEL. & TEL. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross earnings	21,255,478	20,114,458	19,221,602
Net after tax.	4,621,084	4,728,736	4,823,434
Sur. after chg.	2,145,736	2,021,990	2,290,175
Preferred divs.	1,920,000	1,920,000	1,920,000
Surplus	225,736	101,990	340,175

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT for January—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	2,427,787	2,153,920	1,998,395
Net	1,042,371	933,382	*824,637
Surplus	228,567	136,008	12,224
7 mos. gross	15,294,933	14,570,932	13,943,518
Net	7,195,697	6,410,419	5,871,033
Surplus	1,494,960	997,849	210,671

PHILADELPHIA & WESTERN for January—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	39,722	36,066	3,656
Net	19,677	18,671	1,006
Sur. after taxes and charges	7,125	6,130	995
12 mos. gross	520,636	462,266	62,370
Net	278,226	242,769	80,457
Sur. after taxes and charges	122,672	95,217	27,455

UNITED LIGHT AND RAILWAYS CO. for December—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	678,703	619,853	53,848
Net after tax.	287,847	270,956	16,891
Sur. aft. chgs.	169,218	135,780	13,438
12 mos. gross	6,855,779	6,308,777	577,003
Net after tax.	2,666,393	2,481,514	184,879
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,275,880	1,094,459	181,521
Income account:			
Gross	223,645	199,423	24,222
Net inc. after tax. & chgs.	143,757	127,504	16,253
Sur. after pfd. dividends	93,716	78,424	15,291
12 mos. gross	1,918,821	1,626,192	292,629
Exp. and taxes	146,908	127,316	19,592
Int. charges	578,640	515,121	63,520
Amortization	.....	5,015	*5,015
Net income	1,193,273	978,741	214,532
First pfd. divs.	595,792	525,789	70,003
Second pfd. divs.	.....	31,690	*31,690
Surplus	597,480	421,321	176,159

*Decrease.

WEST PENN TRACTION CO., the principal subsidiary of American Water Works and Electric Co., for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross	6,365,958	5,089,051	1,276,907
Expenses	3,016,393	2,271,360	745,033
Net	3,349,565	2,817,691	531,874
Taxes	290,817	227,322	63,295
Fix. chgs. and divs. of sub. companies	2,047,602	1,832,548	215,114
Surplus	1,011,146	757,681	253,465

WEST PENN POWER CO. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916, reports gross of $3,080,089, with expenses and taxes of $1,638,643; interest charges of $456,692, and preferred dividends of $116,667, leaving a balance for the year of $818,087.

Miscellaneous.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross sales	59,219,058	22,083,011	13,616,16
Cost	52,857,547	19,357,438	13,280,55
Mfg. pro.	6,361,711	2,725,572	320,60
Other income	681,227	784,811	661,14
Eddys. bldg.	3,462,125	.....	.....
Total	10,505,063	3,510,383	981,754
Chgs., &c.	1,060,421	642,567	631,524
Balance	9,444,642	2,867,816	350,230
Deduct	*8,825,176	40,000	.....
Net profit	2,619,466	2,827,816	350,230
Pf. dividends	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
Balance	1,219,466	1,427,816	1,049,770
Com. dividends	.....	.....	400,000
Surplus	1,219,466	1,427,816	1,449,770
Prev. surplus	4,885,837	3,438,021	4,887,791
P. and L. sur.	6,085,303	4,865,837	3,438,021

*Includes $800,000 for depreciation: $2,562,051, amortization of machinery, &c.; $2,864,321, capital surplus, (net value Eddystone buildings,) and $597,804, capital charges, (maintenance of Eddystone buildings.) †Deficit.

KAUFMANN DEPARTMENT STORES, Pittsburgh, report total net sales for year ended Dec. 31, 1916, of $13,184,403, and net profits, after deducting all depreciation and interest charges, of $1,021,669. During the year 1,000 shares of preferred stock were purchased and redeemed. The outstanding preferred stock has now been reduced from the original issue of $2,500,000 to $2,100,000

PACIFIC COAST for December—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	373,491	589,064	432,589
Net after tax.	41,017	80,555	18,713
6 mos. gross	3,759,257	3,847,832	3,447,013
Net aft. taxes	502,454	684,700	439,975

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO. for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Profits	5,886,188	2,201,848	2,404,020
Depreciation	915,957	542,106	665,315
Balance	5,970,231	1,659,237	1,738,705
Preferred divs.	18,000	18,000	18,000
Balance	5,952,231	1,641,237	1,720,705
Common divs.	1,570,990	1,570,136	1,560,456
Surplus	4,381,232	71,101	161,249
Prev. surplus	5,627,182	5,556,081	5,404,831
P. & L. surp.	10,008,414	5,627,182	5,556,080

SOLVAY COLLIERIES CO. for the year ended Dec. 31: Gross earnings, $311,635 and net earnings $210,770. Surplus for the year was $114,922. Total undivided earnings as of Dec. 31 were $328,244.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Pay-able.	Holders of Record.
American Gas	2	Q.	Mar. 1	Feb. 21
Merg. Linotype	2½	Q.	Mar. 31	Mar. 3
National Surety	3	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 21
Nat. Sugar Ref.	1½	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 12
Quincy, Mining	$5	Q.	Mar. 26	Feb. 28
Tidewater Oil	10	Stock	Feb. 28	.....
Walth. Watch pf.	$1	Def.	Mar.	Feb. 20

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.08	Jacket	.04
Alta	.04	Kentucky	.03
Andes	.25	Mexican	.15
Best & Belcher	.03	Occidental	.65
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.04
Caledonia	.19	Overman	.04
Challenge Con.	.04	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.02	Savage	.05
Confidence	.06	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.08	Sierra Nevada	.10
Exchequer	.03	Union Con.	.43
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.04	Mexican dollars	.60

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.40	Florence	.22
Halifax	.40	Fraction	.04
Jim Butler	.81	G'field Cons.	.62
McNamara	.08	G'field Merger	.07
Midway	.17	Great Bend	.06
Mispah	.14	Jumbo Exten.	.27
Monarch Pitts.	.11	Kewanaa	.17
Montana	.20	Silver Pick	.15
North Star	.16	Spearhead	.06
Rescue	.25	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Exten.	4.25	Big Jim	1.25
West End	.95	Nevada Hills	.23
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.48
Atlanta	.18	Rochester	.58
Booth	.09	Round Mountain	.42
Daisy	.07	Sand Eastern	4.25
D'field Butte	.02	United Mines	.60

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Creason	6¼	6⅝	Gold Sov.	5	5½
Dr. J'pot	8½	9⅜	Granite	50	61
Elkton	10½	13	Isabella	20	21
El Paso	30	40	McKinney	22	30
Findlay	6	6¼	Portland	177	180
Golden C.	236	238	Vindicator	75	81
Gold Dol.	2¾	4	U. Gold M.	18	18⅞

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.75	1.00	Iron Cap.	.16	.17
Am. Oil	.30	.32	Iron C. pf.	.16	.17
Begole	.80	1	Jerome V.	1⅛	1⅜
B. St. Gas	.09	.11	La Rose	.53	.60
Bing. Min.	8¼	8⅝	Majestic	.67	.68
Bost. Corb.	.70	.75	McK.-D.	.31	.35
Bost. Ely.	.40	.50	Mex. Meta.	.31	.35
Bost. & M.	.71	.73	Mol. Tung.	71	71⅝
Bost. & A.	1¾	2	Nev. Utah	1½	2
Bohemia	1½	1¾	N. L. & G.	.51	.54
Butte & L.	.22	.25	N. Baltic	2¼	3
Butte & D.	1	1¼	N. Cornelia	17	18
Cal. Corb.	1	2	N. U. Bing.	.62	.75
Calaveras	4	5	Nixon	.77	.80
Cham. Cop.	.09	.10	Oneco	.70	.80
Chief Con.	2	2¼	Onondaga	.70	.80
Con. Ariz.	2	2½	Ohio Cop.	1¼	1⅜
Con. Cop.	3½	3⅝	Pilot Butte	.09	.10
Cortez	.25	.35	P. Con. Min.	2	2¼
Crown Res.	.38	.41	Ray Hero	2⅜	2½
E. & B. S.	1⅜	1½	Rhode	.06	.07
Esmeralda	.40	.42	S. W. Miami, part paid.	2¼	2¼
First N. C.	4	4⅜	S. W. Miami, full paid.	2¼	3
Fortuna	.21	.22	Tuno	1⅞	2⅛
Gold Lake	.06	.10	U. V. Ext.	.80	.90
Hecla Ou.	.50	.55	Yukon Gold	3	3¼
Houghton	1⅛	1⅜			
Humboldt	1	1⅛			
Iron Blossom	1⅜	1⅝			

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50 Eureka P. L.		50 Indiana P. L.
50 Galena Sig. Com		50 South Penn Oil
50 Prairie O. & G.		50 S. O. of Cal.
50 Prairie P. L.		50 S. O. of N. Y.
25 S. O. of Ind.		50 Swan & Finch

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$50,000,000

Bethlehem Steel Company

Two-Year 5% Secured Gold Notes

Dated February 15, 1917 — Due February 15, 1919

Interest payable February 15 and August 15

Authorized and to be presently Issued $50,000,000

Coupon notes in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000, interchangeable; registerable as to principal only

Callable in whole or in part at any time upon four weeks' notice at 101% and interest

Exempt from the Pennsylvania State Tax of four mills, if held and owned by residents of Pennsylvania

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee

SECURITY

Direct obligations of the Bethlehem Steel Company, the principal operating company of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

Guaranteed by endorsement as to payment of principal and interest by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

Collateral to be pledged with the Trustee:

$25,000,000 Bonds of the Company (composed partly of First Extension Mortgage 5's, due 1926 and partly of First Lien and Refunding Mortgage 5's, due 1942).

$37,600,000 Short term notes of the British Government, maturing prior to February 15, 1919.

The Trust Agreement is to contain provisions to be approved by us for temporary deposit of cash in place of any of such securities which may not be presently available for deposit.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE

The purpose of the new issue is to finance the completion of certain important and profitable contracts and to add to working capital. The collection of the above mentioned British Government notes will alone suffice to liquidate three-fourths of the note issue.

FINANCIAL

We are advised that after receipt of the proceeds of the recently authorized issue of $15,000,000 par value of stock, and of the present issue of $50,000,000 notes, the net working assets of the Corporation and subsidiaries after deducting all current liabilities (aside from the present issue of notes) will approximate $100,000,000, or twice the principal amount of the notes.

EARNINGS—1916

The Corporation has reported to us:—

"Net Earnings from Operations (after deducting $12,497,987 for repairs and maintenance) $61,717,330

Interest, etc. ..... $ 3,772,576

Depreciation, etc. 14,350,786

18,123,362

Balance over all charges and depreciation $43,593,968

Unfilled contracts on hand December 31, 1916, were in excess of $193,000,000, of which over $117,000,000 were domestic orders."

All legal matters are

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 Atlantic Terra Cotta Pfd.
25 American Hawaiian S. S.
100 Crocker-Wheeler Com.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
10 Farmers' Loan & Trust Stock
100 Fifth National Bank Stock
10 German-American Bank Stock
100 Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
25 Krajewski Pesant Com. & Pfd.
80 Nichols Copper
150 Pyrene Manufacturing Com.
25 Singer Manufacturing
15 Sanborn Map
10 Winchester Repeating Arms

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Bucyrus Co. Com. & Pfd.
50 Celluloid Co.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
25 German Alliance Insurance
25 Germania Insurance
100 International Salt
100 Kirby Lumber Com. & Pfd.
25 Krajewski Pesant Com. & Pfd.
25 Phelps Dodge & Co.
100 Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Com.
100 Thompson-Starrett Com. & Pfd.
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PUBLIC UTILITIES

The following range of prices and closing quotations was reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
620	Cities Service	278	275	276	278
400	Cities Service pf	90	89¼	89½	90
10	Interstate Electric pf	95	95	90	95

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric P..	25	27	Gas & Elec. Sec. pf....	92	96
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf..	84	85	Illinois Traction	..	46
American Cities pf.....	34	37	International Traction..	49	51
American Gas	118	121	International Trac. pf..	90	92
Am. Gas & Electric....	138	142	Interstate Electric	30	42
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	51	52	Lincoln Gas & Electric.	47	49
Am. Light & Traction.	357	361	Mississippi River Pow..	10	11
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	112	114	Miss. River Power pf..	38	41
Am. Power & Light..	86¾	88	Northern Ohio Electric.	41	44
Am. Power & Light pf.	92	93	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	79	81½
Am. Public Utilities...	37	41	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	10	15
Am. Pub. Utilities pf..	70	74	North. Ont. Lt. & P. pf.	55	60
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	67	72	Northern states Power.	101	103
Am. W. W. & E.....	10¾	11¼	Northern States P. pf..	98	100
Am. W. W. & E. part..	24	28	Northern Texas Elec...	60	..
Appalachian Power pf..	8	..	Northern Texas El. pf..	82	85
Appalachian Power pf.	38	41	Ozark Pow. & Wate..	35	45
Carolina Power & Lt..	45	46	Pacific Gas & Electric..	64	65
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	100	102	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	93	95
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf.	70	73	Pine Bluff Wat. p. c. pf.	97	100
Central States Elec....	15	17	Puget Sound Traction..	28	..
Cent. States Elec. pf...	73	75	Puget Sound Trac. pf..	72	..
Colorado Power	29	31	Public Service Inc. pf..	83	86
Colorado Power pf.....	100	101	Rep. Ry. & Light.....	47	48
Commonwealth P. & L.	58	60	Rep. Ry. & Light pf...	75	76
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	81½	83	Sierra Pac. El. pf.....	75	..
Columbus Electric pf..	80	85	Southern Cal. Edison...	93	95
Connecticut Power pf..	94	96	South. Cal. Edison pf..	106	106
Consumers' Power pf...	97	99	Southw. P. & L. pf....	97½	100
Dayton Pow. & Lt. pf.	94½	97½	Standard Gas & Elec....	12	14
Eastern Texas Electric.	62	66	Standard G. & El. pf...	38	40
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	69½	92	Tampa Electric	122	127
Electric B. & S. pf....	100	103	Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P....	8	10
Electric Properties	63	67	Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. pf.	40	42
El Paso Electric.....	115	119	Texas Pow. & Lt. pf...	98	100
El Paso Electric pf....	100	..	Toledo Traction	53	55
Empire Properties	63	67	United Gas & El. 1st pf.	75	79
Empire D. Electric....	88	92	United Light & Rys..	47	48
Federal Light & Trac..	14	16	Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st pf..	76	78
Federal L. & Trac. pf..	51	55	Western Power	18	19
Galveston-Houst. Elec..	34	37	Western Power pf.....	65	68
Gal.-Houst. Electric pf.	77	81	West. Penn. pf.....	105	107
Gas & Elec. Securities.	300	325	Yadkin Riv. P. 7% pf..	99	101

Bonds.

Am. Cities 5s-6s, '19...	98½		L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	92	96½
Am. W. W. & E. coll. 5s.	79½	81	Middle West U. 6s, '25.	98	99
Appa. Power 5s, 1932...	81	84	Mah. & S. R. & L. 5s..	99½	100
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s..	90	94½	Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s.	76	77
Cent. Ill. Light 5s.....	95	97	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22.	92	94
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s, 1932.....	88	92	Nevada-Cal. Elec. 6s, '46	97	99
Cin., G. & E. 5s, '51			N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	93	97
5s, 1956	100	101¼	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926.	100	100½
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27.	87	90	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941..	96½	98
Col. G. & E. deb.5s,'27.	79	83	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	90	94
Col. G. & E. gen. 5s. 97		99	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939...	98	99
East. Ohio 1st 5s.....	100	102	Tampa Elec. 1st 5s....	97	..
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18.	100	..	Twin State Gas & El. 5s, 1953	91	92
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s.	92	95	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	89	91
El Paso Electric 5s....	96	99	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97½	99
Empire G. & F. 6s, '26.	90½	100½	U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, '26.	111	113
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s..	90	95	W. W. Light 6s, 1925...	96	98
Gt. Lakes P. 6s, '19-'35.	99	101	Western Power 1st 5s..	99	100
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46.	89	90	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s.	91½	93½
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '23.	99	100	West P. Pen. 1st 5s, '48.	97	99½
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	97½	99	Wiscon. Edison 6s, '24..	99	100

CURB TRANSACTIONS

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 406,540 shares of stocks and $510,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 35,010; railroads, 800; oils, 91,955, and mining, 278,775. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5,500	‡Aetna Expl.	4½	4	4½
100	‡Aet. Exp. pf.	35	35	35
100	Am.-Br. Mfg.	7	7	7
900	Am. S. Tob..	25½	25	25¼
100	A. S. Tob. pf.	82	82	82
100	Am. Writ. P.	5	5	5
100	Can. Nat. G.	⅝	⅝	⅝
900	Carw. Steel.	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
1,500	Chev. Mot...	114	105	114
50	‡Bm. Motor.	2¾	2¾	2¾
435	Emer. Phon.	9¾	9¼	⁹⁵⁄₁₆
300	Int. Rubber.	12	11½	12
100	‡Lake T. B't	8½	8½	8½
500	‡Lima Loco.	58½	58	58½
40	‡Lok.S.1stpf.	99	99	99
6,000	‡Mldv. Steel.	56⅝	55½	56⅛
100	‡Mitch. Mot.	50	50	50
20	‡Nat. Acme.	36	36	36

RAILROAD.

800	‡Rock Island, w. i.	36	34½	36

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

1,600	Anglo-Am ..	16½	16	16¾
10	Ind. Pipe L..	106	106	106
45	Prairie P. L.	330	323	330
50	Std. Oil, N.J.	690	688	690
150	Std. Oil, N.Y.	303	298	300

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

100	Alcoken Oil, (a pros.)....	2	2	2
4,700	‡Am. Ventu.	26	25	26
600	‡Barn'O. & G.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	‡Cos. & Co., (oil ref.)....	15½	15½	15½
1,000	‡Cos. O. & G.	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜
500	Elk Basa. Pet.	8½	8½	8½
3,000	‡Esmeralda..	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
4,700	‡Federal Oil.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
300	‡Houston Oil	19½	18⅜	19
1,000	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)....	½	½	½
1,500	‡Merritt Oil.	19¼	19	19¼
5,000	Met. Petrol..	2⅜	2½	2⅜
200	‡Mid. Cont. Oil & Uti....	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
5,000	‡‡Midwest Oil	69	68	69

MINING STOCKS.

1,600	Al.-Brit. Col. Metals	½	½	½
7,830	Alaska M.	1¼	1⅛	1¼
800	‡Ariz. St. C.	29	29	29
4,200	‡Ariz. Chlor.	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	‡Ariz. Cr'irds.	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500	‡‡Atlanta	14½	14	14
3,000	Big Jim	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,100	Big Ledge C.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
5,500	‡Bisbee Cop. (a pros.)....	1⅜	1⅛	1¼
3,700	Boss & Mom..	77	71	74
2,700	‡Brad. C. M.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1,200	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs..	9½	9	9¼
2,700	‡Butte Pet. ..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,800	Calzona M....	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500	‡‡Caledonia..	60	59	60
2,200	‡Cal. & Jer..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Canada Cop..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
150	Caroline Min.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2½	2	2½
800	‡Con. H'st'd..	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,200	‡ress. Con. G.	6⅝	6½	6½
1,400	‡Dexter. M..	1¼	¼	¼
8,000	‡Emma Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	‡Globe D. C.	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500	‡Goldf. Con..	64	62	63
2,500	‡‡Gold. Mer..	8	7½	7⅝
2,000	‡‡Gt. Bend..	8	8	8
5,000	‡Gr'm'sterM.	1½	1½	1½
16,000	Hargraves M.	20	19	20
1,250	Hecla Min..	8	7⅞	7¼
300	Howe Sound.	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
1,000	Ins. N. Corp., a prospect..	⅜	⅜	⅜
250	‡Iron Blos'm.	1⅞	1¼	1⅜
2,000	Jerome V., a prospect ..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6,500	‡‡Jim Butler.	85	81	83
300	‡‡Jumbo Ext..	2	1⅞	2
1,000	‡‡Kewanas ..	18½	18½	18½
200	Loma P. M. C., a pr....	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,200	‡‡Lone Lake..	54	50	54
300	La. Con	90	90	90
2,000	Magma Cop..	51½	50	51½

BONDS.

$200,000	‡B. St. 5s 2-yr. nts.	98⅝	98½	98⅛
20,000	‡Con. 6s..	108	108	108
20,000	‡Mid. S. 5s..	96	95½	95⅞
40,000	‡Rus. Gov. new 5½s..	85¼	85	85¼
30,000	‡R. G. 6½s..	95½	94⅝	94⅝
200,000	‡U. S. Rub. now 5s ..	94½	94⅜	94½

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note.—Monday all sales of White Cross Copper were at ⅛.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Ask.
Am.-Br. Mfg. pf.....	20	30	20	30
Am. Drug Syn. pf.	10	15	10	15
Atlan. Steel..	125	132	125	132
Am. Int. Corp	50½	51	50½	51
Butt. & Judson.	52	58	52	58
Br. & Co., ordinary	19	20	19	20
Do ord. b'r.	18	19	18	19
Car Lt. & P..	2½	3	2½	3
Cal. Packing..	36	37	36	37
Erickson W..	31	33	31	33
Fall Motors..	7	9	7	9
G. A. Tank C.	54	60	54	60
Grant Mo. Car.	7	9	7	9
Haa. & Bark.	38¾	39¾	38¾	39¾
Hart Beli....	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Holly Sugar..	42	44	42	44
Holly Sug. pf.	99	99	99	99½
Hupp M. Car.	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
Int. A. & F..	23	24	23	24
Jop. Ore Sp..	29	33	29	35
Kath. Bros..	3	4	3	4
Key. T. & R.	13½	15	13½	15
Do pf.....	13	15	13	15
S. S. Kresge..	12½	13¾	12½	13¾
Lake Tor. B't 1st pf.	8	9¼	8	9½
Leh. V. C. S.	90	95	97	100
Lukens Steel..	38	41	38	41
Mam. Transit..	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Marc. of Am. pf.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Mar. Arms cfs.	90	94	90	94
Mar. Arms pf.	33	33¾	33	33¾
Maxim Mun..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Mex. Pet. Ex.	20	21	20	21
Nat. Auto....	20	30	20	30
N. Y. Ship..	36¾	39	36¾	39
Old Col. Chos.	4	4¼		4¼
Peer. T. & M.	14	19	14	19
Poole E. & M.	78	88	78	88
Rep. Met. T. pf.	95	98	96	98
Sanit. Ice Sup.	20	23	20	23
Do pf.....	62	..	63	..
Smith M. Tr..	6¼	7⅛	6¼	7⅛

INDUSTRIALS.—Continued.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Ask.
Spring. Body.	70	80	70	80
Do pf.....	110	117	110	117
Stand. Motors	⅛	½	5⅛	6¼
Sup. St. 1st pf.	96	99	100	..
Todd S'y'ds..	75	80	75	80
Triang. Film..	2	2½	2	2½
U. Prof. Shar..	⅞	1	⅞	1
U. S. Lt. & H.	1¾	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞

RAILROADS.

P. & W. Va...	20	22	20	22
Rock Island..	34½	35¼	34½	35
Do pf. B....	69	71	69½	70
St. L., R. Mt. & P. v. t. c.	27	32	27	31
West. Pacific	20	22	20	22

OIL STOCKS.

Inter. Pet....	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼
Midw. Oil pf..	87	90	87	90
Alp. O. & G..	60	70	60	70
Pierce Oil....	12¾	13¼	13	13½
Tide Water..	225	230	225	230
Way. O. & G..	4	4¼	4	4¼

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.	80	85	80	85

MINING STOCKS.

Booth	10	11	10	12
Bitter Creek..	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Boston Creek..	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Butte-N. Y...	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Buff. Mines..	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Cashboy	6	7	6	7
Cerro Gordo..	1⅜	1¾	1⅜	1¾
First Nat. Cop.	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
Hollinger Gold	5½	6	5½	6
Jerome Vic...	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Kerr Lake....	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	4¼
Magma Chief..	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
Monitor Silver	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Mont. G. M..	50	50	50	50
N. Hks Mont.	80	85	80	85
New U. B'ham..	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Nev. Hon.	15	18	15	16
Nixon Nev....	75	78	80	80
Pitts.-Jerome.	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

As prices advanced on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, the market broadened. Practically from the opening the market improved. Early in the day the copper stocks were prominent on the advancing side. In the early afternoon, United States Steel common, which, in the forenoon, had been somewhat of a laggard, developed special strength. On dealings of nearly 40,000 shares, it rose to 109½, at which it closed.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Allis-Chalm..	26½	26¼	26½
500	Am. B. Sug..	89¼	88¼	89¼
370	Am. Can	43¾	44¼	43¾
150	Am. C. & Fy.	64¾	63¾	64¾
350	Am. Loco....	73⅜	71¾	73⅝
1,840	Am. Sm. & R.	102	99	102
300	Am. Sugar...	113¾	113⅜	114
150	Am. Zinc....	38⅞	37½	38⅞
4,990	Anaconda C.	80	77⅞	79⅜
1,050	Bald. Loco..	53⅜	53½	53⅞
100	Balt. & Ohio.	76⅞	76⅜	76⅞
100	Butte & Sup.	43¼	43½	43¼
250	Cal. Petrol..	25⅛	25	25
1,050	Cent. Leath.	88½	86	88¼
100	C., M. & St. P.	81¼	81	81¼
100	C., R. I. & Pac. t. r..	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
250	Chile Copper.	23⅛	23	23⅛
250	Chino Copper	56⅜	55½	56¼
400	Col. Fuel	48¾	47	48⅜
250	Corn Prod....	22⅛	21¾	22⅛
1,590	Crucl. Steel.	68¼	66¾	67⅞
910	Cuba C. Sug.	43½	42⅜	43⅛
50	Dist. Secur..	27⅛	27	27⅛
150	Erie	20¼	27¼	27⅛
10	Erie 1st pf..	40¾	40⅜	40⅝
50	Gen. Motors.	109½	109½	109½
100	Gt. N. Ore...	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜
100	Inspira. Cop.	59⅝	57¾	58⅜
850	Int. Mer. M.	26¼	25½	26¼
2,090	Int. M. M. pf.	72⅜	71	72⅛
50	Int. Paper...	39	39	39
810	Kenn. Copper.	47¼	47⅛	47⅜
100	Lack. Steel..	80½	80¼	80½
150	Lehigh Val..	73¼	73	73⅛
50	Maxwell Mot.	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
850	Mexican Pet.	89¼	88⅞	89¼
150	Miami Cop...	39	38⅝	39
400	N. En. & S..	33¼	30⅞	31⅜
150	Nat. Lead....	58⅜	56½	58¼
157	Nevada Con.	23	21½	25
100	N. Y. Cent...	95⅞	95¾	95⅞
500	N. Y., N. H. & H.	41	39½	41
50	Pacific Mail.	22¾	22¼	22⅜
50	Pennsylvania	55	55	55
100	Pitts. Coal t. r.	40	45¾	45⅞
500	Ray Copper..	27⅜	27	27⅛
500	Reading	93¼	91¾	93¼
550	Repr. I. & S.	79½	73¼	79½
150	Sloss-S.S. & I.	61⅜	61½	61⅜
350	South. Ry....	23½	23⅜	23⅝
250	Studebaker ..	103¾	102¼	103¾
100	Union Bag....	12¾	12⅛	12⅞
350	Union Pac...	139½	138½	139
750	U. S. I. Alc.	129½	1.8½	129½
450	U. S. Rubber	55¼	54½	55¼
8,970	U. S. Steel.	109½	107	109½
1,900	Utah Copper.	112½	109¾	111⅝
70	Wabash pf. A.	49¾	49¾	49¾
430	West. Elec...	51¼	5.¾	51¼
150	West. rights.	⅞	⅞	⅞

MINING STOCKS.

1,500	Atlanta	14½	14½	14½
400	Jim Butler..	.83	.81	.83
1,200	McNamara..	.09	.09	.09
1,400	Midway	.20	.19	.19
500	Portland ...	1.80	1.80	1.80
500	Rescue-Eula	.25	.25	.25
400	Tonopah Ext.	4.30	4.30	4.30
200	Union Con...	.42	.42	.42
300	West End...	.67	.67	.67
800	White Cap..	.69	.69	.69

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8	Ahmeek	100½	100¼	100½
405	Alaska Gold.	8¼	8	8¼
260	Allouez	67	65	66¾
2,475	Am. Zinc ...	38⅞	36½	38⅝
100	Do. pf	68	68	68
1,720	Ariz. Com'l.	13⅝	13¼	13⅝
5	Butte & Sup.	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
505	Cal. & Ariz..	83	81½	83
51	Cal. & Hecla.	580	560	580
100	Chino	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
1,688	Cop. Range..	65⅜	65	65⅝
1,285	Davis-Daly..	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛
755	East Butte...	15	14⅜	14⅝
40	Franklin	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	Granby	86¾	86	86¾
140	Greene-Can..	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞
90	Hancock	18	18⅛	18
110	Indiana	2½	2½	2¼
285	Island Creek.	64	63	64
1,115	Isle Royale..	34½	33¾	34½
515	Lake	14½	13¾	14½
30	Mason Val...	5¾	5¼	5¾
675	Mass Con...	14¼	13½	13⅝
216	Mohawk	84	83	84
5	Nevada Con.	25	25	25
190	New Arcadian	4½	4¼	4¼
130	New Idria...	16¼	16⅛	16¼
75	Nipissing	8½	8¼	8¼
805	North Butte.	23	21¾	22⅝
55	North Lake..	2¼	1¾	2¼
200	Ojibway	2¼	2¼	2¼
145	Old Dom	64¼	63¼	64¼
145	Osceola	87½	85½	87
1,080	Pond Creek..	20¾	19¾	20¼
95	Quincy	92½	92	92½
200	Ray Con	27⅛	27	27⅛
125	Santa Fe	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Shannon	9¼	9¼	9¼
90	South Lake..	4¼	4¼	4¼
225	Shan. & Ariz.	13⅜	13½	13⅜
135	St. Mary's Ld.	83	82	83
270	Sup. & Bos..	6¼	6¼	6¼
60	Superior	14⅜	14½	14⅜
655	Tamarack ..	57	56⅜	56⅝
75	Trinity	4½	4⅜	4⅜
50	Tuolumne ..	1½	1½	1½
1,184	U. S. Smelter	59⅞	58¼	59⅛
555	Do. pf	50⅝	50½	50⅝
850	Utah Apex..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,084	Utah Con ...	21¼	21	21
50	Utah Copper.	112½	112½	112½
160	Utah Metals.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
785	Winona	5	4½	5
65	Wolverine ..	49½	49	49½

Railroads.

133	Bos. & Alb..	173½	170½	173½
8	Bos. Elev

AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, INC.

PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK

A large number of the PREFERRED AND COMMON stockholders of the AETNA EXPLOSIVES COMPANY, INC., have concluded to unite for co-operation and protection of their interests, and have decided that concerted action be had through a Committee. The undersigned have, therefore, at the request of such holders of stock consented to act as a Committee under the terms of a Deposit Agreement which has been prepared and copies of which may be obtained at the offices of the Depositaries thereunder, namely, GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY Of NEW YORK, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, and THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK Of BOSTON, No. 28 State Street, Boston, Mass.

Holders of preferred and common stock of the above-named Company are invited to deposit their certificates of stock duly endorsed in blank for transfer, with necessary stamps attached, with either of the Depositaries, and there will be issued by the Depositary receiving the same, certificates of deposit therefor.

The Deposit Agreement provides that upon termination thereof by the Committee, or upon withdrawal by any Depositor under the provisions thereof, there will be no charge by the Committee for services against the Depositors, and each Depositor's proportion of the expenses and disbursements of the Committee shall not exceed fifteen cents for each share of stock, preferred or common, deposited by him.

Holders of preferred and common stock of said Company desiring to participate in the benefits of said agreement and become parties thereto must deposit their certificates of stock on or before the 1st day of March, 1917.

Dated, New York, February 15th, 1917.

WILLIAM A. BRADFORD, Chairman.
BAYARD DOMINICK,
CHARLES S. SARGENT, Jr.,
EUGENE V. R. THAYER,
FREDERICK K. RUPPRECHT,
GRAYSON M. P. MURPHY,
STEPHEN J. LEONARD, Committee.

T. C. GILLESPIE, Secretary.
No. 14 Wall Street (Room 3001) New York City.

CHADBOURNE & SHORES, Counsel.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY

30 Broad Street
New York

To the Holders of Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock:

The International Paper Company hereby gives notice that it has prepared a *plan for the consolidation of its bonded debt under one mortgage*, and offers bondholders the right to exchange present bonds for new First and Refunding Five Per Cent. Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds, as set forth in a circular letter, dated January 31, 1917, addressed to the Company's bondholders.

The Directors of the Company have also unanimously voted to offer to Preferred Stockholders, in full settlement of all deferred dividends—

7½ per cent. of the face value of their holdings of Preferred Stock in cash,
14 per cent. in Six Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock,
12 per cent. in Common Stock,

provided, however, that the holders of such an amount of Preferred Stock as the Company and the Committee representing the Preferred Stockholders shall deem sufficient, shall accept said offer by depositing their stock with Bankers Trust Company, Depositary, 16 Wall Street, New York, subject to a Deposit Agreement bearing even date herewith. Copies of this Deposit Agreement, including circular letter to Stockholders, outlining in detail the plan of adjustment, and copies of letter to the bondholders, may be obtained upon application to Bankers Trust Company, Depositary, or from the International Paper Company, whose officers will be glad to answer any inquiries or give any further information that may be desired.

Copies of letters and Deposit Agreement are being mailed to Stockholders of Record and to Bondholders whose names are known to the Company.

Dated January 31, 1917.

PHILIP T. DODGE, *President.*

To Holders of Certificates for Shares of Preferred Stock of the International Paper Company:

At the request of the International Paper Company and of holders of a substantial amount of its preferred stock, who have already approved of and assented to the plan for the payment and refunding of the bonded debt of the Company, and the adjustment of the deferred dividends upon its preferred stock referred to in the foregoing notice, and subject to the terms of the deposit agreement therein mentioned, we have consented to act as a Committee to represent the holders of such preferred stock in the execution of the said plan.

We recommend the proposed plan and the acceptance of the offer made by the Company to adjust the said dividends, and trust that prompt co-operation of the stockholders will be received.

Holders of preferred stock are urged to immediately deposit their certificates, duly endorsed for transfer in blank or accompanied by proper instruments of transfer, with the **Bankers Trust Company, Depositary,** 16 Wall Street, New York City. Such deposit will impose no expense upon the stockholder, and without further act on the part of the stockholders depositing, will constitute their assent to and approval of the financial plan and the proposed adjustment of the deferred dividends, and all the terms of the deposit agreement.

Negotiable certificates of deposit will be issued by the depositary, and application will be made to have such certificates listed upon the New York Stock Exchange.

Unless the Committee and the Company shall hereafter extend the time, no deposits will be received after **March 10, 1917.**

The Secretary of the Committee will be glad to answer any inquiries or give any further information desired by any stockholders in regard to the foregoing.

Dated January 31, 1917.

F. N. B. CLOSE, Chairman,
GATES W. McGARRAH,
SAMUEL McROBERTS,
OGDEN MILLS,
RUDOLF PAGENSTECHER,
E. V. R. THAYER,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN, *Committee.*

Counsel:
STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, New York City.

Secretary to Committee:
OWEN SHEPHERD,
30 Broad Street, New York City.

Depositary:
BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
16 Wall Street, New York City.

Registrar of Certificates of Deposit:
CHASE NATIONAL BANK,
57 Broadway, New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Cyclops Steel Company, Inc.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Cyclops Steel Company, Incorporated, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 7th day of March, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon.

(1) To elect five Directors and two inspectors of election for the ensuing year;

(2) To act upon a proposed amendment of the By-laws, changing the date of the annual meeting of stockholders from the first Wednesday of March to the third Wednesday of July in each year;

(3) To transact such other business as may properly come before such meeting.

FREDERICK W. STEELE, Secretary.

E. I. duPONT deNEMOURS POWDER COMPANY.

Wilmington, Delaware.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the E. I. duPont deNemours Powder Company will be held on Monday, the 19th day of March, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon, at the principal office of the Company, No. 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

ALEXIS I. duPONT, Secretary.

Banco de la Habana.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the above-named institution will be held at the banking house, 72 Cuba Street, Havana, on Wednesday, March 14th, 1917, at two o'clock, for the transaction of regular business.

Foreign holders of bearer shares may deposit their stock at least eight days before the day of the meeting with the National City Bank of New York, New York; or the Anglo-South American Bank, London, or the branch of the Anglo-South American Bank in Paris, 19 Boulevard Capucines.

J. E. GARDIN, Chairman.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Leather Company will be held at the principal office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on the 28th day of February, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of seven Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

FRED E. KNAPP, Secretary.

Dated New York, February 5th, 1917.

SURROGATE CITATION.

FRALEY, JOHN U.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Laura V. Fraley, William S. Fraley, George K. Fraley, William S. Fraley, Jr., John U. Fraley, Jr., George K. Fraley, Jr., Anita F. Gage, James Drayton Bagg, Lulu (Lola) Crounse, Jane Hoge Kittredge, and to all persons interested as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, in the estate of JOHN U. FRALEY, deceased, who died at No. 2 West 47th St., Borough of Manhattan, New York, in the City and County of New York, send greeting:

Upon the petition of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, a corporation having its principal office at No. 37 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

You and each of you are hereby cited to show cause before the Surrogate's Court of New York County, held at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 20th day of March, 1917, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the account of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Executor and Trustee of the last will and testament of said deceased, should not be judicially settled.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 7th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

(L. S.) DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

COTTON DROPS AGAIN

The Market Closes Steady at a Net Decline of from 1 to 7 Points.

The cotton market yesterday did not continue the upward movement of Monday. A slight further advance at the opening encountered scattered realizing on March liquidation, under which prices eased off about 20 points from the best. Although part of this reaction was recovered later, the closing was steady at a net loss of 1 to 7 points. May contracts, which sold as high as 16.44c, broke to 16.22c, and closed at 16.32c.

Liverpool was one of the chief buyers during the first hour, but after the closing of the market abroad, the demand was withdrawn and the market turned easier. Misleading reports as to the action of the American Line, with reference to the cargo of the St. Louis, led to rather a flurry of liquidation which sent active months 10 to 14 points net lower, but a corrected version of the affair soon steadied the market, and closing prices showed rallies of 10 to 12 points from the lowest on covering by early sellers.

Traders were interested in the report that the subject of restricted imports would be considered by Parliament tomorrow. The recent ruling of the Liverpool Exchange has suggested more or less nervousness about securing supplies, owing to an apprehension that the British Government might use ships for other purposes.

Next Friday will be the first March notice day, and brokers are manifesting uncertainty as to the extent of tenders.

Following are yesterday's quotations:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon.
February	..	..	..	16.08@16.15	16.10
March	16.23	16.24	16.03	16.13@16.15	16.17
April	..	..	..	16.21 bid	16.23
May	16.34	16.44	16.22	16.32@16.34	16.34
June	..	..	..	16.35 bid	16.36
July	16.40	16.49	16.29	16.42@16.43	16.40
August	..	..	..	16.23@16.25	16.21
September	..	..	..	16.02@16.05	16.03
October	15.97	16.08	15.88	15.92@15.93	15.98
December	16.13	16.15	16.04	16.06@16.08	16.10
January	16.14	16.14	16.14	16.10@16.12	16.16

The local market for spot cotton was steady and unchanged at 16.30c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were generally unchanged: Galveston, 16.50c; Savannah, nominal, 16½c; New Orleans and Mobile, holiday; Memphis, 16.50c; Houston, 16.35c; Augusta, 16.50c.

Liverpool cables reported spot cotton in fair demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 7,000. Imports, 8,000 bales; American, 5,000. Midland upland, 11.12d. Futures opened steady, 10 points higher, and closed barely steady, at a net advance of 6 points to a decline of 4 points. March-April, 10.59d; May-June, 10.48d; July-August, 10.34d; October-November, 9.63d; January-February, 9.46d. Manchester: Yarns, the higher prices asked checked business. Cloths, dull. The 11 A. M. bids cabled to Liverpool were: March, 16.17c; May, 16.34c; July, 16.40c; October, 16c.

Yesterday's port receipts totaled 18,592 bales, compared with 33,109 bales last year. Stocks total 1,324,088 bales, compared with 1,586,009 last year.

The day's exports were 9,935 bales, making 3,974,155 so far this season.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Active covering on the part of May shorts sent that position up 4 cents a bushel in the wheat market yesterday, while the new crop months were 1 to 2 cents higher. Cash premiums were strong at the seaboard, and in the local market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.07½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.18½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.14, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	$1.80¼	$1.76¼	$1.79⅞	$1.75⅜
July	1.52⅝	1.49⅞	1.52⅜	1.50⅝
September	1.40½	1.38½	1.40¼	1.39¼

CORN.

The corn market was only moderately active. Prices were slightly higher, in sympathy with wheat, but the undertone was barely steady, as the trade seemed to fear increased offers from the country on consignment as the car situation improves. Offers at the seaboard, however, were comparatively small, and the recent advance in cash premiums was maintained. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.19, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	$1.02⅝	$1.01⅛	$1.02¼	$1.02
July	1.00⅝	99⅞	1.00½	1.00¼

OATS.

The domestic cash market for oats was distinctly strong in the East, where stocks have run down to alarmingly low figures. The demand was quite active, but offers were light. In the Western futures market a steady undertone prevailed, but price changes were comparatively narrow, closing ¼c to ⅜c net higher, in the local cash market standard was quoted at 75c; No. 2 white, nominal; No. 3 white, 75c; No. 4 white, 74½c; fancy clipped white, 76@78c; ordinary clipped white, 74@76c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅜
July	55⅛	55⅛	55⅜	55⅛

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was strong, with prices again at new high records. Offers were light owing to strength in the hog market, and there was a fairly active demand prompted by strength abroad. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 28,000, estimated for Wednesday, 42,000; Kansas City received 14,000, and Omaha 21,700.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Lard—				
May	17.30	17.10	17.30	17.00
July	17.37	17.20	17.37	17.07
Ribs—				
May	16.25	16.07	16.25	16.00
July	16.32	16.20	16.32	16.07
Pork—				
May	30.50	30.30	30.50	30.17
July	30.00	29.75	30.00	29.70

COTTONSEED OIL.

Sentiment in the cottonseed oil market at present is divided, and price changes were comparatively small, ranging from 5 to 8 points net higher. Total sales for the day were 19,100 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	12.40@12.60	12.30
February	..	..	12.42@12.56	12.38
March	12.54	12.46	12.51@12.54	12.46
April	..	..	12.39@12.50	12.31
May	12.40	12.34	12.38@12.39	12.31
June	..	..	12.37@12.40	12.30
July	12.37	12.31	12.36@12.37	12.28
August	12.38	12.36	12.36@12.40	12.29
September	12.30	12.25	12.29@12.31	12.24

COFFEE.

The coffee market was less active yesterday with fluctuations irregular and the tone rather steadier after the heavy liquidation of Monday. The close was steady, net 1 point lower to 3 points higher. Sales were reported of 46,000 bags, including some further exchanges of March for later deliveries. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 10c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	..	..	$8.01@8.02	7.98
March	8.03	7.98	8.01@8.02	8.00
April	8.10	8.10	8.10@8.11	8.10
May	8.22	8.19	8.20@8.21	8.20
June	..	..	8.26@8.27	8.25
July	8.33	8.29	8.32@8.33	8.30
August	..	..	8.37@8.38	8.33
September	8.43	8.40	8.41@8.42	8.42
October	..	..	8.45@8.48	8.45
November	..	..	8.49@8.50	8.48
December	8.54	8.50	8.54@8.55	8.52
January	..	..	8.57@8.58	8.56

SUGAR.

The sugar futures market opened 4@10 points lower, with sales on the call 3,800 tons. The market was irregular, with sentiment nervous and unsettled due to the uncertain spot market and to the disturbances in Cuba, where reports were conflicting as to the result of the revolt there. The close showed net declines of 9@11 points with sales for the day 23,800 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	4.48	4.40	4.47@4.48	4.50
March	4.36	4.30	4.35@4.35	4.43
April	4.35	4.30	4.31@4.32	4.40
May	4.35	4.29	4.30@4.32	4.40
June	4.31	4.30	4.30@4.33	4.41
July	4.35	4.30	4.31@4.33	4.42
August	4.33	4.33	4.33@4.35	4.43
September	4.38	4.33	4.35@4.36	4.44
October	..	..	4.25@4.26	4.34
November	..	..	4.15@4.18	4.24
December	4.10	4.08	4.05@4.10	4.14

The market for refined sugar was firm and unchanged at 7.25@7.50c for fine granulated. The labor situation was still bad and refiners were said to be behind in delivery. The continued declines in values on the Sugar Exchange caused an easier situation in raw sugar, and coupled with the fact that refiners appeared to have withdrawn their support, the market at the close acted depressed. Operators bought 10,000 bags March shipment Cubas at 4.5-16c, cost and freight basis, and showed a further interest at that price. Prompt Cubas were available at 4¾c, cost and freight, but were not taken. Spot quotations were nominal and as follows: Centrifugal, 5.52c; molasses, 4.65c, cost and freight, 4¼c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Fifty-one corporations, having $1,489,500 aggregate capitalization, were chartered today. They include:

Waldes & Co., Inc., snap fasteners, snap fastener tapes, hatpins, buttons, collar supports, $500,000; M. T. Dannecuther, H. and S. Basch, 988 St. Nicholas Av.

Duesenberg Motors Corporation, assemble automobiles, automobile trucks, tractors, boats, torpedoes, hydro and airplanes, 50,000 shares of no par value, carry on business with $25,000, tax paid $2,500; M. M. Hoover, W. Henry, R. H. Crosby, 120 Broadway.

Empire Quarry, Inc., quarrying, mining, manufacturing stone, minerals, 10,000 shares of no par value, carry on business with $50,000; L. N. McKiernan, W. L. J. James, J. H. Crane, 84 Downing St., Brooklyn.

Colonial Mercantile Corporation, commercial, financial, business agents, $200,000; E. J. Arghis, A. Beveridge, G. F. Klemann, 90 Wall St.

A. Helmarth, Inc., Austerlitz, lumber, hides, leather, agricultural products, candy, metals, spices, machinery, advertising, warehousing, $50,000; F. Zeigler, P. G. Corell, B. W. Weiler, 28 Spruce St.

H. & M. Lumber and Shingle Co., Inc., Buffalo, mining, metallurgical, coal, oil, fuel, construction, contracting, forest, $35,000; G. A. Keating, E. N. Mead, E. A. Hathaway, Buffalo.

American Trunk and Bag Corporation, trunks, leather goods, canvas novelties, $50,000; G. H. Rowe, Jr., M. Freedman, J. A. Flemister, 519 Broadway.

The New York Artificial Limbs and Brace Co., Inc., artificial limbs, $5,000; P. Holtzman, W. O. Moran, M. Michajoy, 331 West 22d St.

Fitzpatrick & Co., Inc., stocks, bonds, $10,000; H. L. Alexander, O. Williams, G. Vauss, 111 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Prudential Spice Co., Inc., coffee, tea, spice, $30,000; H. Gashel, J. S. Rose, J. Schulman, 1393 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Sachs Rochester Construction Co., Inc., East Rochester, realty, personal property, equipment, furnishings, contracting, electric work, $25,000; J. K. Dresser, W. A. Cramer, C. B. Brotsch, Brighton.

Fitzgerald Publishing Corp., printing, publishing, bookselling, $16,000; R. H. Behrens, T. H. Leggett, A. H. Abendroth, 18 Ann St.

Sachs & Simon, Inc., ladies' cloaks, suits, dry goods, furriers, textile fabrics, $25,000; M. Landsman, J. Simon, J. Sachs, 16 East 108th St.

Modern Drama Producing Corp., theatres, amusement places, $15,000; C. Mangini, A. Giovannitti, L. S. Bolognino, 364 Manhattan Av.

Brandon Amusement Corp., theatrical, motion pictures, $15,000; J. A. Lattimore, J. W. Brandon, J. A. Bradbury, 3,495 B'way.

John Laura & Co., Inc., roofing, $15,000; J. A. A. and J. Laura, Jr., West New York, N. J.

Mount Vernon Republican Club Holding Corp., Mount Vernon, realty, construction, decorating, $12,000; W. Archer, J. A. Blanchard, C. E. Jost, 233 North Terrace Av., Mount Vernon.

Rensens Realty Co., Inc., Buffalo, realty, contracting, building, agency, brokerage, $10,000; F. G. Hanssel, Q. A. Wilson, W. H. Tennant, Buffalo.

Preasa Holding Co., Inc., realty, note, brokerage, $10,000; J. Schneider, M. Chodorkoff, A. Hinden, 1,627 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

F. W. Pfluger, Inc., Bronx, distillers, liquors, $10,000; J. Baschang, P. R. and F. W. Pfluger, 470 East 146th St.

Allied Engineering Co., Inc., electric lighting, fixtures, equipment, $10,000; M. Rettig, L. F. Ditthoefer, A. A. Wohlauer, 400 West 150th St.

Bituminous Material Supply Co., Inc., Albany, contractors' supplies, $10,000; E. Noakes, J. F. Nugent, H. J. Curtis, Woodmere.

Gragano Macaroni Co., Inc., Queens, macaroni, $20,000; A. B. and D. Cassa, T. F. Dwyer, 3 Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City.

Freeport House and Homes Co., Inc., Freeport, realty, contracting, construction, development works, $10,000; S. P. Pettit, R. H. Smith, C. Mitchel, 171 East 83d St.

145 East 30th St. Corp., realty, personalty, $10,000; G. G. Driscoll, C. H. Blake, Jr., K. Durham, 1 Gramercy Park.

Armour Booking Association, Inc., theatrical, moving pictures, booking agents, brokers, $6,000; C. Brown, L. Appel, H. F. Neuman, 1,482 Broadway.

Steinberg Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan, realty, $6,000; H., S., and D. Steinberg, Far Rockaway.

The Passenger Man, Inc., publishers, printers, booksellers, stations, $10,000; J. R. Meany, R. M. Much, F. R. Godwin, East Orange, N. J.

Demarest-Mabie Co., Inc., grain, hay, feed, oats, $10,000; F. H. Edelman, M. M. Mandel, H. A. Freidman, 31 Nassau St.

Wireless Equipment Co., Inc., contracting, electric work, wireless equipment, $5,000; R. V. Sutliffe, J. L. Madsen, A. B. Cole, Caldwell, N. J.

S. & H. Machine and Tool Co., Inc., Albany, devices, machinery, tools, supplies, $9,000; W. H. Heinmiller, F. and C. Seitz, 238 Elm St., Albany.

The Model Concrete Co., Inc., Bronx, contracting, $5,000; F. and M. Mascale, M. A. Di Menna, 2,323 Crotona Av., Bronx.

Gray's Theatre Ticket Offices, Inc., theatre, baseball, football tickets, theatre proprietors, $5,000; F. Donnelly, A. D. Levin, M. Steiner, 36 Nassau St.

H. H. Hudson Co., Inc., chemists, druggists, $5,000; L. I. and M. Grossfield, Jr., J. Sanacory, 116 Nassau St.

J. B. Arndt Florist Co., Inc., Mt. Vernon, florists, $5,000; D. and M. Gibbs, J. B. Arndt, 551 South Columbus Av., Mt. Vernon.

Teepe Sales Corp., Queens, timber, sawmills, general merchants, $5,000; G. A. Gumbrecht, J. C. L. and L. J. Viehmann, East Elmhurst.

Authorizations:

N. Boston Index Card Co., Inc., Boston, Mass., stationery, office and library furniture, labor-saving devices, $50,000. Representative, George H. Peabody, 395 Broadway, New York.

Besse-Sprague Co., Inc., Massachusetts, mercantile, dry goods, $30,000. Representative, Harry C. Sprague, 430 South Salina St., Syracuse.

Wardrop West African Line, Inc., Wilmington, Del., navigation, transportation, trading voyages, cultivation, warehousing, $250,000. Representative, F. T. Herbach, 3 Bridge Plaza, Queens Borough.

Capital increase: Atlas Steel Casting Co., Buffalo, $150,000 to $400,000; Castelli Carpet Co., Inc., New York, $101,000 to $200,000; Hasler Brothers, Inc., New York, $80,000 to $200,000; Hollister Lumber Co., Ltd., Rochester, $125,000 to $250,000.

Capital reduction: New York Disposal Corp., $200,000 to $93,500.

Voluntary dissolutions: Foreign Art Association, Manhattan; Richfield Springs Utility Co., Manhattan; The Marconi Publishing Corp., Manhattan; M. Katz, Leather Goods, Inc., Brooklyn.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 20.—Charters filed:

The Southwestern Steamship Company, to construct and operate boats of all kinds, $2,000,000; Samuel B. Howard, Arthur W. Britton, L. H. Gunther, all of New York, incorporators.

Standard Mortgage Company, to deal in and with investments of all kinds, $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

The Monogram Oil and Gas Company, to acquire oil and gas lands and to develop the same, $3,000,000; E. P. Ray, George W. Carl, M. L. Brown, all of Arkansas City, incorporators.

Key Block Paving Company, to manufacture and sell paving blocks of all kinds, $1,500,000; F. D. Buck, George W. Dillman, M. L. Horty, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Central Railway Signal Company, to manufacture railway signals of all kinds, $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,063 packages. Monday's decline did not awaken enough demand to steady the market, and with heavier arrivals there was a further decline on top grades of creamery. At the lower figures now quoted the market closed steady, although most buyers are still holding off. The medium grades of fresh creamery have shared somewhat in the weakness, but the cheapest grades are relatively scarce and firm. Held butter quiet. Unsalted creamery still in heavy surplus and weak, especially medium and lower grades. Renovated steady. Ladles and packing stock firm. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per lb., 44½@45c; extras, 92 score, 44c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 38½@43½c; seconds, 84 to 87 score, 36½@37½c; thirds, 33½@35c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 44@46c; extras, 42@43c; firsts, 39@41c; seconds, 36½@38½c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 39¼@40c; extras, 38½@39c; firsts, 37@38c; seconds, 35½@36½c; thirds, 34@35c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 43@44c; good to prime, 38@42c; common to fair, 30@37c; renovated, extras, 34@36c; firsts, 32@33c; lower grades, 30@31½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 31½@32½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 30@30½c; seconds, 29½c; lower grades, 27½@29c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 29c; No. 2, 28½c; lower grades, 27@28c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 5,821 cases; imports, 2,500 cases Chinese eggs. Domestic receipts are still comparatively light, and although several cars of Chinese eggs came in overland from Vancouver, these goods are clearing readily, and the total supply seems to be no more than needed. The market is fully sustained, but the tone is sensitive and any surplus of stock beyond the immediate needs of the trade would quickly lead to concessions. Very few storage eggs remain, and these are generally working out in the range quoted. Chinese eggs are selling from second hands in 25 to 100 case lots, chiefly at 42½@42¾c. Nearby eggs are in light supply and steady. Fresh gathered extras, fine, per dozen, 47¼@48c; extra firsts, 47c; firsts, 46@46½c; seconds and lower grades, 45@45½c; refrigerator eggs, 40@42½c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 49c; ordinary to good, 47@48c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 46@48c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 46@47c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 47½@48c; gathered brown and mixed colors, firsts to extra firsts, 46@47c; duck eggs, Baltimore, choice, 56c; far Southern, 40@41c.

NEW HAVEN PROFITS PAYING OLD DEBTS

Railroad's Directors Declare Its Finances Are in Satisfactory Shape.

CAN PAY 6 PER CENT. NOW

But $15,700,000 Is Needed for Equipment and Facilities Which Will Save $5,000,000 a Year.

Taking official cognisance yesterday of disquieting rumors set in motion by the recent successive declines in the price of the company's shares, the Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad issued a statement outlining the road's financial situation. The management stated that it had every reason to believe that the $25,000,000 of direct obligations and $18,000,000 New England Navigation Company notes would be paid or refunded when due on May 1.

"The refunding of these for a further period," said the board, "as a preliminary step in connection with the permanent financing of the short-term debt, and taken in conjuction with the company's expectation of selling further securities which it owns with a view to reducing its short-term debt and increasing its railroad facilities, leads the board to feel that the present position of the New Haven, from a standpoint of holders of its short-term indebtedness, is the most satisfactory existing at any time since this indebtednes was created."

Net earnings for the six months ended Dec. 31 last were $4,546,000, or at the rate of approximately 6 per cent. on the stock. This compares with earnings for the full year ended June 30, 1916, of $4,315,000; for the year 1915 of $2,307,000, and for the year 1914 of $268,000. The present position of the company was described as follows:

"The financial position has been steadily improving since June 30, 1914, and is stronger today than at any time since that date.

Since that date it has reduced its floating debt and that of the New England Navigation Company in the hands of the public	$10,520,000
It has paid in cash for new equipment	4,187,000
It has paid in cash for additions to its yards, tracks, terminals, and other facilities, including its leased properties	5,850,000
Total	$20,557,000

"The above has been paid off as follows:

Out of earnings and current cash	$13,257,000
Sale of investments and real estate	7,300,000
Total	$20,557,000

"During the last year a careful study has been made of what the company should expend to produce the most efficient and economical operation, and an expenditure of about $15,700,000 during the next eighteen months has been authorized as follows:

For additional equipment	$1,025,000
For additional freight yards	5,500,000
For additional tracks, turntables, signals, interlocking plants, renewal and strengthening of bridges, and for numerous other improvements, the exact details of which cannot be put down at this time	9,175,000
Total	$15,700,000

With these expenditures made, the company estimates that it can save annually about $5,000,000 in operation, of which $1,600,000 would be obtained through the use of more powerful locomotives, $1,200,000 from operation of new freight terminals, $1,200,000 through reduction in car hire, $700,000 from superheating, and $900,000 in various other items. As for dividend possibilities, the management reports:

"A careful estimate of the probable results from operation for the six months ending June 30, 1917, always the lighter half of the year, leads the Directors to hope for a final result of the year's operation of well over 6 per cent. upon the capital stock, including the undistributed surplus of companies which the New Haven controls. This represents what the Directors, in ordinary circumstances, would use as a basis for dividends, but it is clear to the board that, pending the final settlement of the various questions which have arisen as a result of the decree requiring the company to dispose of part of its assets, all the net earnings should be devoted to provide the additional facilities which the above figures indicate will amply repay the expenditure.

"The company and the New England Navigation Company together own securities the sale of which is required by court decree having an aggregate par value of nearly $125,000,000 and a present value of at least $75,000,000. The sale of some of the securities, if made within the next two years, will undoubtedly represent a substantial book loss to the company.

"It is the intention of the Directors to sell such of these securities as the court decree requires to be sold and apply the proceeds to paying off the indebtedness and to increasing the company's facilities, with the expectation of offsetting by the increased value of the company's railroad facilities any losses which may result from such sales. The present floating debt in the hands of the public, including the notes of the New England Navigation Company, is about $45,000,000. At one time within the last three years it was a little over $56,000,000. The company has on hand a cash working balance of about $5,000,000, and is carrying fuel and materials of a value of more than $3,000,000 greater than that on June 30, 1914, all of these materials and fuel being paid for."

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Charters filed:

Lincoln Garage, Inc., Rahway, automobiles, $125,000; Arthur Jardot, Elizabeth T. Jardot, Rahway; William F. Farr, Colonia.

Efficient Contractors, Inc., Perth Amboy, construction, $25,000; Robert McMurray, Perth Amboy; Henry McMurray, Henry Selden, Brooklyn.

Suburban Construction Company, Leonia, contracting, $50,000; Fred W. Harrison, Edward D. Paulin, N. Pauline Harrison, Leonia.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:42|Sun sets..5:37|Moon sets..5:54

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:09	7:38	12:59	1:34
Governors Island	7:35	8:06	1:32	2:06
Hell Gate	9:27	9:56	3:33	3:59

Arrived—Tuesday, Feb. 20.

SS Orduna, Liverpool, Feb. 10.
SS Patria, Genoa, Feb. 4.
SS Trevier, Barry, Jan. 24.
SS San Guglielmo, Naples, Jan. 31.
SS Bassam, Lagos, Jan. 17.
SS Rio de Janeiro, Para, Jan. 31.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Feb. 17.
SS City of Manila, Glasgow, Feb. 7.
SS Ausonia, London, Feb. 10.
SS Regin, Philadelphia, Feb. 19.
SS Atholl, London, Jan. 28.
SS Panama, Cristobal, Feb. 14.
SS Havdrop, Santo Domingo, Feb. 9.
SS Commodore Rollins, Guantanamo, Feb. 16.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Feb. 17.
SS Comal, Tampa, Feb. 17.
SS Farmsum, Amsterdam, Jan. 12.
SS Thorvat Halvorsen, St. Nazaire, Feb. 7.
SS Lampasas, Brunswick, Feb. 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Themis	Cristobal	Feb. 1
Halfrid	Bordeaux	Dec. 28
Mobilia	Santos	Jan. 3
Oreland	Havre	Jan. 13
Eastgate	La Pallice	Jan. 20
Asuaca	Barcelona	Jan. 23
Eurymedon	Cristobal	Feb. 6
Maryland	Santos	Jan. 29
Ponce	Nassau	Feb. 10
Panama	Cristobal	Feb. 14
Manchioneal	Jamaica	Feb. 16
El Oriente	Galveston	Feb. 13
City of Columbus	Savannah	Feb. 13
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Feb. 19

DUE TOMORROW.

*Philadelphia	Liverpool	Feb. 14
Ultonia	Liverpool	Feb. 1
Zacapa	Santa Marta	Feb. 13
Jacinto Vardaques	Seville	Feb. 1
El Sud	New Orleans	Feb. 16

DUE FRIDAY.

Holbein	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 24
Grove	Maracaibo	Feb. 14
City of Savannah	Savannah	Feb. 20
St. Jacques	Bordeaux	Feb. 11
Maracaibo	San Juan	Feb. 17
El Norte	Galveston	Feb. 17

DUE SATURDAY.

*

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

August Heckscher figured in another important Madison Avenue deal yesterday in purchasing the old South Church property on the southeast corner of the avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. The property, containing the old church edifice and parish house, covers a plot 98.9 on Madison Avenue by 125 on the street, directly opposite the tall building just completed on the southwest corner, purchased two years ago by Mr. Heckscher from the Havemeyer estate.

The sale of the church property takes out of the market one of the most interesting parcels in the Murray Hill restricted zone. It was purchased subject to the residential restrictions, and at Mr. Heckscher's office it was said he has no immediate plans for improvement. In a certain sense it was a protective purchase for his big office building opposite.

The property was bought from the trustees of the South Church, who have been holding it at $500,000. A few years ago the property was sold to operators, who had plans made for an apartment house. The Murray Hill residents fought the case in the courts, but the decision upheld the apartment house plan as being within the definition of a residence. Then the operators declined to take up the contract and the property reverted to the trustees, who have been anxious to dispose of it.

Hughes & Hammond were the brokers in the transaction. They also placed a mortgage of $700,000 for Mr. Heckscher on his property at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.

John V. Cockcroft Buys Dennison Building, Assessed at $240,000.

John V. Cockcroft has purchased from the Dennison Manufacturing Company the old Dennison business headquarters at 15 John Street, just east of Broadway, and adjoining the Chatham and Phenix National Bank.

The property which is assessed by the city for taxation purposes at $240,000, consists of a nine-story office building, on a plot 25.8 by 124.3 by irregular.

It will be taken over at once by the buyer and remodeled into offices and showrooms. Leopold Weil negotiated the sale.

Another Deal on Front Street.

Mrs. Rosina Vollhart sold to Hewlett Brothers, oil dealers, 32 Front Street, a four-story loft building on a plot 28 by 60 feet, located 100 feet north of Broad Street. The buyers have been tenants of the building for the last twenty-five years.

To Remodel Tenement as Flour Warehouse.

The four-story tenement, 413 West Twenty-fifth Street, occupying a lot 22.6 by 98.9, located west of Ninth Avenue, has been purchased by the Bullock & Johnson Company, flour dealers, from the Industrial Savings Bank.

The buyers will convert the structure into a warehouse. James N. Wells Sons negotiated the sale.

Buyers for Private Dwelling.

Shaw & Co. sold for the Lawmor Improvement Company, Inc., the three-story browpstone dwelling, 226 West 129th Street, on a lot 18 by 50 by 100, for an investor for occupancy.

Van Vliet & Place sold for Julia Turnure 125 Perry Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 21.6 by 51.

William H. Archibald and Goodale, Perry & Dwight sold to William J. Dunne the four-story dwelling, 226 Lenox Avenue, on lot 20 by 100, between 121st and 122d Streets.

Investors Buy Tenements.

Adolph Cohn sold to Winifred R. Croker for investment 1,483 Fifth Avenue, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 91.

Milton Weber bought from David A. Singer for investment 122 Attorney Street, a five-story tenement, 30 by 100, near Rivington Street.

Bronx Sales.

Frederick Brown, operator, resold to P. E. Haddenhurst, 383 East 134th Street, a five-story flat on a lot 25 by 100. In part payment the buyer gave a thirty-two acre farm at Winsted, Conn.

The United Real Estate Company sold to Fischer and Irving Lewine, a plot 110 by 100, on the west side of Jerome Avenue, about seventy-five feet south of Burnside Avenue. The buyers will probably improve the site with a taxpayer. J. Clarence Davies negotiated the sale.

John F. Fetzer sold for C. Schaefer to a client for investment, 766 East 141st Street, a two-story dwelling, with stores, on a lot 25 by 100.

Long Island.

Goldschmidt & Macdonald have sold for F. E. Morganthau, two plots of about twenty lots on Meadow Drive, south of Broadway, to S. Eiseman, opposite the Woodmere Golf Club at Woodmere.

The Mac A. Hackney estate, a tract of forty acres on Woodbury Road and Woodchuck Lane, Cold Spring Harbor, has been sold to the residuary legate, Mrs. Mary J. Day of Newburg, N. Y., who is the niece of the late owner of the property.

The Astoria Investors Company has transferred to A. H. Truax of Manhattan 225 lots in the Lynn & Truax property, on Grand Avenue, Long Island City. Extensive building operations will be started on this tract in the early spring.

A. Mount of Rosedale, L. I., has taken over 166 lots of the development of the Germania Real Estate and Improvement Company of Rosedale. The property was sold at foreclosure, Mount paying $2,600 over the mortgages he held on the property.

Westchester County.

Robert E. Farley has purchased from the Mahopac Point Corporation, a large plot on the shores of Lake Mahopac, near the Harlem Station. Mr. Farley will use this for a landing place in connection with the two large islands that are owned by him.

Recent Buyers.

Pliny Fisk was the buyer of the Isaac Lawrence residence, at 15 East Ninetieth Street. The J. Romaine Company was the broker.

Francis P. Thomas is the buyer of 311 Lenox Avenue.

Helen M. Glennon of Boonton, N. J., is the buyer of the plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of Fieldston Road, 223 feet south of 253d Street.

W. J. Daniel is the buyer of the plot of twelve lots in the north side of 179th Street, between Jerome and Walton Avenues.

Commercial Leases.

The Duross Company, in conjunction with S. B. Rigby, has leased for the Chesebro Davidson Realty Company the six-story warehouse building at 65 and 67 North Moore Street to the Duval Company.

Henry Hof has leased for Mrs. R. Polisk the entire building at 125 East Forty-seventh Street to the MacDowell Lyceum, a branch of St. Agnes's Church, for a term of years, to be used as a meeting house and clubrooms.

The two-story taxpayer at the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 181st Street has been leased by S. B. Lawrence to the J. G. McCrory Company, which operates a chain of five and ten cent stores. The lease is for a long term of years, and the McCrory Company will pay a net annual rental of about $50,000.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased the five-story building, 25 by 117, at 274 Water Street to Gough & Semke, for a term of years. The building is to be completely reconstructed.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased at 47 to 51 Watts Street the store floor to H. O. Wagner, in conjunction with C. B. Walker.

S. E. Warsawer has leased, for a term of years, the store at 330 West Forty-second Street to the Woman's Suffrage Party for Joseph Sawyer.

The Bush Terminal Company has leased to the Studebaker Corporation of America 10,000 square feet, to the Block Drug Company 6,322 square feet, to the Brooklyn Finishing Company 10,462 square feet, to the Argentine Distributing Company 3,719 square feet, and to the Arcy Toy Manufacturing Company 9,809 square feet.

The William H. Whiting Company has rented the entire building 2½ Murray Street to John E. Beggs, and the store and basement at 112 Fulton Street for the John B. Streeton Company to Jacob Corday.

Nehring Brothers have leased for a term of years the store 1,271 St. Nicholas Avenue to Miss Frances Harvey.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Harlem Property Owners' Association has been called for Saturday evening at 147 East 125th Street.

Joseph P. Day, Henry Brady, and William H. Archibald have been appointed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund as appraisers for the block occupied by the Fulton Market, bounded by Fulton, Front, Beekman, and South Streets, and also the plot of about twenty acres owned by the Riggs estate on Inwood Hill, at the extreme northerly end of Manhattan Island.

At a recent meeting of the Directors of the Terrain Realty Company the following officers were elected: President—Arthur Hyman; Vice President—R. Sage; Secretary and Treasurer—E. Hart, Jr.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

125th St, 31 West, n s, 370 ft w of 5th Av, 20x90.11, five-story building and store; Seamen's Bank for Savings against Abr. Rouse et al; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; due, $40,984.61; taxes, &c., $460; to the plaintiff for $35,000.

By Henry Brady.

Broadway, 3,166-3,164, e s, 21 ft n of 126th St, 94.9x42.6 to 126th St, 17.0x72.5x106.5, frame stables, &c.; withdrawn.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

99th St, 66 East, n s, 150 ft w of Park Av, 25x100, five-story flat; Hebrew Orphan Asylum against Hannah Kram et al.; Hoadly, L. & J., attorneys; due, $22,580.90; taxes, &c., $652.80; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Belmont Av, 2,159-61, w s, 280 ft n of 181st St, 40.6x79.4, five-story flat; Edw. Roesler et al., trustees, &c., against Cerra Realty and Const Co. et al.; Bowers & S., attorneys; due, $27,191.92; taxes, &c., $1,715.80; to the plaintiff for $27,500.

Prospect Av, 2,054, e s, 128.0 ft n of 179th St, 22x150.3, two-story frame building; J. M. Schumacher against C. A. McGuire et al.; Jerome Eisner, attorney; due, $2,304.18; taxes, &c., $137.40; to the plaintiff for $2,250.

By Joseph P. Day.

Williamsbridge Road, 1,413-17, w s, 197.6 ft n of Bear Swamp Road, x80.3x123.7 to Bear Swamp Road, x80.3x88.6; Westchester County Savings Bank against Wm. Henderson et al.; Millard & T., attorneys; due, $85,-000.57; taxes, &c., $4,207.21; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

Beach Av, 1,241, w s, 197.8 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x100; Wm. C. Arnold against D. J. Dillon et al.; Wm. C. Arnold, attorney; due, $4,023.11; taxes, &c., $408.00; to the plaintiff for $3,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

City Island Av, w s, 174, 74 ft n of Cross St.; for one and two story frame hotel, 38.8x134.9; William H. Higgs, Clason Point, owner; M. J. Garvin, 3,307 3d Av, architect; cost $15,000.

Alteration.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

William St, 233; to a three and four story, stores and lofts; M. Reiche, 95 Park Av, owner; B. Hand C. N. Whinston, 148th St. and 3d Av, architect; cost, $9,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 20.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 130th St, 37.6x100; Amsterdam Av, w s, 625 ft s of 131st St, 37.6x100; Amsterdam Av, w s, 62.5 ft n of 130th St, 37.6x100; Louis and Mary Frankenthaler to Joseph, Benjamin, and Alfred Frankenthaler, 1,215 Madison Av, and George Frankenthaler, 230 West 79th St, b. and s., Sept. 14, 1916; A. & G. Frankenthaler, 35 Nassau St.....$100

ATTORNEY ST, 122, n s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 30x100; David A. Singer to Milton Weber, 101 West 110th St, b. and s., Feb. 14.....$1

BROADWAY, 3,164, e s, 21 ft n of 126th St, runs n 94.9 x s e 106.5 x e w 72.5 to n s of 126th St x w 17.9 x n w 42.6 to beginning; Broadway, n e corner of 126th St, 21x42.6x irreg; Robert L. Prior et al. to John T. Prior, 1,265 51st St, Brooklyn; Katherine B. Shaughnessy, 321 St. Nicholas Av; Ruth M. Lederer, 433 West 134th St, and Jane B. Galbraith, 111 Clover St, New Rochelle, N. Y., Jan. 29; attorney, Joel M. Marx, 256 Broadway.....$1

BROADWAY, n e corner of 55th St, 75.4x 138.7x82x121, Feb. 20; 89th Street Construction Corporation to City Investing Co., 165 Broadway; attorneys, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100,000

BROADWAY, n e corner of 55th St, 50.6x 140.3x84.8x121.3, Feb. 20; 89th Street Construction Co. to Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 5th Av, due May 1, 1922; attorneys, Butcher, T. & F., 1 Madison Av.....$90,000

GREENWICH ST, 120 to 174; Dey St. 61; Cortlandt St, 66 and 68; Washington St, 173, 175, and 177; 33d St, s s, 275 ft e of 1st Av, 95x47.6x irregular; 33d St, s s, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 125x48.9; 50th St, s s, 100 ft e of Avenue A, 90x174x irregular; Riverview Terrace, 7 to 12; Sutton Place, 35 to 45, with all title to franchises, &c., and real and personal property, now in use by the New York Steam Co. to Union Trust Co. of New York, 80 Broadway, trustee for bondholders, 25 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $2,650,000; address, 80 Broadway; amount advanced.....

LENOX AV, 226, e s, 61.10 ft n of 121st St, 20x100, Feb. 19; William J. Dunn, Fall River, Mass., to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, $12,000

VAN CORLEAR PLACE, 7, s e s, 404.4 ft s w on curve from 227th St., 30x80, Jan. 17; Judge K. Platt Gunnesy to Hans Hansen Thomas, 54 West 84th St, 3 years, 6½ p. e.; attorney, Warren C. French, 41 Park Row.....$8,500

53D ST, 221 and 223 West, n s, 147.9 ft w of Broadway, 50x200.10 to s s of 54th St. (238 and 240 West.) Feb. 17; Emil Seelig to Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, 9 De Kalb Av, Brooklyn, dated March 1, 1922; attorney, United States Title Guarantee Co., 32 Court St, Brooklyn.....$26,000

134TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x 99.11, Feb. 14; Frederick West to Joshua Silverstein, 216 West 94th St, et al., 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway.....$3,000

145TH ST, 406 West, s s, 212.6 ft e of Convent Av, 15.6x99.11, Jan. 29; Samuel Kaufman to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, due and interest as per bond; Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

SAME PROPERTY, Jan. 29; same to same, installments, $100.87 on June 1, 1917, and same sum monthly thereafter, principal $8,000; attorney, same.....$2,000

Bronx.

LOTS 252 to 259, map St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum; Laura Mosher to Martha B. Mosher, 1,925 7th Av, prior mtg $11,000, Nov. 12, 1915, due Jan. 24, 1919, interest waived; attorney, A. B. Mosher, 135 Broadway.....$600

LOTS 124 to 127, map Benson estate; Herman C. Mantel to John B. Longwood, Hewlett, L. I., prior mtg $1,600, Jan. 11, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Newborg & C., 2 Rector St.....

LOTS 61 and 62, map of 107 lots sold by Joseph P. Day; Eliphalet L. Davis to William J. Dunn, at n e corner of Main and Franklin Sts, Fall River, Mass., Feb. 19, 3 years; attorney, W. F. Peacock, 34 Pine St.....$5,000

TELLER AV, n w s, 688.2 ft n s of 169th St, runs s w 93.10x n w 44x n e 84.5x s w 58.4; Nathan Aschner, executor, to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, Feb. 19, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.$1,800

VYSE AV, w s, 150 ft s of Jennings St, 25x100; Pietro Arcaro to Henry R. Sutphen, 201 West 103d St, and another, trustees, Feb. 19, 4 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Irwin, 203 Broadway.....$2,000

WALTON AV, n e corner of 174th St, 150.2x 98.6x76.12x irreg; Mollwo, Rolle & Co. Construction Co. to Alanson P. White, 54 Linwood Place, East Orange, N. J., Jan. 17, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Wechsler & K., 32 Nassau St.....$150

3D AV, 3,621, w s, 25x103.6; Sparta Realty Co., Inc., to Duane S. Everson, 131 West 71st St, Feb. 19, 4 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

CHRYSTIE ST, w s, 100 ft s of Broome St, 25x100, the land; New York Historical Society to Abr. J. Robinson, 935 East 163d St, 21 years from Aug. 1, 1917, 21 years' renewal; attorney, Edward M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$600

NASSAU ST, 48-50, stores, workrooms and offices; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York to Isaac N. Masskoff, 745 Riverside Drive, 5 years from May 1, 1917; address, 48 Nassau St.....$6,500

VANDERBILT AV, 8, store in building known as 51 East 42d St; Vanderbilt Avenue Building Corporation to James A. Herlerington, 260 West 72d St, 10 years and 9 months from May 1, 1917; attorney, John P. Nesbitt, 31 Chambers St.....$11,000

121ST ST, 300 West, corner, store and entrance of cellar; A. Kane Holding Co. to Leo C. and Paul I. Keller, 2,243 8th Av, 2 years from May 1, 1917, 5 years' renewal.....$2,100

127TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of 8d Av, 100x99.11, all; Jonas Weil and Bernard Mayer to Morris Goldstein and another, 2,390 2d Av, 21 years from April 1, 1917, with two 21-year renewals, with option to purchase fee with 1 year for $45,000 over mtg, $12,000 on leasehold; attorney, Max Marius, 794 Prospect St, Bronx.....Taxes, &c., and $2,000

Bronx.

WASHINGTON AV, 1,243, all; William J. Diamond and another to Max Chast and another, 127 East 113th St, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1917; attorney, Harry Berlin, 32 East 115th St.....$4,100

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, 163; Benjamin Kornblum against Hamilton Court Realty Co., Inc., and Julius Doernberg, owners; Arthur J. Doernberg, contractor.....$25.25

NORTHERN AV, 50; Jacob Stokar against Terrain Realty Co., owner; Harold Steiner and Minuet Realty Co., contractors.$30.20

17TH ST, 241 East; Henry Schlesminger against Hyman Thumer et al., owners; Nathan Thumen et al., contractors.....$553.19

90TH ST, 4 West; M. Abbott's Sons against Mary Heydecker, owner and contractor..$75

179TH ST, 535 West; Jacob Stokar against Gertrude Mendelson, owner; Minuet Realty Co., contractor.....$19.40

Bronx.

BELMONT AV, 2,018; also 665 East 179th St; Corbett & Co. against Harkness Holding Co., Raffael Luongo, and Joseph Bernstein, owners; Raffael Luongo, contractor.....$65

152D ST, 781 East; Edward K. Anderton against Louis L. Raffo and Calser Raffo, owners; Joseph Dondero, contractor.....$703

165TH ST, s s, corner of Shakespeare Av; 100x150; Harry Feinstein against Peerless American Products Co., Inc., owner; Titus De Bivals and Peerless American Products Co., Inc., contractors.....$619

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

UNION SQUARE WEST, 35; C. F. Wendland Engineering and Construction Co. against The Thirty-three Union Square Corporation et al., Feb. 15, 1917.....$368

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

127TH ST, n s, 105 ft — of 3d Av, 100x99.11; Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer to Morris Goldstein, to erect a one-story garage, 5 payments.....$12,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e s, 575 ft w of Broadway, 214.7x58.8x irregular; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loans Langhorne Construction Co., to erect a six-story apartment, 11 payments.....$225,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 109th St, 20.11x68; Annie Pearl against Charles Aronson et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Bloomberg & Bloomberg.

2D AV, n e corner of 126th St, 17.8x78; Maria A. Carman against Charles J. Smith et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Arrowsmith & Dunn.

57TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 8th Av, 100x100.5; Richard Lathers, Jr., et al, against Fannie Hamlin et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

57TH ST, 801 an 303 East; Jacob Wicks, Jr., against Rae Levinson et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. B. Mitchell.

115TH ST, 120 West; Bernhard Herzberger against Eleanor A. Sweeney et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. A. Cohen.

129TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 41.8x 99.11; Daniel Burke et al against Theresa Lemmon et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, B. Lemunyan.

Bronx.

CROMWELL AV, 1,441; Imbalia J. Brook against Cornelia A. Belcher et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. B. Hopping.

EAGLE AV, s w corner of 156th St, 20x99.1; Henry L. Dyer, as trustee, against Hilde Bernard Reape et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Townsend & Guiterman.

KING AV, e s, 100 ft n of Bowne St, 75x 260; Jessy H. Douglass against Oliver H. Collett et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Frees & McEvesty.

LELAND AV, 1,369; Frank Aug et al against Emma A. Valentine et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Sale of Nitrate Lands in Chile.

The Government of Chile has decided upon the sale at public auction, to be held on the 16th of next April, of the following lots containing the following number of metric quintales, (1 metric quintal equals 100 kilograms), at the minimum price, in gold at 18 pence, per metric quintal indicated:

"Condor," 858946 metric quintales, at 30 cent; "Aureas," 1018751 metric quintales, at 15 cent; "Sebastopol," 206106, at 10 cent; "Santa Lucia," lot A, 2546842, at 25 cent; lot B, 2151440, at 25 cent; "Pan de Azucar," lot A, 1609343, at 20 cent; lot B, 1582354, at 20 cent; "Pena Grande," lot A, 2774402, at 25 cent; lot B, 246968, at 25 cent; lot C, 2825411, at 25 cent; "Santa Laura, de Wendel," lot A, 3061969, at 25 cent; lot B, 3210405, at 30 cent; lot C, 2989203, at 25 cent; lot D, 2935718, at 20 cent; lot E, 1906492, at 15 cent; "Demasias de San Remijio," 4000, at 55 cent; and "Demasias de Barcelona," 27300, at 55 cent.

THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES OF CHILE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THOMAS MORRISSEY VS. JOHN W. FROTHINGHAM ET ALS.—State of Connecticut, Superior Court, Fairfield County.—Returnable to said Court on the first Tuesday of March, A. D. 1917.

The complaint and petition of Thomas Morrissey in the above entitled action, accompanied by an affidavit annexed thereto of Charles Stuart Canfield, Attorney for said Plaintiff, having been presented to this Court, and it appearing from said complaint that John W. Frothingham, Charles S. Bayliss, E. T. Frothingham, J. S. Frothingham, all now or formerly of Brooklyn in the County of Kings in the State of New York, and S. R. Bennett, now or formerly of the Town of Orange in the State of New Jersey, are or formerly partners in business in the City, County and State of New York under the firm name of Frothingham, Bayliss & Company, and as representatives, creditors, widow and heirs of said John W. Frothingham, and the representatives, creditors, widow and heirs of said Charles S. Bayliss, and the representatives, creditors, widow and heirs of said E. T. Frothingham, and the representatives, creditors, widow and heirs of said J. S. Frothingham, and the representatives, creditors, widow and heirs of said S. R. Bennett and the defendant, and believed to reside out of this State, and that the plaintiff prays that a certain mortgage in which said John W. Frothingham, Charles S. Bayliss, E. T. Frothingham, J. S. Frothingham and S. R. Bennett had an interest, be declared invalid as a lien against certain real estate situated in Bridgeport, Connecticut, the property described, and further appearing from said affidavit that the names and addresses of all of said defendants are unknown to the Plaintiff and his attorney.

Now, therefore, it is ordered that notice of the pendency of said action shall be given by publishing a copy of this order once in the "New York Times," a newspaper published in the said City of New York on or before the 21st day of February, 1917.

By order of the Court.

MICHAEL J. FLANAGAN, Assistant Clerk.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BAUER-TYPERMASS CO., INC., a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 8th day of March, 1917, at 10:15 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing the said corporation to change its corporate name to THE BAUER PAPER BOX CO., INC.

Dated New York, Feb. 8, 1917.

BAUER-TYPERMASS CO., INC.

By LOUIS BAUER, President.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT PURSUANT to an order of the United States District Court, for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, John L. Lyttle and Ike Schlank, receivers in bankruptcy of the UNICORN FILM SERVICE CORPORATION, offer for sale the property, assets, and effects of the said bankrupt of its New York and branch offices. The property to be sold consists of the following: Moving pictures films, 810,000 feet of released negatives, and about 3,949,000 feet of positives, together with fixtures of its New York office, fixtures and furniture of its branch offices, also all the right, title, and interest of the bankrupt and the receivers to a certain lease expiring January 30th, 1919, of its New York office, 130 West 46th Street, at a monthly rental of $425 for office and furniture, and lease being that of the World Film Corporation, also the good will of the bankrupt, and posters and lithographs in connection therewith.

The business will be continued by the Receivers and will be offered as a going concern on any bids for its entirety. The business was conducted at its offices in New York City and in branch offices at Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Denver, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Baltimore, Charlotte, Columbus, Ohio, Grand Rapids, Milwaukee, New Haven, Toledo, Newark, Washington, D. C., Harrisburg, Pa., Wilkesbarre, and Charleston, W. Va., and there are films, furniture, and fixtures in all of these agencies.

An inventory of all of the films, fixtures and furniture, and the lease is on hand and may be inspected at the office of the bankrupt, 130 West 46th Street, New York City, from February 16th to February 20th, 1917, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Bids for the above described property, including good will and lease as an entirety, may be submitted to House, Grossman & Vorhaus, the attorneys for the Receivers, at their offices, 115 Broadway, New York City, on or before two o'clock in the afternoon of February 21st, 1917, at which time and place bids will be opened and creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto.

Each bid must be accompanied by certified check or cash for at least ten per cent. of the amount thereof. The Receivers reserve the right to reject any and all bids, in which event the said property will be sold at public auction on the premises of the bankrupt, 130 West 46th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on the 23rd day of February, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon.

Dated, New York, February 14th, 1917.

JOHN L. LYTTLE,
IKE SCHLANK,
Receivers.

HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for Receivers, 115 Broadway, New York City.

See This House Washington's Birthday

Make Your Own Comparison.

Rare Value---$3,500---Easy Terms

and First Mortgage of $5,000 Buys This

Beautiful All-Year Home, Near Water

READY TO LIVE IN NOW

Convenient Commutation Express Service to N. Y. City.

10 Rooms, 2 Baths. Grounds, 100 by 150 Feet.

A delightful home in select neighborhood; beautifully situated on hill crest, commanding superb water view; elevation 800 ft.; contains living room with open fireplace; dining room, kitchen, library, butler's pantry on first floor; four bedrooms, two tiled baths on second floor; three bedrooms, bath on third floor; near country club, golf, tennis; deal water sport, skating, iceboating, tobogganing, canoeing, bathing and fishing in summer. See this property, compare it with any priced at $12,000 near New York. Highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance of New York. Send for floor plans.

F. B. WYLLIS, 170 B'way, N. Y. Tele. 1521 Cort.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Large Amounts To Loan on Bond & Mortgage

ALSO BUILDING LOANS

4½% and 5%

Bryan L. Kennelly, 156 BROADWAY.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTION SALE

Only just one block south of Carnegie's $2,000,000 purchase we offer

No. 2 East 89th St.

A choice Lot, 35 feet wide, at public sale by Joseph P. Day on Feb. 27, unless sooner sold at private sale.

BUEK CONSTRUCTION CO., Owners, 7 East 42d Street. Brokers protected.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BARGAINS!

Beautiful 1-family home of 6 to 10 rooms. Apartment house conveniences plus a porch, lawn and garden. Some with garage. Little cash; easy terms. Illustrated list mailed on request, or come today.

ALCO BUILDING CO., 22nd Ave. & 66th St., BROOKLYN. Tel. 1118 Bath Beach.

24 minutes on Sea Beach Sub. Park Row to 22nd Ave.

20% On Your Money in one of our NEW

Investment of $1,500

MODEL, 2-family dwellings; 2 minutes from Kings Highway station. Sea Beach Subway; only 4 left. See these investation homes or send for details. OTTO SINGER, 262 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

PRETTY BRICK HOUSES

Bargains—$300 Cash—$30 Monthly

7 rooms, beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; New Subway, Brooklyn; $4,500. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, N. Y. Cort. 7440.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Penn. Station. Houses and Villa Plots for Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO., 47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I. Send for Booklet T.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

10-acre Estate, Hudson River

About 10 acres, commanding wonderful views up and down the Historic and Beautiful Hudson River. Elegant home, with every modern improvement. Garage, stable, chicken house, large marble swimming pool, with marble fountain, etc. Thousands of dollars have been expended in laying out the grounds, drives, walks, etc. Fruit of all kinds; abundance of large shade and ornamental trees, the whole property being anything short of wonderful in every particular. Owner determined to sell regardless of its value, and will include fine Jersey cattle, pony and pony cart, chickens, ducks, pigeons, and all tools and implements, at a great bargain for quick sale.

FITCH H. MEDBURY, 437 Fifth Avenue

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

The Best Houses in the Market are Always Listed With Us.

Anderson Realty Company.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SMALL FARM $1800

Complete with good house and outbuilding, just the place for small family wanting year round home having enough of garden vegetables, berries and chickens. In large town where there is a demand for eggs and poultry, near harbor and trolley. Reliable family can buy this farm for small amount cash and $12 monthly. Casper, Box 274 Times Downtown.

$12,500—North $15,000. 3-story Dutch Colonial, ten rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, paneled walls; large garage; corner plot, 185x200. Plenty of trees, shrubs and fruits; best part of Freeport. 313 Pine St., corner of Madison Ave. See it Thursday.

R. C. GILLIES, 101 Park Ave., N. Y.

SEA SHORE HOME

Amityville on Great South Bay, cosy 8-room cottage ready for occupancy; large plot; absolutely dry; 40 feet frontage on deep water. Price $2,950. Liberal terms. Send for booklet.

Koster-Cornehlsen Co., 367 Fulton St., Bkn.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN

22 lots, 45,000 square feet; $12.50 per lot; must be sold together; will take $275 for all; terms, $25 cash, balance $3 per month; free tickets to investigate; perfect title; one hour out. B. ESTATE, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

A GENUINE SACRIFICE

50 x 100 FOR $50

Near large lake, adjoining Motor Parkway and Boulevard. Boating, bathing, fishing. My loss your gain. Title guaranteed. Address CASH, F 440 TIMES ANNEX.

SURROGATE CITATION.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Walter J. Dunn and George A. Barry, executors named in will of ALBERT ISIDORE CALAIS, deceased.

Attorney General of the State of New York, All heirs and next of kin of Albert Isidore Calais, deceased, whose names and addresses are unknown, send greeting:

Whereas, John L. Tildsley, who resides at Stapleton, Duryea, West 22nd Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and Charles G. Braxmar, who resides at No. 179 West 135th Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Albert Isidore Calais, who was at the time of his death a resident of the County of New York, deceased.

Therefore, you and each of you are cited to be and appear before the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 14th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said will and testament should not be admitted to probate as a will of real and personal property.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Honorable John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 1st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

(L. S.) DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

BOOKS.

American and European writers of eminence bear testimony to the great usefulness of The New York Times Book Review. It covers the whole field of literature in each issue. Sent by mail to any address in the United States for $1.00 a year.—Advt.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Located on Hill Top; View of Bay; 8 Bedrooms; 4 Baths; Garage Man's Room; near Golf Club.

L'ECLUSE WASHBURN

18 E. 34th St. Murray Hill 4030

SEMI-BUNGALOW

Just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, tile bathroom, extra large living room full width of house; open fireplace; up-to-date kitchen; large china dresser; new model gas range with improved hot water attachment; combination gas and electric fixtures; hot-water heat; spacious porches; three bedrooms open into the living room; can be closed in as sunparlor for the winter; large grounds; 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to Bellerose. Little cash. 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit. Will sell for $4,500, worth $5,000; $350 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. A BARGAIN, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

North Shore Waterfront

Unusual opportunity for commuter to buy self-supporting waterfront farm, 7 acres, pleasing type old-fashioned homestead, 9 large rooms, many open fireplaces; view of Sound from any part of property; large barns, extensive poultry houses, 3,000-egg incubator, perfect order; ½ acre raspberries, large peach orchard, acre each of cherry and asparagus beds; never-failing spring; anchorage for boats directly in front of property. A decided bargain. Price $9,000. Terms.

THEODORE S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

Handsome Furnished Bungalow

5 rooms and bath, all large, airy rooms, with every modern improvement; house contains up-to-date furniture, rugs, curtains, ivory bedroom set, silver, kitchen utensils, &c., ready to occupy. Beautiful garden plot 90x100, hedge, new garage for one car; fine restricted neighborhood, near private bathing beach and tennis; great for all water sports; near trolley and main road to N. Y. C. Owner leaves for West and cannot occupy; will sacrifice to responsible interested party on easy terms. Benson, Box 274 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$100 CASH NOW

AND 4 PAYMENTS OF $37.50 EACH

BUY THIS ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

6 large rooms and bath; on shaded plot, in delightful nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; balance of purchase price in small monthly payments like rent; for photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect, write

BEST BARGAIN, P. O. Box 1667, N. Y. City.

BEAUTIFUL MADISON ESTATE

Lackawanna Railroad; fifty minutes Broadway; in "Hills" of New Jersey; three automobile minutes station, 70 trains. Ten very beautiful, park-like acres. Tennis court. Extensive lawns, shrubbery and garden. Residence of high-class architecture and construction; nearly new and perfectly maintained; 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. This is a house and a property with a thrilling charm in every detail, at a greatly reduced price. Three Country Clubs convenient. Photos.

ALLABOUGH & SON Woolworth Building, NEW YORK.

$1,800 Less Than Cost

attractive house on fine residential street, near Lackawanna station, 9 rooms, 2 baths, interior finish in white; all modern appointments. Price $8,000.

Frank

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, all sizes, long or short leases. Personally inspected. EXCLUSIVE REALTY, SPECIALISTS, 1178 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

WANTED, by quiet couple, nicely furnished apartment, four or five rooms, three months, from March 1, west side, above 90th St., preferred. Phone Crane, 8240 Morningside.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY (adults) wants furnished apartment on Riverside Drive, 5 or 6 rooms, 2, 3 baths, March to October, pay $300 to $400 month. Telephone CLARK REALTY, Vanderbilt 1450.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Dawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 6th Av., corner 40th St.

SIX-ROOM APARTMENT wanted near Columbia University, months July and August, furnished. Write J. D. Pulp, Fort Mill, S. C.

REFINED COUPLE want two rooms, bath, kitchenette, private, warm, quiet, below 124; references. D 68 Times.

3 BACHELORS desire furnished apartment, 3 sleeping rooms; west side, below 100th St. N 77 Times.

APARTMENTS wanted, furnished; high-class clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

68TH, 223 EAST.—Very pleasant room; doctor's house; references.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large, light room, adjoining bath; open grate fire; references.

18TH ST., 52 WEST.—Artistic, warm room and bath; preferable business man or woman.

88TH and Park Av., at 70 Park Av.—Handsome room; private bath; $11.50; single room, $6, for gentlemen.

52D, 21 WEST.—Furnished room, with private bath; gentleman only; references.

56TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive room, with or without grand piano; music allowed; references.

72D, WEST.—Two beautiful rooms, sleeping porch; large bath; all sunny; private house; gentlemen preferred. Phone 1242 Columbus.

73D, 302 WEST.—Two large first-class rooms with private baths; small room; board optional; references best location.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, bath, electricity. Tel. 2008 Columbus. Gentlemen.

74TH, 35 WEST.—Large and small, well-furnished rooms; electricity; hot water; phone.

75TH, 14 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated large, small rooms; southern exposure; electricity.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Unusually attractive suite, two large rooms; private bath; reasonable.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms, running water, adjoining bath; references.

81ST, 251 WEST. — Exceptionally pleasant front room, gentlemen or couple; breakfast. Wells.

85TH, 113 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; electric light; also small room; refined home.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Large, light room, fourth floor east; elevator apartment. Smith.

87TH, 312 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, bath; electricity. Phone Schuyler 9854.

87TH, 54 WEST.—Desirable, sunny room with bath; others; select house; moderate.

88TH, 11 WEST.—Cheerful, comfortable rooms; conveniences; reasonable; references; phone. Riverside 6723.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Elegant suites; one, two, three rooms, bath; steam, electricity, references.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Two large sunny front rooms; convenient subway; breakfast optional.

93D, 309 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment, between West End and Drive; large, light room; $5 weekly. Devine.

93D, 268 WEST.—Large outside room; southern exposure; every convenience. Telephone 8094 Riverside.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large outside room, southern exposure; every convenience. Telephone 8091 Riverside.

97TH, 142 WEST.—Unusually attractive, well furnished room; bath; telephone; gentlemen; $6.

98TH, 243 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, sunny front room; homelike; conveniences. 3d pt. 6R.

100TH, 51 WEST.—Front room; private family; modern; very desirable house. Gregory.

112TH, 50-52 WEST.—Sunny single, $4; elevator; restaurant open. Englanders, 5th, south.

116TH, 438 WEST.—Attractive rooms; apartment; couple or business women. Apt. 46.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; near Columbia; kitchen privileges, Apt. 3.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive, double room, bath; private house; refined Jewish family.

121ST, 122 WEST.—Large and single rooms; all conveniences; breakfast optional.

122D ST., 520 WEST.—Comfortable room in elevator apartment; telephone. Apt. 6 F. W.

ARTISTIC ROOMS, single or en suite; elevator apartment. Schuyler 3668.

BROADWAY, 2.880, (112th St.)—Desirable, well furnished room in high-class apartment. Phone 3907 Morningside, Apartment 8.

COLUMBUS AV., 305.—Handsome, large room; gas and cold running water; modern conveniences; reasonable.

LARGE ROOM, adjoining bath, elevator apartment, near Carnegie Hall. Dodsworth, Circle 358.

WEST END AV. AND BROADWAY.

Having more room than required will rent large, light, furnished room, running water, adjoining bath; gentleman.. Academy 5600.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

87TH, 359 WEST.—Two large rooms, suitable for business; telephone, electric light, hot and cold water; parlor floor.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Young gentleman will pay good price for neat, sunny study and bedroom, same floor or both in one, with private family having no other roomers; location 23d and 34th Sts., east side; state full particulars. N 73 Times.

A GENTLEMAN of means desires permanent home in a congenial family; good pay; explain home conditions in detail; absolutely confidential. N 211 Times Downtown.

Gentleman, half time out of town, desires large, quiet room in private family without board; necessary, phone and private bath; state full particulars. D 39 Times.

Large, neat furnished room and bath, by couple, located between 46th and 53d Sts., and 5th and 6th Avs.; reference. N 74 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

68TH ST.—An exceptional opportunity to share as paying guest the comforts of an exclusive home. Plaza 6631.

MADISON AV., 191-193.—Large and small rooms; excellent table.

West Side.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful balcony floor; large rooms; private bath; electricity; would divide; also smaller room; Southern cooking.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single front room; all modern conveniences; excellent table.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; also parlor suite; fine table.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room for two; reasonable.

73D, 181 WEST. (Subway Express.)—Desirable vacancies; absolute cleanliness; American family; first-class location.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large room; private bath; private phone; steam heat, electricity.

78TH, (West End Av.) 344.—Select accommodations to refined guests; double, single room; best home table; steam, electricity.

78TH, 256 WEST.—Unusual house for unusual people; usual prices; 2 large rooms, singly or en suite; electricity, steam.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 123 WEST. ("The Georgian.")—Rooms, board, and service on a high standard.

82D, 116 WEST.—Large room, suitable one or two; electric lights; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 9 West.—Newly opened suites, singly, electricity, warm, comfortable house, table unsurpassed.

86TH ST., 140 WEST.—Room, private bath; electricity; southern exposure; excellent table; references; Southern family.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny basement with private bath; high-class house; small rooms.

93D, 21 West.—Large, small rooms in well-kept house; board optional.

97TH, 259 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room for two gentlemen; private house; private family; good table; reasonable. Telephone 5933 Riverside.

CALL RIVERSIDE 992.

Gentleman can have homelike, sunny room, overlooking Hudson River, in elegant, strictly private residence, close to 103d St. subway station; references exchanged.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard, 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. 80 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundant Sunlight. Sea Air. Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms. Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. THE EVELYN LODGE, 377 CEDGE, S. I. 71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 349 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Large room, well furnished, high-class apartment; culture, refinement. Apt. 6B. Telephone 4570 Audubon.

WEST END AV., 279. (Corner 73d, Opposite Schwab Mansion.)—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; handsome room, with private bath.

BOARD WANTED.

PERHAPS somewhere in Manhattan some one has too large a house for themselves and would be pleased if they had as paying guests a middle-aged couple and would furnish them with two connecting furnished rooms and bath, together with breakfast and dinner; we can furnish best of references, and if you want us write and give us full particulars. D 76 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN MUSICIAN desires room and board in refined family or boarding house; references; terms moderate. N 69 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Long Island.

Private cottage, best location in Far Rockaway; four large, nicely furnished rooms, (breakfast given,) to rent after May 15. For details write R., 1,270 Madison Av.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year around. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

IN 30 DAYS

All cars will be at Spring prices. Now is the time to make your selection. 100 models to select from and all of them AT THE RIGHT PRICE.

1916 COLE "8" TOURING.....$1,600
1916 ABBOTT DETROIT "8" TOURING.....900
1916 MOON 6-40 TOURING.....750
1916 MITCHELL LIGHT SIX.....650
1916 STUDEBAKER SERIES 17.....725
1916 CHEVROLET BABY GRAND.....450
1916 CHEVROLET, 490 MODEL.....375
1916 FORD COUPE.....400
1916 KNIPP-MONTH.....475
1916 FORD TOURING SPECIAL.....275
1913 CADILLAC "8" TOURING.....950
1915 COLE "8" TOURING.....850
1915 CHALMERS 6 36 TOURING.....650
1915 CHALMERS ROADSTER.....750
1915 OVERLAND ROADSTER.....375
1915 FORD RUN, ELEC. STARTER.....325
AND 50 OTHER MODELS.

All cars demonstrated at any time day, evening, or Sunday; cars are sold with full equipment and are ready to be used without spending one cent for anything.

Instructions free to all buyers.
OPEN ALL DAY THURSDAY.
DAY—EVENING—SUNDAY.
BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.
APPRAISERS TO THE TRADE AT
ATLANTIC & FRANKLIN AVES., B'KLYN.
Phone 425—426 Prospect.

ARISTOCATIC PEERLESS Limousine 6-38.—Gentleman going away must sacrifice above automobile; same is in beautiful condition throughout; has Gray-Davis starting, lighting system. Can be seen at 130 West 55th St., or apply Room 51, 96 Broadway, 12 o'clock.

BENZ Limousine.—Nine-passenger chassis; Healy body; fine car, in splendid condition; sold to close an estate; price, $500 to quick buyer. International Auto Repair Co., 614 East 83d St.

CHEVROLET.—1916 model, Royal Mail; newly painted; good mechanical condition; good tires.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Tel. Decatur 4004.

COLE, 1916 model, 8-60, 7-passenger touring. Very little used; exceptionally good appearance.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Tel. Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars, 1916 and 1915 productions. All have been gone over in our own repair shop, and are in the condition represented.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Tel. Decatur 4004.

FORD AGENCY.—Commercials, pleasure, trucks, new and used. Ford double tariff taxis. Time payments. Open evenings and Sundays. Kimball Sales Company, Lexington Av., corner 88th St. Telephone Lenox 4983.

IF YOU are in the market for a new high-grade automobile communicate with me at once, as I am in position to save you over $400 if you place your order at once. The machine in question is one of a well-known make and one of the best cars made in the country. Address Export Manager, D 34 Times.

MARMON 1914, model 6-41, 5-passenger touring; absolutely perfect in every respect; a high-price car at a ridiculously low price; investigate. Stewart Automobile Company, 225 West 57th St., (at Broadway.) Open all day Washington's Birthday.

MARMON 1916 three-passenger club roadster; like new.
Marmon New York Car Co., 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1914 seven-passenger touring car.
Marmon New York Car Co., 44 West 62d St.

MERCER, 22—17.
Convertible limousine body, 7-passenger. Totally inclosed, with open side feature for Summer touring; body equipped with latest limousine appliances, including new slip covers; owned by wealthy family, who are leaving this country; given up account of sale; due to late delivery; this is a practically new, very luxurious, and handsome car; price, $3,500; cost new, $5,500. Address Box N 78 Times.

MITCHELL.—Have purchased a new car, will sell my 1916 light-six, completely equipped; had best of care; cost $2,000; will take $900. Hotel Netherland, Room 1,412.

MOON 1916, 6-cylinder, model 6-30, victoria top, perfect running order. Inquire Park Garage, 310 Lenox Av., Richmond Hill, or Dentist, Jamaica Av., cor. Park St. Richmond Hill 1598.

NATIONAL 1916 seven-passenger touring, run about 2,000 miles; practically new. TWIN 6. No reasonable offer refused.
Gotham Auto Exchange, 1,694 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.

OAKLAND 1917 EIGHT-CYLINDER. Beautiful 7-passenger touring; driven 4,000 miles by owner, who is compelled to sell at a sacrifice. Can be seen at 1,760 West 55th.

OVERLAND 1916 Touring Car seating seven; Packard 3-38 Phaeton in excellent condition; 1916 Oldsmobile Touring Car; Scripps Booth Roadster, overhauled. At attractive prices. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

OVERLAND touring, electrically equipped, new shoes, shock absorbers, searchlight, extras; perfect. Lexington Motors, 315 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

OVERLAND.—A 1915 Overland speedster, silver special; cost $1,600; used 4,000 miles; accept $525. 150 West 55th.

PACKARD, 1915, with limousine, touring bodies; equal to new; reasonable. Stark, 118 West 56th St.

PIERCE 1912 36-horse-power standard Pierce limousine and touring body; like new. Marmon New York Car Co., 44 West 62d St.

RAUCH & LANG Electric Coupe, 1915; entire car and battery overhauled; new tires, and car repainted; looks like new; original price, $2,800; will sacrifice for $1,600. Owen Magnetic Car Co. of New Jersey, 12 William St., Newark, N. J.

SAXON, 1915, four-cylinder, starter, lights, good shoes, extra; $185. Lexington Motors, 315 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

STEARNS-KNIGHT 1916, eight-cylinder limousine, upholstered imported lining, two disappearing seats facing forward, Circassian walnut panels, bronz fixtures, newly repainted Brewster green and black; sold with manufacturer's guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, 250 E. H. Driscoll, Manager, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, beautiful brougham, 5-passenger, two disappearing seats; smart town car; bargain. Dr. Hornik, 507 5th Av.

STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG.
MERCER 1914 RACEABOUT.
MARION SPEEDSTER, STARTER, LIGHTS.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,790 BROADWAY.

STUTZ 1917 Bulldog special.
F. L. A. "30," latest importation. (Town Brougham & Fleetwood touring bodies.) Scripps 1916 "8" special sport body. Borrelle, 1,704 Broadway, corner 54th.

WILLYS KNIGHT touring Car slightly used; 1916 Overland Roadster; 1915 Paige 7-passenger Touring Car; Mercer Special Roadster; 1916 Studebaker Touring Car. Now is the time to purchase. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

Motor Trucks.

MOTOR TRUCKS
AT BARGAIN PRICES.

These Exchange Motor Trucks offered for sale by the Locomobile Company have had all necessary mechanical adjustments made to put them in fine condition and ready for immediate service. They are priced at REAL BARGAIN PRICES and include

3½ ton Packard—Hydraulic Dump Body.
5 ton Mack—Chassis.
5 ton Saurer—Chassis.
3 ton Mack—Chassis.
7½ ton Hewitt—Chassis.

This is an exceptional opportunity and well worthy of prompt investigation. We will send further particulars by mail and arrange convenient terms if desired.

Exchange Car Dept.
THE LOCOMOBILE CO. OF AMERICA,
61st Street, West of Broadway.
Phone Columbus 7750.

Automobile Bodies.

SPRINGFIELD SEDAN BODIES—Sacrifice. Limousine Bodies, Cars; One-Man Tops. 20TH CENTURY CO., 1,700 B'way, 5th floor.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Automobiles for Rent.

CHALMERS.—Lady going South, would rent beautiful 1916 Chalmers limousine landaulet with chauffeur to responsible party. Telephone 3682 Vanderbilt.

DURING owner's absence, elegant private limousine; luxurious appointments; hour, day, trip; terms moderate. Telephone Mr. King, 6026 Hanover.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful Packard cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 581s Riverside.

PACKARD limousine, late model; $325 monthly, to desirable, reliable party. Circle 447.

RENAULT, high-class, hour, trip, monthly; moderate rates. Mandola. Columbus 2008.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED, from private owner, best five-passenger touring $500 will buy; state full particulars; late model. O 309 Times Downtown.

WILL PAY CASH for high-grade coupe with starter; if medium grade must be new; state price, make and year, and where car can be seen. Nye, 347 5th Av.

STUTZ, Mercer, Simplex, Pierce, or similar make wanted; not older than 1915; no dealers; cash. C. R., 190 Times.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 56th St. Col. 5440.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD Y.M.C.A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special Classes for Owners and Chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for FREE TRIAL lesson. Private instruction by special arrangement.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Auto School, WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7520. Spec. classes for ladies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Controlling accounts, financial statements; stenographic, secretarial ability; Christian; good address; excellent references; $22. O 291 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Eight years' experience; trial balances, controlling accounts; efficiency unquestionable; references. N 54 Times.

CLERK.—Young lady; experienced; good penman; A1 reference; $8. C 48 Times.

CIRCUIT OPERATOR in first-class hotel; hotel references; $12-$15. Miss Clare, phone Audubon 2665.

COLLEGE woman would like few hours' employment each evening; expert stenographer, typist, and bookkeeper. N 56 Times.

PRACTICAL NURSE.—Hospital experience; reliable Englishwoman; entire charge invalid, child. D 47 Times.

GOVERNESS, with hospital training, desires position; German, piano; excellent references. E. P., 100 East 37th St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Scotch Protestant; good cook; assist laundry; small family; sleep in or out; reference. Wilson, 203 W. 60th.

LAUNDRY, &c.—Want half time or laundry take home. Iola Woodruff, 47 West 99th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Returned, well educated young woman, desires permanent position with well established firm; capable, experienced; efficient; excellent references; $18. N 58 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—3 years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; knowledge of bookkeeping; open for engagement; salary $15. Address G. S., 283 Macon St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, graduate business college, desires position; will start low. Catherine Ping, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; conversant office details; Standard machine; Christian; $12. O 279 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Nine years' experience; cow) references; $18. E. Fried, 81 West 127th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent, neat appearance, downtown preferred; $8-$9. O 298 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; high worker; references; $12. O 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Highly efficient; educated, refined; salary $20. Miss A., 2,481 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience, competent; salary $18 week. T. W., 21 Times Annex.

TRANSLATOR.—During spare time translations done in Spanish, French, English. C 90 Times.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored, neat girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th, Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1890.

COUPLES, cooks, waitresses, nurses. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

SOUTHERN COOK, couples, houseworkers, laundresses; reference. Augusta, 333 33d. Columbus 3129.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; opportunity eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets, charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 300 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements; corporation work. Friedlander, 10 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—A capable senior or supervisor desires position with firm public accountants; fifteen years' varied experience; good report writer; college man; references. O 284 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, 33; modern methods; controlling system, cost accountant, correspondent, trial balances, balance sheets, statistician; A1 references. O 295 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, (23,) intelligent, active, wide office experience, thoroughly dependable and competent for position with responsibility. Efficient, C 144 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeeper $2.50 weekly. 36 Nassau St., Room 1,803. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT.—Accounting, all branches, efficiently and quickly done; terms moderate. 'Phone 1574-W Bay Ridge.

ACCOUNTANT.—Financial statements, income tax reports, audits, systems, &c. A. B., 79 Worth St. Franklin 3713.

ACCOUNTING.—University student, five years' office experience, position accounting work. D 41 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, university student, now employed, desires downtown connection. N 76 Times.

ACCOUNTANT junior, student seeks connection public accountant. O 293 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING AND SALES PROMOTION MAN who has demonstrated his ability to sell by both the written and spoken word. Knows how to dig out selling facts and crystallize them into lucid, forceful English. Able correspondent. Clean, successful record. Now employed. Age 26. Will start at $35 a week if there is a chance at the future. C 16 Times.

AGENT with valuable connection in Eastern Canada wishes to secure the representation of reliable manufacturers of dress goods, embroideries, laces, ribbons, silks. Apply J. H. Gagnon, Hotel Brevoort, 5th Av. and 8th St.

AMBITIOUS young man requires position with movin, picture concern; moderate salary; conscientious worker. D 69 Times.

AUDITOR, &c.—Married man, 36 years of age, having had 15 years' department store and accounting experience, wishes position as auditor, assistant auditor, travelling auditor, head bookkeeper, chief clerk or general office manager; if position will not pay $200 per month do no answer. Reply P. O. Box 113, Wilmington, Del.

AN PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
30, good appearance, well educated, diversified accounting experience; highest references. N 75 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry; can take charge of entire set of books, make up trial balances, profit and loss statements, balance sheets, &c.; best references; salary $25. D 43 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, correspondent, (Christian,) steady, reliable man, twenty years' experience, many years N. Y. office of big manufacturing corporation; about $23. O. Box 213, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, Correspondent, General Office Man.—Twenty years' experience; highest references; salary moderate. Kaplan, 59 Hudson St., Jersey City, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Conscientious worker; bright and willing; excellent penman; neat; moderate salary. Michael Gaccarro, 27 East 59th St. Phone Plaza 2994.

BOOKKEEPER, office assistant, capable; long experience correspondent, typist; excellent references; salary moderate. T. G. Patterson, 298 4th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced import, export, voucher systems, factory costs, &c.; salary, $20. T 204 Weirfield St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, auditor, and office manager, (28,) experienced, references; $30. N 57 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Strictly temperate, energetic young man, 25, six years' experience, careful driver, unquestionable references, desires private position; familiar with Cadillac 8; salary moderate. N 72 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; useful; very careful driver; do repairs; 8 years' experience; 2 years with last employer; absolutely sober, honest; city or country; best personal references. A. P. Carroll, 200 West 88th St.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience wants good position; references. J. A. Zimmers, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4036.

CHAUFFEUR, single, wishes position with private family; country or traveling; ten years' experience; can do repairs; best reference. B. Morris, 37 Bergen St., Hackensack, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR, American, experienced, high-class car, wishes position private family; salary, $20. C. W. Brinke. Telephone 2115 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, Scotch, married, desires position; country; understands electrical plant. D 70 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, two years' experience, purchasing, office management, ambitious, intelligent, convincing references, wants position where these qualities are necessary. Write 11, V., 1,328 3d Av.

COLLECTION AND CREDIT MANAGER; Christian, American, (30,) married; efficient correspondent and office manager; at present managing large collection agency; $3,000 per annum. O 288 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, &c.—French gentleman, lawyer and army Captain, fluent in French, German, Italian, and English, desires opening to handle foreign correspondence or hotel interpreter; excellent French and American references. W 180 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—Capable man, (24,) 5 years managing large wholesale business, desires position; efficient correspondent; geographical location immaterial; remuneration moderate; desire interview. O 282 Times Downtown.

GARDENER, superintendent, American, 46 years old, 20 years' experience upon gentlemen's estates, 8 years where now employed, desires a position as working superintendent, where sobriety, experience, courtesy, and honesty will be appreciated; $75 per month, with house and vegetables, and wages; also has a son as second gardener; good outdoor young man; wages $50 per month; only those who have no objections to children need reply. Y 257 Times Annex.

GARDENER, single, desires head gardener's position; ten years' experience on herbaceous plants, shrubs, trees, lawns, with or without glass; $50 and board; excellent references. O 285 Times Downtown.

GARDENER.—Scotch, middle-aged; single; life experience; all branches; sober, active, clean, faithful; full charge; A1 references. D 36 Times.

GENTLEMAN, middle aged, would like to hear from reliable firm; been in building for myself for six years; can manage store, attend to real estate. Box 54, 2,121 3d Av.

INVESTIGATOR, 24, experienced, desires position with legal department of insurance corporation; at present employed by leading company; salary desired $20 per week. N 334 Times Downtown.

JUNIOR CLERK.—Young man, 17, wishes position as junior clerk or office boy with banking or brokerage concern; experienced; downtown; prime references. O 259 Times Downtown.

MACHINIST, good, experienced, all around, wants position. F 461 Times Annex.

MANAGER.—Mechanical engineer wants position as works manager or assistant to general manager; now employed as chief draftsman by large manufacturing firm; electrical, mechanical experience, and good accounting knowledge. Y 229 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, designer, draftsman, conveying and power transmission machinery, power and industrial plants, seeks opportunity with manufacturing or engineering concern. O 299 Times Downtown.

NURSE and companion to gentleman; willing to travel; excellent references. D 50 Times.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE OR PRODUCTION MANAGER.

Young man, (33,) with 15 years of fine business training in positions as office executive, factory production manager, also selling, now holding a good position, seeks connection with unlimited future, where good work will be appreciated; geographical location immaterial. Address Executive, Box N 242 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE MANAGER.

A practical, experienced man, active, energetic, tireless worker; highest references as to business standing and ability, capable of handling a big proposition, wishes to connect with large estate firm or corporation, to take entire charge of repair and maintenance department. Practical knowledge in having work executed properly, economical methods, handling of help, operating and mechanical departments of buildings; 20 years' experience letting contracts and superintending construction. N 70 Times.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Gentleman sailing to Cuba wishes to represent manufacturers of hardware, provisions, machinery, and paints. C. O. Rosier, 327 Jefferson St., Hartford, Conn.

SALESMAN.—14 years' experience leather goods, jewelry, and kindred lines, opening office in Chicago, desires to hear from reliable houses; highest credentials. D 71 Times.

SALESMAN, with Ford auto, wants position Westchester or Connecticut; experienced machinery and specialties; phone Walsh, 6811 Greeley.

SALESMAN.—Sold staples in Eastern territory; furnish reference ability, character. D 27 Times.

SALESMAN wants connection; 10 years' traveling and city experience. Hustler, O 287 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, (24,) Christian, now employed and possessing unusual qualifications, desires employment in a secretarial capacity where ability and achievements are his best recommendation; no agency. Box 305 Times, 2 Rector St.

SECRETARY, OFFICE MANAGER.—Experience in legal, corporate, public utilities; competent corporation secretary; speaks Spanish; good stenographer. O 300 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced, capable taking charge of any department, wishes connection with reliable concern. O 277 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man; 9 years' experience; thoroughly competent; rapid typist; neat work; familiar with bookkeeping. O 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, graduate business college, desires position; will start low. Charles Linek, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER.—26; eight years' experience; $25 per week. N 71 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, well educated, rapid and accurate, several years' experience, salary $22, also good opportunity. A 398 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT, building construction; has made specialty of schools, clubs, hospitals, country homes; wants position where he has entire charge of this work. Y 257 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT high-class elevator house; good all-around man; strictly sober; 10 years' references. Lipsey, 405 West 118th.

VALET, butler; Japanese; wants position; first-class, honest. Henry, 465 East 57th St.

WANT A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN?

Young man, (30,) single, with personality and a proven selling ability, wants to join selling force of large concern; can sell anything anywhere; will consider going to Cuba or South America. Address "Hustler," N 52 Times.

WINDOW TRIMMER, expert card writer, men's wear, initative ideas. O 312 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LAWYER, 27, desires to connect with progressive commercial concern. F 463 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (30,) good education, some business experience, desires connection with manufacturing or mercantile house where opportunity rather than salary is offered. N 54 Times.

YOUNG MAN, at present Assistant Superintendent in meerschaum factory, wishes to make a change; speaks German, French, English, Italian, Spanish; experience in importing business. Care Segal, 134 West 116th.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) high school graduate, attended college two years, must leave, desires permanent position, where ability and conscientious work will bring advancement; reliable, best references. C. B., 129 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, knowledge bookkeeping and typewriting, office detail, selling and executive ability, desires position. Rosen, 7 East 98th St.

YOUNG MAN, 22, experienced specialty salesman, also four years' office experience, desires position as salesman or in office. D 29 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) Christian, two years' bookkeeping and accounting theory, desires exchange of services for practical experience for one of three weeks. N 66 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, technical education, office experience, now employed, desires change because of limitations of position. N 51 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, high class, energetic; salary secondary; future essential. O 290 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, technical graduate, some chemistry, desires position in office. O 283 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, wishes position as salesman, experience in twine. O 234 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, schemer, speaking four languages, clerical experience. O 302 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) desires clerical position, experienced; high school education. D 74 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, intelligent, educated, reliable, seeks work anything. D 75 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BOOKKEEPER, familiar with manufacturing plants of women's wearing apparel; must be able to figure invoices and costs, and take charge of payroll; state age, experience and salary required. Address Box O 313 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and CASHIER, experienced in stock broker's office; state age and experience in detail; reply by mail only. Write G. S., Room 805, 60 Broadway, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER for Spanish publication; state salary, experience, and full particulars. N 61 Times.

BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPERATOR.—One who is experienced on Underwood or Ellis machine and is competent and experienced at trial balance work; must be accurate and quick worker. Address, stating age, experience, references, and salary expected. X 395 Times Annex.

BOY.—As father or mother of a boy of 16, are you interested in having him start in business where he will have a daily contact with high-class men in a high-class business? We are interested in a boy who has the same ambition and a determination to succeed who has had one or two years at high school and who is now looking for night work. An opening with very opportunity awaits the right boy at 11 East 36th St., 9th floor.

BOYS, 16 to 20 years, for stockroom and shipping department; steady position; good opportunity for advancement. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

BOY.—Wholesale house, to work in office and make himself generally useful. State age, salary. O 297 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in law office; small salary to begin; opportunity for advancement; write full particulars, including salary expected. Address O 307 Times Downtown.

BRICKLAYER FOREMAN wanted who can read plans, handle men and equipment, and produce results; permanent position for right man; location Massachusetts; state qualifications fully. Y 253 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR—COOK.—Couple; chauffeur, mechanic, with knowledge of gardening, and wife as cook and general houseworker; good place for reliable couple. Call or address, K. Brennan, Room 1,609, 20 Broad St. Bring references.

CHAUFFEUR, LAUNDRESS.—White couple; useful; chauffeur, gas engine, small electric plant; wife laundress; permanent position; write nationality, wages, experience; best references required. W 182 Times.

DESIGNER.—Experienced on infants', children's, and ladies' coats. Fidelity Cloak Co., 138 West 17th St.

DEPARTMENT MANAGER.—Linens, wash goods, domestics, blankets; in letter state age, experience, salary expected; give full particulars, positions held and length of time at each place. Lord & Gage, Reading, Penn.

GLASSBLOWERS.—Up-to-date, well established factory situated near New York, requires immediately the services of several first class glassblowers, experienced in making chemical apparatus. Very attractive proposition for high grade workers. Y 204 Times Annex.

MACHINISTS, MOULDERS.

All-round men, engine lathe, planer, boring mill, vise hands; steady work; no labor troubles; good wages. Apply Room 3, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MANAGER.—A retail dry goods store in a city of 25,000 requires a man capable of taking charge of the business; must have experience selling similar lines and bring highest references; none other will be considered. Apply to Mr. Hydeman, 105 5th Av., New York City.

MANAGER capable of taking entire charge of miscellaneous properties, including loft building, apartment houses, office building, collect rents, supervise repairs, &c.; experience essential; $125 to $150 monthly; not a janitor's job. J 377 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted, over 25 years of age, who can detail from layouts; electrical experience not necessary; permanent position and good chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Dept., Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Penna.

NEW YORK ADVERTISING AGENCY wants man to take charge of mechanical department; must know how to handle men and possess knowledge of engraving, electrotyping, typography, and press work; inexperienced men need not apply. Y 262 Times Annex.

OFFICE ASSISTANT in cloak house; must have good handwriting and be good at figures. Address Assistant, Box 1,000 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—

Buy Our
10-20 YEAR
MORTGAGE-BONDS
Netting about 5½%
Secured by our Capital, and Surplus of $2,500,000, and also by deposit of first mortgages on improved city real estate.
THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
GEORGE A. HURD, President
55 Liberty Street

GIRLS CARRY TELEGRAMS.

Western Union Displaces Boys and Patrons Are Pleased.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 20.—The local office of the Western Union has set a precedent by hiring two messenger girls. One is Miss Amie Ford, 14, and the other is a graduate of New Brunswick High School in 1916.

The girls have made a hit. The President of one of the largest banking institutions in the country asked Manager Fowler today to send no more boys with messages because, he said, the girls were quicker and brighter and did not smoke cigarettes.

Miss Ford does not expect to make this her life work, however. She took the place, she says, to make enough money to go to boarding school. The other girl, who would not allow her name to be used, expects to try for permanent employment with the company.

The girls do not wear uniforms as yet, but the matter is being considered.

CONFESS BURNING A SCHOOL

Boys Say They Set Fire to Destroy Bad Conduct Reports.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 20.—Admitting they had set fire to portable school 9 on the night of Feb. 7, because they wished to destroy reports of bad conduct that were about to be mailed to their parents, Louis Yanowitz, 13, and Alfred Derenzo, 10, were arrested here today.

The school, a one-story structure, was almost destroyed. A quantity of waste paper and report cards taken from the teacher's desk had been piled in a corner of a room and ignited. A week before the school was set afire, the boys confessed, they entered the building and stole a clock.

Fifth Avenue Association Election.

At the annual meeting of the Fifth Avenue Association, held at Delmonico's yesterday, the following were re-elected as members of the Board of Directors: Walter Stabler, John A. Sleicher, Ogden L. Mills, Arthur Williams, Frank D. Veiller, Paul B. Boden, Richard W. Meade, H. A. Bliss, and Ezra H. Fitch. Harris A. Dunn, Vice President of the Columbia Trust Company; Percival S. Hill, John H. Towne, Walter E. Maynard, and the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires were newly elected Directors. Robert Grier Cooke was re-elected President, Michael Dreicer, First Vice President; Michael Friedsam, Second Vice President, and Henry J. Cochran, Third Vice President. Thomas B. Clarke, Jr., was re-elected Treasurer; William W. Hoppin, Secretary, and Bruce M. Falconer, counsel. Ancell H. Ball was re-elected Chairman of the board.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. G64804 for 10 shares in the name "John D. Parker." Notice is hereby given to show cause why a duplicate should not be issued. John D. Parker, P. O. Drawer 1,322, Hartford, Conn.

LOST—Saturday night, Feb. 17, inside or near Morosco Theatre, diamond and platinum pendant without chain. Liberal reward if returned to James C. Black, care A. P. Leighton, 66 Leonard St., City. Telephone Franklin 2698.

LOST.—Sum of money, Sunday, between 121st St., Grand Central Terminal, thence to 46th St., and 5th Av., in a parcel; reward if returned. Communicate, W 175 Times.

LOST—Gold mesh purse, sapphire clasp, containing few small bills, vanity case, ticket to New Rochelle, marked "Alice Irwin." Finder return to Mrs. J. C. Gregory, Fort Slocum, N. Y. Reward.

LOST—Feb. 19, 138th St. to 120 West 67th, via Broadway subway, lady's pearl heart pin, small diamond centre; reward. McCloskey, 51 Chambers. Phone 3360 Worth.

LOST—Monday, lady's diamond ring, large stone; probably on 42d St., between 5th Av. and Grand Central Station; $50 reward. George Bell, Jeweler, 1 West 42d St.

LOST—Saturday evening, at Eltinge Theatre, gold-headed malacca cane, bearing the name N. W. Bishop; liberal reward. Cashier Hotel Belmont, 42d St. and Park Av.

LOST—Feb. 19, 41st to 55th St., on Broadway, black lynx scarf, Revillon's name inside; reward. Phone Gree.ey 5350. The Gregorian.

LOST—SIGNET RING.
LOST—Feb. 13, on 23d St. car, purse containing money and lady's ring; reward. Phone 4782 Chelsea.

LOST—Lady's purple leather handbag containing gold coins, rosary, and personal cards; $10 reward if returned intact. W 173 Times.

LOST—A pearl necklace, between 90th St. and Central Park West and Grand Central Station and 68th St.; reward. W 166 Times.

LOST—SIGNET RING.
Gold "E," blue oval, in washroom Hotel Imperial, Monday; reward. D 44 Times.

LOST—Gentleman's 3-stone diamond platinum ring, on Lenox Av., between 121st and 122d; liberal reward. 409 East 122d St.

LOST—Brown leather purse, marked "M. M. O.," on 5th Av. bus; reward. Return to Room 1,644, 58 West 42d St.

LOST—Feb. 20, seal muff, in or near Keith's Ninety-sixth Street Theatre. $25 reward returned 520 Madison Av.

$5 REWARD.—Gold strap bracelet, Monday, Ansonia, Healy's. Tel. Tremont 1376.

LOST—Small gold watch, initials K. C. S., vicinity 23d, Madison Av. D 64 Times.

LIBERAL REWARD. NO QUESTIONS ASKED. FOR RETURN OF PEARL NECKLACE CONTAINING 79 PEARLS WITHOUT CLASP; MISSING FROM PREMISES AT 15 MAIDEN LANE. O 270 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LIBERAL REWARD paid for return of chamois bag, containing rings, pin, and cuff buttons, &c., lost at or between Gimbels's and Saks's Monday afternoon; no questions asked. L. H. M., 440 4th Av., Room 700.

LIBERAL REWARD return black silk wristbag, silver stripes, containing valuables, lost Feb. 20 vicinity 34th and Broadway. Lost and Found Department, Hotel McAlpin.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Domino Room, Saturday night, diamond flexible bracelet. Telephone Schuyler 3602.

LIBERAL REWARD paid for return lady's oblong-shaped diamond and ruby ring. Room 309, 7 East 42d St. Murray Hill 8526.

$100 REWARD for return of black velvet bag with diamond monogram, containing cigarette case, match box, powder box, and lip salve case, with "Leta" in diamonds on each article; lost between 63d and 73d Sts. on 5th Av. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$100 REWARD
FOR RETURN OF LARGE DIAMOND BOWKNOT PIN, LOST FEB. 19 BETWEEN 59TH ST. AND METROPOLITAN MUSEUM. W 181 TIMES.

$200 REWARD RECOVERY OR INFORMATION LEADING TO RECOVERY OF IMPERIAL SILK SHIRTS STOLEN FROM ROGGEN BROS. & CO., 653 BROADWAY.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Boston bull terrier, on Avenue P, Coney Island Boulevard; white head; name on collar, "Rocky"; reward. Dr. Sturn, 127 West 74th St.

MOVIES TO PRESENT RUTH CRUGER'S FACE.

Thousands of Circulars Sent Over Country in Hope of Finding Lost Girl.

SEARCH COCCHI SHOP AGAIN

Detectives Find Door Leading to Vacant Saloon Room, but Get No Clue.

Ten thousand circulars, bearing the photograph of Ruth Cruger, now missing for eight days and giving minute particulars regarding her person and dress, will go out today. Batches of them will be mailed to police heads in large cities with requests that they be posted in hotels and other places, where they will attract attention. Tomorrow supplies will be sent to the secondary cities, and so on until the country is covered. The picture theatres also will be asked to co-operate by flashing the missing girl's picture upon the screen.

The publicity plan was started in this city yesterday. Thousands of the circulars were given to conductors and guards on street cars, subways, and elevated roads, and brakemen and conductors on the New York Central, New Haven, and the other railways leading out of the city.

"We have tried many methods and nothing has resulted," said Mr. Cruger last night, "so we have decided to use publicity. I hope to make the face of my daughter familiar to people, so that each, if she or he cares to help us—and if they be fathers or mothers they will—may be a detective. As it is now, Ruth might be taken past a crowd by her captors and no one would know her unless she cried out."

Confident that something might be discovered if another search were made of the cellar of Cocchi's shop at 542 West 127th Street, Mr. Cruger yesterday induced the police to investigate further. Windowless and damp, the cellar yielded nothing. It was established, however, that exit might be had through another door besides the Cocchi shop. A door in the south wall was discovered. It was forced open and was found to open upon a vacant store, formerly a saloon. An unbroken surface of dust proved that no one had trod the floor in months.

Since the disappearance of her husband, Mrs. Cocchi has maintained an almost belligerent attitude toward the police and visitors. Yesterday she relented long enought to visit the Fourth Branch and say that men, representing themselves as private detectives, had broken into her home at 75 Manhattan Street, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

According to the police, Mrs. Cocchi said the men threatened her life, demanded she admit that her husband was a white slave agent, and that she tell where Ruth Cruger was detained.

Commenting on this story, Mr. Cruger said that he had no doubt Mrs. Cocchi could aid the police a great deal if she cared to do so. He pointed out that if Cocchi had merely been frightened away, as Mrs. Cocchi thinks, he would take the first opportunity to write and reassure her.

SUES FOR THEATRE PROFITS.

Widow of Byron Ongley Says Husband Wrote "Cheating Cheaters."

Mrs. Amy Ongley, widow of Byron Ongley, playwright and stage director, who was killed on Dec. 23, 1913, by falling from a hotel window, brought an action in the Supreme Court yesterday against Max Marcin, playwright, and Al H. Woods, producer, for $50,000 damages and an accounting of the profits of the play, "Cheating Cheaters," which she estimates at $350,000 to date.

Mrs. Ongley got from Justice Finch a temporary injunction restraining Woods from paying royalties to Marcin until the case is decided.

The plaintiff alleges that her husband wrote a play, "Birds of a Feather," for Woods, and before he had completed it he called in Marcin to assist him on the dialogue needed to develop the plot. She says that Woods changed the name and produced the play after her husband's death and advertised it as the sole work of Marcin. Mrs. Ongley wants Woods to pay her the same royalty her husband was to have received from "Birds of a Feather."

MISS DE WOLFE ILL.

Effects of Typhoid Inoculation More Severe Than Usual.

Miss Elsie de Wolfe is seriously, though not dangerously, ill at her home, 123 East Fifty-fifth Street, from inoculation with typhoid germs, while preparing for duty as a Red Cross nurse in the event of war. Miss de Wolfe belongs to the Presbyterian Hospital unit of the Red Cross, and when the national organization sent directions recently to be prepared for eventualities the volunteer nurses were inoculated, to protect them against diseases that might be encountered in military service.

Typhoid inoculation usually results in severe illness for a short time—practically typhoid fever for forty-eight hours. The recovery is rapid or slow according to the constitution and condition of the patient. Miss de Wolfe was inoculated on Saturday, and on Sunday became much more severely ill than is usual.

It was said at her home last night that she was still weak and might be confined to her bed for several days, but that her condition was not dangerous.

TEA ROOMS.

"The Dutch Oven," 135 Macdougal St., near Washington Sq. So. Luncheon; 12-2:30, 35c; Tea, 4-5, 25c. Dinner a la Carte, 6-8:30; Sun., Table d'Hote, 75c. We make a specialty of Dutch pastry.

ROSE GARDEN TEA ROOM,
34 West 59th St., near Plaza Hotel. Luncheon or dinner, $1.00; Tea a la carte. Sunday dinner a specialty, $1.25.

The Savory Tea Shop, 45 East 30th St. Business Luncheon, 40c., also a la Carte. Southern Chicken Dinners, Wed. & Sat. Nights, 60c. "Wonderful Apple Pie Always."

Army Auction Bargains
Flags, $2.25 up | Uniforms, $1.25 up
Rifles ... 3.50 " | Blankets .. 1.00 "
Revolvers ... 1.65 " | Leggins ... .25 "
Carbines ... 5.00 " | Overcoats 3.50 "
Cartridges ... .02 ea. | Haversacks .15 "
Field Guns ... 1.75 up | Saddles ... 3.00 "
Cannons for Sea and Land, Machine Guns with Cartridges. Immediate Delivery. Free Circular
Francis Bannerman, 501 Broadway, N. Y.

Speedy and Efficient

When an out-of-town store keeper finds he is sold out of a line of goods and that it is inconvenient for him to come to New York, let him send a prepaid day lettergram to The New York Times, giving particulars of the goods he needs. These details will be embodied in a small advertisement which will appear the following morning on the Business Page of The Times. The cost for this service is 50c for each line of 6 words, and it is the most effective service possible.—Replies from wholesalers may be sent direct to the advertiser or addressed to a box number.

WOMEN PLAN TO AID SUNDAY

Hear Praise of Evangelist and What They May Do in the Cause.

Nearly two hundred women interested in the Billy Sunday campaign, which is to begin here on April 8, met yesterday at the home of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to plan their share in the revival and to listen to talks by persons on the evangelist's staff. Al Saunders, who was converted in the Scranton campaign in 1914 and later left all to follow Sunday and interpret his work to other cities, was the principal speaker. He told the women of the lasting effects of the work, praised Sunday, and talked of the spiritual effect of the campaign on the workers.

The Rev. James E. Walker, Sunday's advance representative, and George Sunday, the evangelist's son and business manager, also gave short talks. The women's Executive Committee, of which Mrs. J. E. L. Davis is Chairman, has three divisions; the central, under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Simeon B. Chapin; the extension, under Mrs. Warner M. Leeds, and the luncheon, under Mrs. Stephen Baker. The central division will work among girls in stores and office buildings, and to whom the Luncheon Committee will serve a 10-cent luncheon three times a week. The extension work, of which Mrs. William B. Asher is in charge, will handle the campaign among women in factories, laundries, hospitals, hotels, restaurants, and homes.

ARRESTED AT MORGAN OFFICE

Newark Woman Who Demanded $150,000 Said to be Unbalanced.

A well dressed young woman who said she was Eloise Yelton of 17 West Park Street, Newark, was arrested yesterday and taken to Police Headquarters after she had made a scene at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., where she demanded $150,000 which, she declared, the firm had withheld from her father. She was examined by Dr. Hamilton of Bellevue Hospital, who said that the mind was affected and that she needed treatment. Efforts are being made to communicate with her relatives in the South.

According to William Delaney, a special officer stationed at the entrance of the banking house, the young woman has periodically visited the firm during the past five weeks, each time renewing her demands for money. The young woman wore valuable jewels and gave evidences of being well educated.

It was learned in Newark that Miss Yelton occupied a room at the Park Street address, where she did a small millinery business. The house is in the business district of Newark and, though known as a furnished room house, its proprietor permitted his tenants to conduct business in their rooms. Nothing was known about the woman there except that she had had a room for about two months.

SAYS SHIP CAPTAIN SHOT HIM

Master of Steamer Pearl Shell Arrested on Cook's Complaint.

Captain Oscar Lane, 30 years old, of the American steamship Pearl Shell, was arrested yesterday at Bayonne, charged with atrocious assault, and turned over to United States authorities along with five sailors of the crew who are held as witnesses. The arrest of the Captain delayed the sailing of the ship, but with a new Captain she got away in the afternoon with 55,000 barrels of gasoline for England.

Louis Goerke, 30, of 203 South Street, New York, made the complaint against Lane. He was taken to the Bayonne Hospital suffering from a bullet wound in the cheek. According to his story he was engaged as cook on the ship, and when he found another man in his place he demanded his wages. He declared the Captain attacked him and his brother William and shot him.

News Print Paper Inquiry Adjourned.

The Grand Jury inquiry to discover whether the high price of news print paper was due to a conspiracy among the big papers producers was adjourned yesterday until Monday morning because Bainbridge Colby, one of the Federal prosecutors, was obliged to leave town. During the day the examination of L. B. Lochhead, Treasurer of the News Print Manufacturers' Association, was concluded and that of George F. Steele, Secretary of the association, was begun, but not concluded. Mr. Steele will resume the witness chair on Monday.

THREE LIVES LOST IN HARLEM FIRE

Firemen Hear Trapped Woman Praying and Rescue Her from Flames.

MAN JUMPS TO DEATH

Negro Servant Saves Lives of Boarding House Guests—Faulty Furnace Started Blaze.

Her arms flung across a trunk in a small, flame-encircled storeroom on the second floor of the boarding house at 23 East 128th Street, Miss Nellie Slater, 60 years old, a music teacher, yesterday knelt and prayed that some one would find her. Downstairs, firemen who had already carried out two dead women, and who had seen a man jump to suffer injuries that later resulted in his death, heard the woman repeating the Lord's prayer and rescued her.

The Dead.

CRAVER, Mrs. ADDIE, 33, a widow; shirtwaist worker.

GROVES, Mrs. ELIZABETH, 45, her sister and also a widow.

KELLY, HUBERT, 33; died in Harlem Hospital from fractured skull.

Injured.

FARLEY, Miss BELLE, 60 years old; in Philanthropic Hospital, suffering from smoke inhalation and burns; not serious.

About dawn esterday a sudden draught spurted flames from the hot air furnace in the basement of the building and, as the asbestos packing was apparently insufficient, the fire jumped to the wooden ceiling. In the kitchen above Cornelia Planes, a negro servant, was asleep, and shortly before 7 o'clock she opened her eyes to see a patch of flame in a corner of the room. She ran through the house, arousing the people. Mrs. Catherine Barlow and her husband, Max, proprietors of the house, with their two children, William, 14, and Lillian, 12, escaped through the back parlor. Mr. and Mrs. William Kelly, parents of Mrs. Barlow, made their way down the stairs from their second-floor back room, but Miss Farley, who occupied the front hall room on the same floor, was overcome by smoke. Here the firemen found her.

In his room on the top floor Hubert Kelly, brother of Mrs. Barlow, heard the cries, and ran to the stairs. The opening was a square of fire, and he returned to his room. He climbed to the window sill, and stood there as an extension ladder slowly came toward him. He jumped to the sidewalk, three stories below, suffering injuries which later resulted in his death.

After the flames had been extinguished firemen found the bodies of the sisters in a twisted iron bed.

Mrs. Barlow told the police that the owner of the premises a few days ago ordered her to have the furnace repaired. She did so, she said, and directed the workmen to put in plenty of asbestos. Firemen said the space between the top of the heat and the ceiling was too slight.

RECORD FOR ENAMELING CO.

$2,857,328 Profits in 1916, Compared with $1,199,861 in 1915.

The preliminary report of the National Enameling and Stamping Company shows that 1916 was a record year. Net profits from operations amounted to $2,857,328, compared with $1,199,861 the year before. The balance available for common stock dividends was $2,182,921, equivalent to 13.6 per cent., against 8 per cent. in 1915. The surplus account was increased by $1,319,540, a sum equal to 8.46 per cent. on the common shares outstanding.

President F. A. W. Kleckhefer said in the statement yesterday that prospects for the current year were good. Neither the volume of sales nor the earnings last year, he stated, were benefited to any considerable extent by export orders, although the slackening of imports indirectly aided the company's profits.

GIRL SLAPS BROKER'S FACE.

Miss Lincoln, Arrested, Says Goodwin Promised to Wed.

While clerks in the brokerage office of Arthur H. Goodwin in the Ansonia Hotel were getting ready for the opening of the Stock Market yesterday morning and a number of customers were gathered in the office, a well-dressed young woman entered and, seeing Mr. Goodwin, screamed and rushed toward him. Several attempted to intercept, but she brushed by them and struck Goodwin in the face. Goodwin held her while he sent one of his clerks for a policeman, and when Patrolman Benson of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station arrived, Goodwin asked that the woman be arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct.

In the West Side Court before Magistrate Corrigan, the woman said she was Pearl Lincoln, 23, of 244 West Seventy-sixth Street, and after pleading guilty, told the Court she had formerly been employed by Goodwin as his Secretary, and that she had resigned after he had promised to marry her. She exhibited a ring which she said the broker had given her.

Goodwin told the Court that the woman's statements were untrue, and that she knew he was married, but had been constantly annoying him by calling at his office and telephoning him.

In holding the woman in $100 bail to keep the peace for six months, Magistrate Corrigan said if she had any real grievance she could find redress in a civil court, but that she would have to desist from annoying Goodwin. Friends furnished the bond.

UNITE IN TEMPERANCE FIGHT

Churches Give Sanction to Campaign of Education.

The Commission on Temperance of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, after two years' investigation of the economic aspects of the liquor problem, has united with the National Temperance Society for a campaign of education.

The Federal Council represents thirty leading Protestant denominations and speaks authoritatively for them. Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary of the Federal Council, said yesterday that unquestionably the next big fight against the saloon would be in the economic field and particularly among workingmen.

"One half the population in the 'wet' territory of this country," he said, "lives in the four great industrial States—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and New Jersey, and one-fourth of them live in six great industrial cities—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston and Cleveland.

"The liquor men are thoroughly organized in this field. They are spending many thousands of dollars and in some cases employing professional labor leaders to conduct their campaigns. These labor men are trying to dominate every Central Labor Union in America."

AT HOME FOR SUFFRAGISTS.

Mrs. Victor Morawetz Entertains at Cosmopolitan Club.

Mrs. Victor Morawetz gave an at home and suffrage experience meeting at the Cosmopolitan Club, 125 East Fortieth Street, yesterday afternoon, which was attended by many women of social prominence. Many women who had never before spoken in public gave their experiences. A number of anti-suffragists attended the meeting.

Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, who presided, introduced Mrs. J. B. Montgomery of Portland, Ore., as the repentant sinner over whom there should be great joy. Mrs. Montgomery became a strong anti-suffragist, she said, sixteen years ago, when Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of this city organized an anti-suffrage club in Portland. Mrs. Montgomery was Vice President for ten years, then became President, and began to weaken in her anti-suffrage allegiance at the same time.

"But I was not realy converted until we were given the vote and I saw what it did for the women," she said.

Other speakers were Mrs. Ernest Poole, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, and Mrs. Ethel Watts Mumford Grant, who told of her first attack of feminism and the only time it took a violent form, when she was at the youthful age of 6.

OUST A STORE FROM MUNICIPAL BUILDING

Find Keepers of City Employes' Shop Were Selling to the General Public, Too.

COMPLAINTS BY MERCHANTS

Plan for Co-operative Buying to Reduce the Cost of Living Is to be Abandoned.

Because of protests made by organizations representing retail dealers, Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein announced yesterday that the plan adopted about two weeks ago by the so-called Employes' Conference Committee to sell merchandise to city employes at reduced cost would be abandoned.

This decision was reached when information was obtained that the Amalgamated Intertrading Company, Inc., a private corporation of 54 Maiden Lane, to which had been given the use of a room in the Municipal Building, free of rent, at the request of the employes, to deal exclusively with them, was selling provisions, groceries, fruits, and men's and women's wearing apparel to the public generally. Other merchants alleged that this gave the firm with which the employes had elected to deal in their effort to cut down the high cost of living an unfair advantage.

According to a letter sent yesterday to Mayor Mitchel by Mr. Wallstein, complaints were made by the Retail Clothiers' Association of New York, the Hatters and Furnishers Association of New York, the National Association of Retail Clothiers, and the Harlem Board of Commerce. He investigated the matter and found the situation as represented. In his letter to the Mayor the Commissioner said:

"The employes' committee realized immediately the impropriety of conducting a general business from the Municipal Building, and was astonished to learn that the Amalgamated Intertrading Company, Inc., was carrying on such a business with the public generally from quarters in the Municipal Building which had been assigned to it solely for the purpose of conducting business with city employes. The committee realized further that it would be practically impossible so to control the activities of the corporation in question as to give any reasonable assurance that the sale of merchandise to the public generally from the Municipal Building would be permanently discontinued. Accordingly the Chairman of the employes' committee has since informed me that the corporation will vacate its quarters within a week or ten days from Saturday last."

Commissioner Wallstein added that until the concern had moved there would be no sales to other than city employes. The efforts of the Employes' Conference Committee, however, will not be abandoned, and plans to bring relief from the high prices by co-operative buying not involving the use of city-owned property will be considered.

CONVICTED ON 20TH TRIAL.

Johnston Escaped on 19 Charges, but Was Caught at Last.

John G. Johnston, known to the police under a dozen or more names, and who had been tried nineteen times for various offenses, but never convicted, was found guilty yesterday by a jury before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions on a charge of cashing travelers' checks which were stolen from Emil Robitzek, a coal merchant, of 539 West 163d Street, in the Summer of 1913. He was remanded until Feb. 28 for sentence.

According to evidence the defendant made small purchases at ten of the leading stores in the uptown shopping district, tendering in payment each time a check for $100, drawn on the order of the American Express Company. Mr. Robitzek testified that he had purchased the checks to use while in Europe and, when he embarked, discovered his pocket had been picked. As a defense Johnston declared he had won the checks at a gambling party in Atlantic City and did not know at the time that they had been stolen.

SALMAGUNDI CLUB BUYS.

Lower Fifth Avenue Residence Acquired for New Home.

After a three years' search for a permanent home the Salmagundi Club has purchased the house of the late William C. Park at 47 Fifth Avenue, a four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, covering a plot 39 by 125 feet, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets. It was held at $15,000, according to J. Irving Walsh, who negotiated the sale for the Park estate, and brought close to that figure. For about twenty years the club has maintained quarters at 14 West Twelfth Street, but they have long been inadequate.

At a meeting of the club on Monday night the choice of 47 Fifth Avenue was unanimously ratified. A fund of about $15,000 in cash was subscribed. Montague Glass donated the proceeds of a story he will write, and eighty-nine artists agreed to paint as many pictures and give the proceeds.

JUST NOW
THESE are times when you want safe investments.
The man with only a little money ought not to risk his all in speculative ventures.
Our shares in guaranteed first mortgages take care of any sum—odd or even.
The mortgages behind them are guaranteed by the Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company—a company that has grown stronger each year for a quarter century.
These Participation Certificates take care of the big man as well as the small one.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

MARLEY 2½ IN.
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ARROW COLLARS
15 cts. each, 6 for 90 cts.
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Advertising in The New York Times has a dynamic force generated by a circulation of more than three hundred forty thousand, which carries an advertiser's message into homes in more than thirty-five hundred cities and towns throughout the United States—a clientele with greater buying power and discrimination than that possessed by any other newspaper. —Advt.

The Story of a "Scoop"

We wanted more Winter Suits—but the surplus stocks were all gone.

Finally we made a raid—on Hart Schaffner & Marx Special Order Department. There we found stocks of fine fabrics—mostly medium weights—in all the best patterns.

We had them made up for us in Spring 1917 models, and here they are, fresh from the tailors' benches.

This Special Lot of Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits at $27.50

We bought them at large price concessions in spite of their increased value, and we turn them over to you in the same way.

Every Suit is worth a great deal more.

These, added to our Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits now reduced to $27.50, give you a wonderful stock to choose from.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers / Broadway, Cor 29th — Third Ave., Cor. 122d / 246-248 West 125th — Open Evenings

"Find the Number FIRST"

"YOU ARE SOMETIMES CARELESS about looking up the number, Jim, and I think you ought to make it a rule to *find the number first!*

"WHEN YOU 'TAKE A CHANCE'—and then call the wrong number—you are wasting *your* time, the operator's time, and the time of the person you call by mistake.

"IT'S A MUCH MORE BUSINESS-LIKE way to look in the book first and *make sure* of the number you call."

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

A BUSINESS FORECAST

GENERAL BAKING COMPANY purchased more Autocars February 17. They have used Autocars at many of their branch bakeries since 1914.

With them it is not a question of *any* motor truck—it is a question of economy of upkeep and efficiency in keeping everlastingly at work.

Our repeat orders show that houses in every line of business are preparing for a big spring.

THE AUTOCAR CO., ARDMORE, PA.
NEW YORK FACTORY BRANCH
The Autocar Sales Co., 553-557 West 23rd St.